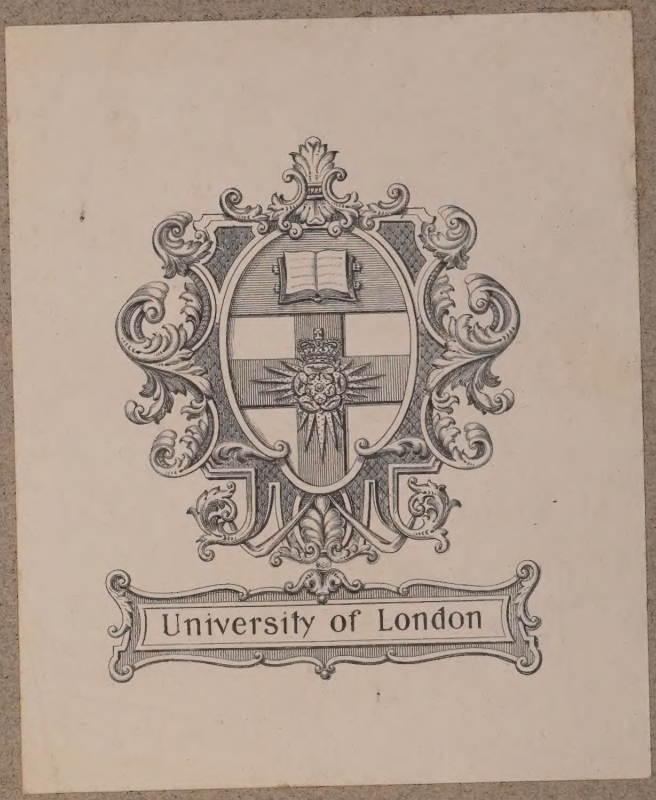
University of London

607958

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-THREE VOLUMES.

—*(19.)*—

EDUCATION—*continued.*

SCIENCE AND ART;
HOUSE; ELECTIONS; MISCELLANEOUS.

Session

5 February —— 13 *August* 1875.

VOL. LX.

1875.

SCIENCE AND ART:

British Museum:

148. Account of the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum (Special Trust Funds), for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1875; Number of Persons admitted to visit the Museum in each Year from 1869 to 1874; with a Statement of the Progress made in the Arrangement of the Collections; and an Account of Objects added in 1874 - - - - - - - - p. 125

Houses of Parliament (Frescoes):

71. Report of a Committee appointed by the First Commissioner of Works, to inquire into the condition of the Frescoes by D. Maclise, R.A., in the Royal Gallery at the Houses of Parliament - - - - - - - - - - 167

Houses of Parliament (Signal Lights):

183. Letter from Mr. J. R. Wigham, in reference to the Signal Lights used on the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament during the Session of 1873 (in continuation of Paper, No. 103, of 1874) - - - - - - - 171

Museums:

195. Return showing the Sums Voted during each Year 1870-71 to 1874-75 under Class I. and Class IV., and for Specimens and Books, for the British, Natural History, South Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Jermyn-street Museums, and the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, with the Total and Average Annual Amount of the same; also, Number of Visitors to each Institution during 1873 and 1874 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 177

Science and Art Department:

221. Return of all Sums derived from Parliamentary Grants Expended in each Year since 1852 by the Science and Art Department, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; specifying, as to the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874, the Purposes for which such Sums were Expended - - - - - - - - 179

Scientific Investigations:

223. Return of Particulars of the Amounts Voted to the Department of the Privy Council Office for "Auxiliary Scientific Investigations" in each of the Years 1871-72 to 1874-75 - - - - - - - - - - - 189

HOUSE:

Divisions of The House:

0.139. Return of the Number of Divisions of The House in the Session of 1875; Subject of Division, and Number of Members in the Majority and Minority; also, Aggregate Number on each Division, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 0,126, of 1874) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 193

Parliamentary Returns (1875):

473. Statement of Returns moved for in the House of Commons during the Session of 1875, showing Name of the Member moving; Estimated Cost of preparing the Return; Number of Copies printed; Price; Number issued gratuitously; Number sold, and Amount realised by Sale - - - - - - - 217

Private Bills:

0.137. Return of the Number of Private Bills introduced and brought from the House of Lords, and of Acts passed in the Session of 1875, of Private Bills which have been treated as Opposed Bills, and of Private Bills which have been referred to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 0.124, of 1874) - - - - - - - - - - - - 229

Public Bills:

0.144. Return of the Number of Public Bills, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced in the Session of 1875; showing Number which received the Royal Assent; Number passed by the House of Commons, but not by the House of Lords; Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by the House of Commons, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 0.132, of 1874) - p. 251

Public Bills (Ireland):

61. Return of the Number of Public Bills exclusively relating to Ireland, introduced into the Commons, and of the Number that received the Royal Assent in each Session, 1870 to 1874 - - - - - - - - - - - 257

Select Committees:

0.138. Return of the Number of Select Committees appointed in the Session of 1875; Subjects of Inquiry; Names of the Members appointed to serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; Number of Days each Committee met, and Number of Days each Member attended; Expense of Witnesses, &c. - - 259

Sittings of The House:

0.140. Return of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in the Session of 1875; Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings, and Average Time; and Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and Number of Hours after Midnight, &c. (in continuation of Paper, No. 0.127, of 1874) - - 271

Standing Orders:

396. Standing Orders of the House of Commons, 1875 - - - - - 277

ELECTIONS.

Parliamentary Constituencies (Electors on Register):

153. Return showing, with respect to each Parliamentary Constituency in the United Kingdom, the Total Number of Electors on the Register - - - 393

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868:

101. Return of all Election Petitions tried in England by Election Judges from 30th January 1874 to 30th January 1875; giving Names of the County or Borough; Name of the Judge; Number of Days the Trial lasted; Result, and Taxed Costs:—Similar Return for Ireland:—And, for Scotland (in continuation of Paper, No. 219, of 1874) - - - - - - - - - - 403

342. Copies of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Judgments delivered by the Judges selected in pursuance of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," for the Trial of Election Petitions:—And, of Certificates and Reports received from the Judges (in continuation of Paper, No. 374, of 1874) - - - - 407

82. Additional General Rules made by the Judges for the time being for the Trial of Election Petitions in England, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868" - - - - - - - - - - - - - 467

Register of Electors (Cost of Printing):

436. Return of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the Printing of the Register of Electors in the Counties and Boroughs in the United Kingdom, during 1873 and 1874 - - - - - - - - - 469

Tenements Valuation (Ireland):

424. Parliamentary Return from each City, Town, and Borough in Ireland, returning Members (except the City of Dublin), of the Number of Tenements Valued over 4*l.* within the Parliamentary Limits of such City or Borough, included in the last Rate made previously to the 8th July 1874, and of the Number of such Tenements returned in such Rate as Empty, &c. - - - - - 493

Tenements Valuation (Dublin):

425. Return relating to the Valuation of Tenements in the City of Dublin - - 495

Norwich Election:

209. Copy of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Judgment on the Trial of the Norwich Election Petition; together with the Minutes of Evidence and Index, p. 499

Tipperary Election:

241. Copy of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Judgments delivered by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, upon the Motion to set aside the Petition against the Return of John Mitchel for the County of Tipperary, on the ground of the Death of the sitting Member; Evidence given on the Trial of the Petition at Clonmel, with the Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh; also, Case submitted by him to the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; and, Judgments delivered by the Judges of that Court - - - - - 577

MISCELLANEOUS:

Cattle (Pleuro-Pneumonia):

193. Report by Mr. Chambers, v. s., on the Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia among Cattle recently Imported from Ireland into Norfolk, investigated by him, with Professor Ferguson's Report on the same Subject - - 621

Consular Service:

[c. 1287,] Return showing alterations in the Consular Service since 1st January 1872, with a Statement of Consular Posts Established, Increased, Reduced, Abolished, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 631

Dean Forest:

233. Return of the Number of Free Miners in the Forest of Dean on the Register on 1st January 1874, and on 1st April 1875, with an Estimate of those who are supposed to have Died or left the District - - - - - - 639

European Society:

118. Return of the Amounts and Dates of all Payments to the Arbitrators, Solicitors, &c. appointed by the European Society Arbitration Act, 1872, Dates of each Sitting, and Number of Judgments delivered - - - - - 641

Lord Lieutenants of Counties:

443. Return of the Names of the Lord Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland on 1st January 1875; with the Dates of Appointment; and, similar Return for England, for Wales, and for Scotland - - - - - - 643

Municipal Corporations, &c.:

441. List of Municipal Corporations (England and Wales) which are not Incorporated under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, showing with respect to each the Amount of Revenue at the Date of the Inquiry held in 1835:—Copies of the Petition of the Inhabitants of Woodstock in 1867:—And, of the Petition of the Inhabitants of New Romney, in 1869, to Her Majesty in Council - - - 647

New Forest:

228. Return, with Map of the New Forest, showing all Enclosures which have been made, and all Lands submitted at any time to the Commission appointed under the Deer Removal Act to be Enclosed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 657

462. Return of the Names and Quantities of all Enclosures made in the New Forest under 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, and 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, now within Fences:—Of all Lands Proposed and Provisionally Approved for Enclosure:—And, of the Names and Quantities of all Lands submitted for Enclosure but not Approved. 66-

Ordnance Survey:

[c. 1204.] Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to 31st December 1874, 669

Queenborough Corporation:

370. Memorial from certain Free Burgesses of Queenborough, praying for an Inquiry into the Affairs of the Queenborough Corporation - - - - p. 707

Thames Conservancy:

338. General Report of the Proceedings of the Conservators of the River Thames, with Accounts of Moneys Received and Expended, for 1874 - - - 713

Deaths Registered, &c. (Ireland):

453. Return showing, for each of the Ten Years ending 31st December 1874, for each Urban Sanitary District in Ireland containing 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards, Total Number of Deaths Registered; Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases; Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants, from all Causes, and from Zymotic Diseases - - - - - - - - - 719

Sheep Killed by Dogs (Ireland);

300. Return of the Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs in each Constabulary District in Ireland (in continuation of Paper, No. 241, of 1865), 725

Small Pox (Athenry);

422. Correspondence with regard to the Epidemic of Small-pox at Athenry - - 739

Vol. 60, pp. 1–40.
& pp. 43 – 82.

Education, Scotland

[C. 1172.] Codes of Regulations, with Appendices
[C. 1199.] of New Articles &c.

For the above two Papers see the Volume (8vo)
lettered LXIV Part 2.

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND MODIFYING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE SCOTCH CODE (1875).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
The 6th day of April 1875.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Their Lordships having considered various representations made to them with respect to certain provisions of the Scotch Code, 1875 :—

Resolved,
To modify the said Code as follows :—

Articles of the Scotch Code (1875).	The same Articles *as modified*. *N.B.*—The modifications are printed in italics.
16. (15.) Grants under 50*l.* are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above 50*l.* at the end of eighteen months, from the date of announcing them.	16. (15.) Grants under 50*l.* are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above 50*l.* at the end of eighteen months, from the date of announcing them. *If the grant exceeds 100l., the date of claiming payment may be deferred, if satisfactory reasons are previously shown to the Department for delay in presenting the certificate (section 14).*
17. Before any grant is made to a school the Department must be satisfied that—	17. Before any grant is made to a school (*Article 4*) the Department must be satisfied that—
(*g.*) All returns called for by the Department are duly made; the admission and daily attendance of the scholars carefully registered by the teacher (Article 67).	(*g.*) All returns called for by the Department are duly made; the admission and daily attendance of the scholars carefully registered by, *or under the supervision of*, the teacher (Article 67).
19. The managers of a school which has met not less than 400 times, in the morning and afternoon, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 13, may claim at the end of such year—	19. The managers of a school which has met not less than 400 times, in the morning and afternoon, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 13, may claim at the end of such year—
A. The following sums per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26).	A. The following sums per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26).
(1.) 4*s.*	(1.) 4*s.*
(2.) 1*s.* if singing forms a part of the ordinary course of instruction.	(2.) 1*s.* if singing forms a part of the ordinary course of instruction.
(3.) 1*s.* 6*d.*, if the inspector reports that the organisation and discipline are excellent; or, 1*s.* if he reports that they are good.	(3.) 1*s.* 6*d.*, if the inspector reports that the organisation and discipline are excellent; or, 1*s.* if he reports that they are good.*
B. For every scholar, present on the day of examination, who has attended not less than 250 morning or afternoon meetings of the school :—	B. For every scholar, present on the day of examination (*Article 11*), who has attended (*Article 23*) not less than 250 morning or afternoon meetings of the school :—
2. If more than seven years of age, subject to examination,—	2. If more than seven years of age, subject to examination,—
3*s.* for passing in reading; 3*s.* for passing in writing; 3*s.* for passing in arithmetic. } Articles 28, 29.	3*s.* for passing in reading; 3*s.* for passing in writing; 3*s.* for passing in arithmetic. } Articles 28, 29.
3. No grant will be paid for any scholar who passes in only one of these three subjects (Article 29 *b.*).	3. *After 31st March 1878 no* grant will be paid for any scholar who passes in only one of these three subjects (Article 29 *b.*).
	5. *No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances may (without a reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspector's visit) be withheld from examination.*
C. 2. 2*s.* if the classes from which children are examined in Standards IV.–VI., pass creditably in history and geography.	C. 2. 2*s.* if the classes from which children are examined in Standards IV.–VI., *or in specific subjects (Article 21 b.)*, pass creditably in history and geography. *This grant will not be paid unless 20† per cent. of the scholars examined under Article 19 B. 2 are presented in Standard IV. and upwards.*
4. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances, or has, at the date of inspection, been for three months on the register, may (without reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspector's yearly visit) be withheld from examination; and one half of the children, examined under this paragraph (C.) of Article 19, must pass creditably.	4. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances, or has, at the date of inspection, been for three months on the register may (without a reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspector's visit) be withheld from examination *under this paragraph* (*C.*); and one half of the children *so* examined must pass creditably.

* *The inspector will be instructed not to interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a Training College under inspection if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.*

† *In 1877 this proportion will be raised to 25, and in 1878 to 30, per cent.*

[C.—1198.] *Price* ½*d.*

36670.

Articles of the Scotch Code (1875).

D. The sum of 10*l.* (or 15*l.*) if the school, being favourably reported of by the inspector, is the only aided school (Articles 5 and 6) within reach (three miles) of a population of less than 300 (or 200) souls.

(*b.*) In thinly peopled districts where the number of scholars that can be brought together at one centre is less than 15, children living more than four miles from any aided school may be instructed at their own homes, or elsewhere, * * *

22. The managers of a school which has met not less than 45 times in the evening, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 107, may claim (Articles 108 and 109),—

(*b.*) For every scholar, above 13 years of age, who has attended not less than 40 evening meetings of the school 7*s.* 6*d.*, subject to examination (Article 28).

23. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction in secular subjects less than two hours, if above, or one hour and a half if under, seven years of age; nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under similar instruction less than one hour.

24. Attendance of boys at military drill under a competent instructor, for not more than two hours a week, and 40 hours in the year, may, in a day school, be counted as school attendance.

30. After the 31st of March 1876 no day scholar above 9 years of age, and no evening scholar above 13, will be examined in Standard I.

31. After the 31st of March 1877 no day scholar above 9 years of age, and no evening scholar above 14, will be examined in Standard II.

34. In every school receiving annual grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds, besides registers of attendance (Article 17*h*),—

113. The inspector after his yearly visit (Article 11) to a school will grant such certificates as may be required for scholars who have reached the standard (Article 28) prescribed by any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

115. Certificates may be issued for scholars who pass in two out of the three subjects (Article 28) in the standard prescribed by the Act under which they are granted, or in a higher standard.

120. The schedules annexed to the Code shall have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 118 and 119.

121. Articles 17 (*d.*), 19, 22, 108, and 109 of the present Code will regulate annual grants falling due on or after the 31st of August 1875. Till that date the corresponding Articles in the Code of 1874 will continue in operation.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 70 *f.*)

1. The said board agree to engage the said pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping the _____ public school of the said board, and teaching the scholars thereat, * * *

5. The said pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct, of a gross kind, respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or, in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of 3*l.* in the first year, * * *

The same Articles *as modified.*

N.B.—The modifications are printed in italics.

D. The sum of 10*l.* (or 15*l.*), *subject to a favourable report from the inspector, if the population within two miles, by road, of the school is less than 300 (or 200) souls, and there is no other public elementary school, with sufficient accommodation for such population, within three miles of the school.*

(*b.*) In thinly peopled districts where the number of scholars that can be brought together at one centre is less than 15, children living more than four miles from any aided school, *or separated from it by the sea,* may be instructed at their own homes, or elsewhere, * * *

E. The sum of 40s. (or 60s.) in respect of each pupil-teacher who satisfies fairly (or well) the requirements of Article 70 (e.), and Schedule I. (column 8).

22. The managers of a school which has met not less than 45 times in the evening, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 107, may claim (Articles 108 and 109),—

(*b.*) For every scholar *who has, in the year, been under instruction in secular subjects, for not less than 40 hours during* evening meetings of the school 7*s.* 6*d.*, subject to examination (Article 28).

23. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction in secular subjects less than two hours,† if above, or one hour and a half‡ if under, seven years of age; nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under similar instruction less than one hour.

24. Attendance of boys at military drill, under a competent instructor, *or of girls at lessons in practical cookery, approved by the inspector,* for not more than two hours a week, and 40 hours in the year, may, in a day school, be counted as school attendance.

30. After the 31st of *December* 1876 no day scholar above 9 years of age, and no evening scholar above 13, will be examined in Standard I.

31. After the 31st of *December* 1877 no day scholar above 9 years of age, and no evening scholar above 14, will be examined in Standard II.

34. In every school receiving annual grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds, besides *the Code for the year, and* registers of attendance (Article 17*h*),—

59. (*c.*) *In schools having a total population of less than 100 souls within three miles of them, for which no other school is available, the conditions of Article* 59, 2, (*b. and c.*) *are not required to be fulfilled. In such cases certificates will be granted to women only, and will not qualify the holders (Article* 17 *d.*) *of them for the charge of schools of any other class.*

113. The inspector after his yearly visit (Article 11) to a school will grant such certificates as may be required for scholars who have reached the standard (Article 28) prescribed by, *or pursuant to the provisions of,* any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

115. Certificates *will* be issued for *those* scholars *only* who pass in *all* the three subjects (Article 28) in the prescribed *standard,* or in a higher standard.

120. The schedules *and notes* annexed to the Code shall have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 118 and 119.

121. Articles 19, and 29 (*b.*), of the present Code will regulate annual grants falling due on or after the 31st of *March 1876.* Till that date the corresponding Articles in the Code of 1874 will continue in operation.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 70 *f.*).

1. The said board agree to engage the said pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping the _____ public school of the said board, *or any other public school of the said board to which the said pupil-teacher may be transferred, with the previous sanction of the Scotch Education Department,* and teaching the scholars thereat, * *

5. The said pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct, of a gross kind, respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable *on the part of the said board, or of the said surety and pupil-teacher,* by a written notice of six months, or, in lieu of such notice, by the payment *on the part of the said board, or of the said surety and pupil-teacher,* of 3*l.* in the first year, * * *

† *This may include an interval of 15 minutes for recreation during a meeting of 3 hours, or of 5 to 10 minutes in a shorter meeting.*

‡ *Not including any time allowed for recreation.*

Minute of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland fixing the Standard of proficiency to be required under the 12th Section of the Factory Act, 1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23rd day of June 1875.

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education in Scotland.

Read :—

(1.) The 12th section of the Factory Act, 1874, which provides that,—

"After the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for the "purpose of this Act and of the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1856, in the case of a factory "to which this Act applies, a person of the age of thirteen years and under the age of "fourteen years shall be deemed to be a child, and not a young person, unless he "has obtained from a person authorised by the authority herein-after mentioned a "certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and "arithmetic as may be from time to time prescribed for the purposes of this Act by "that authority: Provided that any such person, who previously to the first day of "January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six is lawfully employed in any "such factory as a young person, may continue to be so employed in like manner as "if this section had not been enacted,

"The authority for the purposes of this section shall be—

"(*a.*) In England, the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education;

"(*b.*) In Scotland, the Lords of any Committee of the Privy Council appointed by "Her Majesty on education in Scotland; and

"(*c.*) In Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the advice of his Privy "Council.

"The standard of proficiency so prescribed shall be published in the London, Edin- "burgh, or Dublin Gazette, according as it is prescribed by the authority in England, "Scotland, or Ireland, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least six "months after such publication."

(2.) Articles 113–117 of the Scotch Code (1875).

113. The inspector after his yearly visit to a school will grant such certificates as may be required for scholars who have reached the standard prescribed by, or pursuant to the provisions of, any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

114. The inspector may depute his assistant, or the certificated teacher of the school, to sign these certificates.

115. Certificates will be issued for those scholars only who pass in all the three subjects in the prescribed standard, or in a higher standard.

116. For the purpose of granting these certificates, the inspector, or his assistant will examine—

(1.) Scholars in the school, whether they have made 250 attendances or not;

(2.) Other children, not being scholars in the school, allowed by the managers to attend on the day of inspection.

117. If there is no school under inspection at which the children of any parish, or group of parishes, for whom certificates are required, can conveniently attend for examination, application for a special examination may be made by any person interested in procuring such certificates, subject to the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The application shall be sent *to the inspector for the district* not less than 14 days before the date at which it is desired that the examination should be held.

(*b.*) The applicant must specify the number of children (not less than 15) to be presented for examination, and must undertake,—

37140.

[C.–1274.] *Price* ½*d.*

That all children within the parish, or group of parishes, for whom certificates are needed, will be summoned to and allowed to attend the examination; and—

That a convenient room will be provided for the examination at such day and hour as shall be fixed by the inspector.

(*c.*) The applicant must satisfy the inspector that he is a proper person to conduct the preliminary proceedings, and, if necessary, to receive for distribution the certificates which may be granted after the examination.

Resolved:—

That the standard of proficiency to be fixed for the purposes of the aforesaid Act, shall, *for the present*, be regulated by the Fourth Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Scotch Code of 1875, viz.:

Reading:—

Reading intelligently a passage from some history book.

Writing:—

In small hand, eight lines, dictated slowly from a reading book; spelling and handwriting to be considered.

Arithmetic:—

Compound rules (money, and common weights and measures*).

---

* Avoirdupois weight, long measure, liquid measure, time table, square and cubical measures, and any measure which is connected with the industrial occupations of the district.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BOARD OF EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) (SCHOOLS, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1875;—*for*,

"RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the TWELVE PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS referred to in the SECOND REPORT of the BOARD of EDUCATION for *Scotland* (p. 35), stating the Population of each Burgh according to the Census of 1871; and showing, separately for Boys and Girls' Schools, the Number of Pupils which each Secondary or Higher Class School within the several Burghs could conveniently accommodate; the Average Number of Secondary or Higher Class Pupils on the Roll in each School for the School Year closing in 1875; the Average Daily Attendance of such Pupils, and also the Average Amount of the Fees Chargeable for each such Pupil, to be ascertained by dividing the Total Amount of the Fees exigible from them by the Average Daily Number of Pupils on the Roll; and also the Number of such Pupils who were under Instruction in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages respectively; the Return to be divided into Three Parts;—the First Part to contain the Schools under the special Charge of separate School Boards; the Second Part to contain those Schools which are under the Charge of any Guild or Corporation, or Merchant Company, or other Governing Body, or the Directors of any Academy, or other Association which provides Secondary or Higher Class Education; and the Third Part to contain those Schools, whether Day Schools or Boarding Schools, under the Management of Private Persons, in so far as they provide Secondary or Higher Class Education; and, as respects this Third Division, only such Information is to be sought as the Persons interested in each School may be willing to give:—A SUMMARY of the Results to be appended to the Return."

Board of Education, Edinburgh.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary,

(*Mr. M'Laren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 9 *August* 1875.

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the TWELVE (p.35), stating the Population of each Burgh according to the Census of 1871; and showing, separately the several Burghs could conveniently accommodate; the Average Number of Secondary or Higher Attendance of such Pupils; and also the Average Amount of the Fees chargeable for each such Pupil, Number of Pupils on the Roll; and also the Number of such Pupils who were under Instruction in Parts;—the First Part contains the Schools under the special Charge of separate School Boards; the Merchant Company, or other Governing Body, or the Directors of any Academy, or other Association whether Day Schools or Boarding Schools, under the Management of Private Persons, in so far as they

PARTS I., II., AND III. - - - - - - -

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS. - - -

BURGHS.	DIVISIONS OF RETURN.	Population as at Census of 1871.	Under the Management of	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
				Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
TOTAL - - -	PARTS I., II., and III. - -	950,369	TOTAL (all Classes)	10,155	5,720	10,316	6,714	4,752	3,456	2,546	1
TOTAL - - -	PART I. - -	- -	School Boards - -	2,850	–	4,170	2,063	545	370	287	2
	PART II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	3,235	1,906	2,760	2,357	1,713	1,666	649	3
	PART III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	4,070	3,814	3,386	2,294	2,494	1,420	1,610	4
ABERDEEN - -	- - -	76,329	TOTAL (all Classes)	2,261	280	640	1,249	192	511	161	5
	Part I. - -	- -	School Board - -	1,000	–	–	207	–	–	–	6
	Part II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	–	–	440	380	84	374	28	7
	Part III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	1,261	280	200	662	108	137	133	8
AYR - - - -	- - -	17,954	TOTAL (all Classes)	10	170	530	270	156	76	71	9
	Part I. - -	- -	School Board - -	–	–	530	270	86	70	54	10
	Part II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	Part III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	10	170	–	–	70	6	17	12
DUMFRIES - -	- - -	11,223	TOTAL (all Classes)	120	112	740	235	186	130	40	13
	Part I. - -	- -	School Board - -	–	–	600	125	125	–	–	14
	Part II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	70	–	–	58	–	–	–	15
	Part III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	50	112	140	52	61	130	40	16
EDINBURGH - -	- - -	196,991	TOTAL (all Classes)	4,625	3,202	955	2,198	2,426	862	482	17
	Part I. - -	- -	School Board - -	500	–	–	335	–	–	–	18
	Part II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	2,400	1,906	–	1,211	1,447	344	84	19
	Part III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	1,725	1,296	955	652	979	518	398	20
ELGIN - - -	- - -	7,340	TOTAL (all Classes)	119	161	253	120	134	48	79	21
	Part I. - -	- -	School Board - -	–	–	170	73	72	30	20	22
	Part II. - -	- -	Managing Bodies - -	115	–	–	45	–	–	–	23
	Part III. - -	- -	Private Persons - -	4	161	88	2	62	18	59	24

PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS, referred to in the SECOND REPORT of the BOARD of EDUCATION for *Scotland* for Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Number of Pupils which each Secondary or Higher Class School within Class Pupils on the Roll in each School for the School Year closing in 1875; the Average Daily ascertained by dividing the Total Amount of the Fees exigible from them by the Average Daily Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages respectively, the Return being divided into Three Second Part contains those Schools which are under the Charge of any Guild or Corporation, or which provides Secondary or Higher Class Education; and the Third Part contains those Schools, provide Secondary or Higher Class Education; also, a SUMMARY of the Results.

PARTS I., II., AND III.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.									
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.		Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		BURGHS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	6,232	4,339	2,973	2,255	8 10 8	10 11 4	2 19 2	4 2 8	2,884	4,565	981	3,478	3,422	TOTAL.
2	1,950	506	339	266	7 14 5	4 18 10	2 6 3	2 6 3	689	1,238	287	871	290	TOTAL.
3	2,171	1,569	1,378	558	8 7 6	7 14 2	2 1 11	1 11 2	1,193	1,731	344	1,516	1,344	
4	2,111	2,264	1,256	1,431	9 8 5	13 15 2	4 2 9	5 9 11	1,002	1,596	350	1,091	1,788	
5	1,154	173	324	125	4 13 10	8 1 3	1 1 10	4 – 2	506	574	254	268	105	ABERDEEN.
6	200	–	–	–	4 18 10	- -	- -	- -	166	171	60	42	–	
7	360	80	202	20	– 15 –	– 15 –	– 6 –	– 6 –	50	–	–	34	9	
8	594	93	122	105	6 17 6	13 15 –	3 4 11	4 15 9	290	403	194	192	96	
9	256	143	60	65	6 16 3	8 17 8	1 19 4	2 7 1	103	121	33	90	60	AYR.
10	256	80	54	50	6 16 3	6 16 3	1 15 6	1 15 6	103	111	33	90	30	
11	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
12	–	63	6	15	- -	11 8 7	4 4 –	4 4 –	–	10	–	–	30	
13	221	166	120	40	10 – 7	4 17 9	1 – –	2 – –	101	117	21	80	51	DUMFRIES.
14	115	115	–	–	1 10 –	1 10 –	- -	- -	39	92	18	56	31	
15	58	–	–	–	32 – –	- -	- -	- -	42	–	–	16	–	
16	48	51	120	40	6 – 7	11 16 6	1 – –	2 – –	20	25	3	8	20	
17	2,050	2,205	776	423	11 – 1	12 11 3	4 13 10	7 6 1	1,376	2,120	441	1,833	2,112	EDINBURGH.
18	323	–	–	–	12 8 2	- -	- -	- -	134	276	67	260	–	
19	1,118	1,327	317	67	9 3 5	8 14 9	3 3 3	1 15 9	779	1,170	267	1,062	1,259	
20	609	878	459	356	13 13 10	18 4 4	5 14 1	8 9 5	463	674	107	511	853	
21	117	122	48	76	7 7 3	7 11 6	1 12 3	1 13 10	74	87	18	132	131	ELGIN.
22	70	60	30	20	6 16 –	6 16 –	2 4 –	2 4 –	49	47	10	96	89	
23	45	–	–	–	8 10 1	- -	- -	- -	25	40	8	36	–	
24	2	62	18	56	2 2 –	8 9 6	– 12 9	1 10 5	–	–	–	–	42	

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PARTS I., II., and III.—SUMMARY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS—*continued.*

BURGHS.	DIVISIONS OF RETURN.	Population as at Census of 1871.	Under the Management of	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
				Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
GLASGOW		487,021	TOTAL (all Classes)	2,910	1,430	2,020	1,855	1,094	901	858	1
	Part I.		School Board	1,350	–	–	583	–	–	–	2
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	650	–	910	521	97	490	251	3
	Part III.		Private Persons	910	1,430	1,110	751	997	411	607	4
IRVINE		6,886	TOTAL (all Classes)	–	100	300	32	39	23	44	5
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	300	28	9	23	4	6
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	Part III.		Private Persons	–	100	–	–	30	–	40	8
LEITH		44,721	TOTAL (all Classes)	–	–	495	38	48	43	40	9
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	425	38	25	27	24	10
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	Part III.		Private Persons	–	–	70	–	23	16	16	12
MONTROSE		14,431	TOTAL (all Classes)	–	75	430	129	111	207	126	13
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	320	65	38	152	88	14
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	110	64	39	55	12	15
	Part III.		Private Persons	–	75	–	–	34	–	26	16
PAISLEY		48,257	TOTAL (all Classes)	–	–	2,383	266	156	580	471	17
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	360	97	82	26	31	18
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	1,300	78	46	403	274	19
	Part III.		Private Persons	–	–	723	91	28	151	166	20
PERTH		24,711	TOTAL (all Classes)	50	90	1,065	166	79	42	106	21
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	1,065	122	53	42	66	22
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
	Part III.		Private Persons	50	90	–	44	26	–	40	24
STIRLING		14,505	TOTAL (all Classes)	60	100	500	150	131	33	68	25
	Part I.		School Board	–	–	400	110	55	–	–	26
	Part II.		Managing Bodies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
	Part III.		Private Persons	60	100	100	40	76	33	68	28

Note.—The above Summary only includes, as regards Part III., the complete Returns which were sent in, it being optional for the persons interested to give or withhold the information required.
In not a few instances the figures were stated to be approximations only.
Returns more or less complete were received in 14 cases, and those are printed separately as an Appendix.
In 44 cases Returns were asked for, but, notwithstanding repeated applications, no definite information was obtained.

Board of Education, Edinburgh,
30 November 1875.

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

PARTS I., II., and III.—SUMMARY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS—*continued.*

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.				Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	1,691	1,004	798	760	9 18 5	11 5 9	3 17 3	5 1 9	546	968	145	816	656	GLASGOW.
2	530	–	–	–	9 16 8	– –	– –	– –	76	257	54	169	–	
3	469	87	443	226	11 4 –	3 9 11	3 5 –	1 11 4	270	329	57	337	10	
4	692	917	355	534	9 2 1	12 – 11	4 11 11	6 10 10	200	382	34	310	646	
5	38	34	22	37	7 – –	4 13 10	2 10 –	1 11 10	17	34	3	20	33	IRVINE.
6	38	8	22	3	7 – –	7 – –	2 10 –	2 10 –	17	34	3	20	15	
7	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
8	–	26	–	34	– –	4 – –	– –	1 10 –	–	–	–	–	18	
9	37	45	38	35	6 5 –	5 1 6	3 6 3	3 6 –	9	25	–	13	25	LEITH.
10	37	23	24	21	6 5 –	6 5 –	3 10 –	3 10 –	9	25	–	13	20	
11	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
12	–	22	14	14	– –	3 16 –	3 – –	3 – –	–	–	–	–	5	
13	115	105	192	114	2 11 6	2 7 3	1 18 7	1 19 8	25	68	12	21	37	MONTROSE.
14	60	36	145	77	4 2 6	4 2 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	20	58	12	19	9	
15	55	37	47	12	1 – –	1 – –	– 14 –	– 14 –	5	10	–	2	6	
16	–	32	–	25	– –	1 19 –	– –	1 5 –	–	–	–	–	22	
17	242	140	528	414	4 14 10	5 4 11	1 15 2	1 15 11	50	253	21	106	110	PAISLEY.
18	92	78	25	30	7 2 6	7 2 6	2 – –	2 – –	16	47	9	40	38	
19	66	38	369	233	2 13 –	2 13 –	1 13 –	1 13 –	22	182	12	29	60	
20	84	24	134	151	4 – –	4 – –	2 – –	2 – –	12	24	–	37	12	
21	166	78	39	103	6 1 9	4 10 –	2 8 1	1 17 6	59	101	17	55	53	PERTH.
22	122	53	39	65	5 13 6	5 13 6	2 8 1	2 8 1	45	46	5	33	27	
23	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
24	44	25	–	38	7 4 9	2 2 –	– –	1 – –	14	55	12	22	26	
25	145	124	28	63	4 5 1	5 2 1	2 3 –	1 14 7	18	97	16	44	49	STIRLING.
26	107	53	–	–	3 1 6	3 1 6	– –	– –	15	74	16	33	31	
27	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
28	38	71	28	63	7 10 –	6 11 6	2 3 –	1 14 7	3	23	–	11	18	

Note.—Total Accommodation for - - - - - 26,191
Total on the Roll, Higher Class - - 11,466
Total on the Roll, Elementary - - 6,002
17,468

Total in Daily Attendance, Higher Class 10,571
Total in Daily Attendance, Elementary - 5,228
15,799

Per-centage on Roll to Accommodation - - - 66·69
Per-centage in Daily Attendance to Accommodation 60·32
Per-centage of Attendance to Number on Roll - 90·45

James Taylor, Secretary.

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PART I. - - - - - - - - -

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS UNDER SCHOOL BOARDS. - -

BURGHS.	CLERKS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.		Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
	Name.	Address.		Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		TOTAL UNDER SCHOOL BOARDS - - - -		2,850	–	4,170	2,063	545	370	287	1
ABERDEEN -	Hector, Thomas -	12, King-street, Aberdeen.	The Grammar School	1,000	–	–	207	–	–	–	2
AYR - - -	Macrorie, W. - -	Ayr - - -	The Academy - -	–	–	530	270	86	70	54	3
DUMFRIES - -	Dinwiddie, J. B. -	Dumfries - -	The Academy - -	–	–	600	125	125	–	–	4
EDINBURGH -	Mackinnon, Donald -	9, Castle-street, Edinburgh.	The High School -	500	–	–	395	–	–	–	5
ELGIN - -	Jameson, James -	Elgin - - -	The Academy - -	–	–	170	73	72	30	20	6
GLASGOW - -	Kennedy, William -	10, Bothwell-street, Glasgow.	The High School -	1,350	–	–	583	–	–	–	7
IRVINE - -	Campbell, J. A. -	Irvine, Ayr - -	The Academy - -	–	–	300	38	9	23	4	8
LEITH - - -	Gray, Thomas T. -	Leith - - -	The High School -	–	–	425	38	25	27	24	9
MONTROSE - -	Wills, D. C. - -	Montrose - -	The Academy - -	–	–	320	65	38	152	88	10
PAISLEY - -	M'Robert, T. - -	County Buildings -	The Grammar School and Academy.	–	–	360	97	82	26	31	11
PERTH - -	Martin, Robert -	Perth - - -	The Academy - -	–	–	1,065	122	53	42	66	12
STIRLING - -	M'Luckie, Robert -	Stirling - - -	The High School -	–	–	400	110	55	–	–	13

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

PART I.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS UNDER SCHOOL BOARDS.

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.				Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	1,950	506	339	266	7 14 5	4 18 10	2 6 3	2 6 3	689	1,238	287	871	290	TOTAL.
2	200	–	–	–	4 18 10	– –	– –	– –	166	171	60	42	–	ABERDEEN.
3	256	80	54	50	6 16 3	6 16 3	1 15 6	1 15 6	103	111	33	90	30	AYR.
4	115	115	–	–	1 10 –	1 10 –	– –	– –	39	92	18	56	31	DUMFRIES.
5	323	–	–	–	12 8 2	– –	– –	– –	134	276	67	260	–	EDINBURGH.
6	70	60	30	20	6 16 –	6 16 –	2 4 –	2 4 –	49	47	10	96	89	ELGIN.
7	530	–	–	–	9 16 8	– –	– –	– –	76	257	54	169	–	GLASGOW.
8	38	8	22	3	7 – –	7 – –	2 10 –	2 10 –	17	34	3	20	15	IRVINE.
9	37	23	24	21	6 5 –	6 5 –	3 10 –	3 10 –	9	25	–	13	20	LEITH.
10	60	36	145	77	4 2 6	4 2 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	20	58	12	19	9	MONTROSE.
11	92	78	25	30	7 2 6	7 2 6	2 – –	2 – –	16	47	9	40	38	PAISLEY.
12	122	53	39	65	5 13 6	5 13 6	2 8 1	2 8 1	45	46	5	33	27	PERTH.
13	107	53	–	–	3 1 6	3 1 6	– –	– –	15	74	16	33	31	STIRLING.

Note.—Total Accommodation for - - - - - 7,020

Total on the Roll, Higher Class - - 2,608

Total on the Roll, Elementary - - - 657

3,265

Total in Daily Attendance, Higher Class - 2,456

Total in Daily Attendance, Elementary - 605

3,061

Per-centage on Roll to Accommodation - - - 46·51

Per-centage in Daily Attendance to Accommodation - 43·60

Per-centage of Attendance to Number on the Roll - - 93·75

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PART II. - - - - - - - - -

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS UNDER MANAGING BODIES. - -

BURGHS.	NAME OF MANAGING BODY.	Official making the Return.	Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
				Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		TOTAL UNDER MANAGING BODIES - - -		3,235	1,906	2,760	2,357	1,713	1,666	649	1
ABERDEEN -	Directors of Mechanics Institution.	James Sinclair, Secretary.	Mechanics, Science, and Art Institution.	–	–	440	380	84	374	28	2
AYR - - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
DUMFRIES - -	The Marist Brothers	Brother Alphonsus -	St. Joseph's Boarding School.	70	–	–	58	–	–	–	4
EDINBURGH -	The Merchant Company of Edinburgh, &c.	A. Kirk Mackie, Secretary.	Daniel Stewart's Institution.	600	–	–	210	–	40	–	5
	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	Edinburgh Educational Institution.	–	1,200	–	–	925	–	–	6
	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	George Watson's College for Boys.	1,200	–	–	676	–	304	–	7
	Ditto - -	- ditto - -	George Watson's College for Young Ladies.	–	600	–	–	440	–	60	8
	The Board of Directors.	Thomas Harvey, Rector.	The Edinburgh Academy.	600	–	–	325	–	–	–	9
	The Governors -	William Stuart Fraser, Clerk.	The Trades' Maiden Hospital.	–	44	–	–	20	–	24	10
	A Council of Ministers and Laymen.	Miss M'Laren, Superintendent.	College for Daughters of Ministers and Professors of Church of Scotland.	–	62	–	–	62	–	–	11
ELGIN - -	The Directors - -	A. G. Allan, Secretary.	The Educational Institute (Limited).	115	–	–	45	–	–	–	12
GLASGOW - -	The Directors, Shareholders, &c.	John A. Spens, Secretary.	The Glasgow Academy.	650	–	–	411	–	189	–	13
	The Trustees - -	Thomas Neill, Principal.	The Southern Academy.	–	–	750	90	85	266	218	14
	The Directors -	Messrs. Mackay and MacGregor.	The Mechanics' Institution.	–	–	160	20	12	35	33	15
IRVINE - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
LEITH - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
MONTROSE - -	The Managers -	Charles D. Thomson, Secretary.	Dorward's Seminary	–	–	110	64	39	55	12	18
PAISLEY - -	The Trustees - -	A. J. N. Gardner, Secretary.	The "John Neilston" Educational Institution.	–	–	1,300	78	46	403	274	19
PERTH - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
STIRLING - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	- - Nil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

Part II.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS UNDER MANAGING BODIES.

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.				Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	2,171	1,569	1,378	558	8 7 6	7 14 2	2 1 11	1 11 2	1,193	1,731	344	1,516	1,344	TOTAL.
2	360	80	202	20	– 15 –	– 15 –	– 6 –	– 6 –	50	–	–	34	9	ABERDEEN.
3	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	AYR.
4	58	–	–	–	32 – –	– –	– –	– –	42	–	–	16	–	DUMFRIES.
5	193	–	37	–	6 2 6	– –	2 10 –	– –	115	190	20	185	–	EDINBURGH.
6	–	845	–	–	– –	8 – –	– –	– –	145	117	–	–	725	
7	620	–	280	–	6 16 8	– –	3 5 –	– –	304	478	72	552	–	
8	–	400	–	43	– –	9 16 –	– –	2 10 –	40	60	–	–	452	
9	305	–	–	–	16 – –	– –	– –	– –	175	325	175	325	–	
10	–	20	–	24	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	20	
11	–	62	–	–	– –	15 – –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	62	
12	45	–	–	–	8 10 1	– –	– –	–	25	40	8	36	–	ELGIN.
13	370	–	171	–	13 4 –	– –	6 – –	– –	241	309	56	330	–	GLASGOW.
14	81	77	240	196	3 – –	3 – –	1 4 –	1 4 –	24	14	–	5	6	
15	18	10	32	30	7 – –	7 – –	4 – –	4 – –	5	6	1	2	4	
16	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	IRVINE.
17	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	LEITH.
18	55	37	47	12	1 – –	1 – –	– 14 –	– 14 –	5	10	–	2	6	MONTROSE.
19	66	38	369	283	2 13 –	2 13 –	1 13 –	1 13 –	22	182	12	29	60	PAISLEY.
20	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	PERTH.
21	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	STIRLING.

Note.—Total Accommodation for – – – – – 7,901

Total on the Roll, Higher Class – – – 4,070
Total on the Roll, Elementary – – – 2,315
6,385

Total in Daily Attendance, Higher Class – 3,740
Total in Daily Attendance, Elementary – 1,936
5,676

Per-centage on Roll to Accommodation – – – 80·81

Per-centage in Daily Attendance to Accommodation – 71·84

Per-centage of Attendance to Number on the Roll – 88·90

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PART III. - - - - - - - - -

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS, BEING DAY

BURGHS.	PROPRIETOR OF ESTABLISHMENT.		Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
	Name.	Address.		Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		TOTAL (ABERDEEN) - - -		1,261	280	200	662	108	137	133	1
ABERDEEN -	Anderson, Rev. A. -	Director - - -	Chanonry or Gymnasium.	280	–	–	160	–	–	–	2
	Dey, William - -	Rector for Kirk Session.	Old Aberdeen Grammar School.	160	–	–	110	–	–	–	3
	Green, Alexander -	Headmaster - -	Bellevue Academy -	150	–	–	35	–	–	–	4
	Lyon, William -	Proprietor - -	West End Academy -	150	70	–	30	20	30	10	5
	Michie, Charles M. A.	- ditto - - -	Silver Street Academy	–	–	200	35	25	58	42	6
	Rattray, William -	Rector - - -	Young Gentlemen's Institution.	250	–	–	217	–	–	–	7
	Sim, Robert - -	Proprietor - -	Union Row Academy	121	60	–	30	8	39	46	8
	Walker, W. Grahame	Principal - -	Academy for Young Gentlemen.	150	–	–	45	–	10	–	9
	Warrack, Miss Harriet	Proprietor - -	Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School.	–	150	–	–	55	–	35	10
		TOTAL (AYR) - - -		10	170	–	–	70	6	17	11
AYR - - -	Aitken, Miss Agnes -	Proprietor - -	Wellington Lodge -	–	120	–	–	40	–	–	12
	M'Cheyne, Misses -	13, Eglinton-terrace	Young Ladies' Seminary.	10	50	–	–	30	6	17	13
		TOTAL (DUMFRIES) - - -		50	112	140	52	61	130	40	14
DUMFRIES - -	Elder, John - -	Irving-street - -	Select School for Boys	50	–	–	42	–	–	–	15
	Gemmill, J. B. -	Irish-street - -	Private School -	–	–	140	10	1	130	–	16
	Purves, Miss Isabella	Irish-street - -	- ditto - -	–	112	–	–	60	–	40	17
		TOTAL (EDINBURGH) - - -		1,725	1,296	955	652	979	518	398	18
EDINBURGH -	Anderson, James -	29, George-square -	Private School -	50	–	–	26	–	13	–	19
	Baillie, James - -	4, Marmion-terrace -	Baillie's School -	75	40	–	66	31	–	–	20
	Blyth, Miss Phœbe -	9, Hope-street - -	Private School for Young Ladies.	–	50	–	–	42	–	–	21
	Brown, Miss R. A. -	17, Claremont-crescent	- ditto - -	–	25	–	–	20	–	5	22
	Brown, Miss K. G. -	20, Grosvenor-crescent	- ditto - -	–	20	–	–	14	–	6	23
	Crawford, Miss R. S.	2, West Maitland-street.	Higher Class Day School.	–	–	70	17	16	5	5	24
	Du Plessis and Black, Misses.	26, Royal-terrace -	Boarding and Day School.	–	40	–	–	20	–	20	25

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

PART III.

AND BOARDING SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE PERSONS.

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.				Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	594	93	122	105	6 17 6	13 15 –	3 4 11	4 15 9	290	403	194	192	96	
2	152	–	–	–	10 8 5	– –	– –	– –	113	147	68	104	–	ABERDEEN.
3	110	–	–	–	3 – –	– –	– –	– –	110	110	100	–	–	
4	32	–	–	–	8 – –	– –	– –	– –	12	15	3	10	–	
5	27	14	28	10	6 – –	6 – –	4 – –	4 – –	12	30	4	16	20	
6	33	22	51	34	6 – –	6 – –	3 – –	3 – –	–	–	–	–	–	
7	176	–	–	–	5 18 –	– –	– –	– –	25	56	11	48	–	
8	24	6	33	32	7 10 –	7 10 –	2 5 –	2 5 –	2	25	1	7	6	
9	40	–	10	–	8 8 –	– –	6 6 –	– –	16	20	7	7	–	
10	–	51	–	29	– –	21 – –	– –	10 10 –	–	–	–	–	70	
11	–	63	6	15	– –	11 8 7	4 4 –	4 4 –	–	10	–	–	30	
12	–	35	–	–	– –	8 – –	– –	– –	–	10	–	–	20	AYR.
13	–	28	6	15	– –	16 – –	4 4 –	4 4 –	–	–	–	–	10	
14	48	51	120	40	6 – 7	11 16 6	1 – –	2 – –	20	25	3	8	20	
15	38	–	–	–	7 3 7	– –	– –	– –	13	18	3	8	–	DUMFRIES.
16	10	1	120	–	1 4 –	1 4 –	1 – –	– –	7	7	–	–	–	
17	–	50	–	40	– –	12 – –	– –	2 – –	–	–	–	–	20	
18	609	878	459	356	13 13 10	18 4 4	5 14 1	8 9 5	463	674	107	511	853	
19	25	–	12	–	17 – –	– –	13 – –	– –	5	23	–	17	–	EDINBURGH.
20	51	24	–	–	13 16 4	6 8 9	– –	– –	12	40	11	14	8	
21	–	40	–	–	– –	16 – –	– –	– –	8	5	–	–	37	
22	–	20	–	5	– –	12 – –	– –	2 – –	–	–	–	–	17	
23	–	14	–	6	– –	100 – –	– –	50 – –	4	6	2	–	20	
24	17	16	3	3	9 10 –	9 10 –	6 6 –	6 6 –	4	14	–	22	21	
25	–	18	–	17	– –	35 – –	– –	25 – –	10	6	–	–	40	

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PART III.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS, BEING DAY

BURGHS.	PROPRIETOR OF ESTABLISHMENT.		Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
	Name.	Address.		Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
EDINBURGH (*continued*).	Elwert, C., Miss	13, Buckingham-terrace.	Boarding School		18	–	–	16	–	–	1
	Ferguson, Robert M.	8, Queen-street	The Edinburgh Institution.	300	–	–	220	–	–	–	2
	Finlayson, Rev. W. G. and Mrs.	14, Buccleuch-place	Boarding and Day School.	20	80	–	–	25	15	10	3
	Froebel, Madame	4, Gloucester-place	Educational Establishment.	–	100	–	–	50	–	–	4
	Geddes, Misses	16, Atholl-crescent	– ditto – –	–	35	–	–	12	–	3	5
	Gibson, Misses	Church-hill – –	Hampstead House, for Young Ladies, &c.	–	–	50	–	25	16	12	6
	Hart, Miss E. T.	66, Gilmore-place	Private School	–	–	55	3	13	–	14	7
	Hunter, J. M. –	20, York-place	Mr. Hunter's School	200	250	–	18	69	108	73	8
	Kunz, Madame Jules A. R.	19, Royal-circus	Private School	–	38	–	–	15	–	13	9
	Maughan, Misses	119A, George-street	– ditto – –	20	30	–	–	6	10	5	10
	Munro, Archibald	18, Minto-street	Clare Hall Academy	110	–	–	30	–	45	–	11
	M'Lauchlan, James G.	8, Arniston-place	Newington Academy	–	–	300	50	70	50	70	12
	M'Lachlan, Thomas	4, N. E. Circus-place	Circus Place School	180	120	–	32	21	50	29	13
	Oliphant, Thomas	33, Charlotte-square	Mr. Oliphant's School	–	–	400	–	152	166	82	14
	Rogerson, John J.	Merchiston Castle	Merchiston Castle School.	170	–	–	60	–	40	–	15
	Sampson, Miss A. E.	11, Oxford-terrace	Private School	–	30	–	–	16	–	10	16
	Sime, James – –	Dick-place – –	Craigmount House	600	–	–	105	–	–	–	17
	Snow, Miss M. A.	4, Lauriston-gardens	St. Catherine's Convent.	–	50	–	–	29	–	11	18
	Spence, Miss – –	11, South Gray-street	Mayfield Seminary	–	–	80	25	26	–	–	19
	Steen, John C.	37, George-square	The Park Place Institution.	–	120	–	–	72	–	24	20
	Edmunds, Oliphant, and Lichtenstein, Messrs.	23, Charlotte-square	The Edinburgh Institution.	–	200	–	–	180	–	–	21
	Turnbull, Miss	41, Drummond-place	Miss Turnbull's School.	–	50	–	–	39	–	6	22
			TOTAL (ELGIN) – – –	4	161	88	2	62	18	59	23
ELGIN – –	Barker, Miss J. C.	Hay-street – –	Weston House	–	100	–	–	20	–	5	24
	Brown, Miss E. B.	Bishopmill – –	Miss Brown's Seminary.	4	36	–	–	10	3	20	25
	Collie, Miss R.	College-street – –	Private School	–	–	40	–	10	6	20	26
	Gregory, Miss J.	Guildry-street	– ditto – –	–	25	–	–	7	–	1	27
	Milne, Misses – –	Abbey-place – –	Ladies' School	–	–	48	2	15	9	13	28
			TOTAL (GLASGOW) – – –	910	1,430	1,110	751	997	411	607	29
GLASGOW – –	Adam, William	103, St. George's-road	Hampton Court Academy.	–	–	200	94	86	–	–	30
	Allan, Mrs. – –	24 and 26, Woodlands-road.	Young Ladies' Establishment.	–	–	75	30	30	–	–	31
	Barlas, Misses	7, Woodlands-terrace	School for Ladies	–	50	–	–	28	–	12	32
	Cairney, Miss R.	47, Scott-street	School for Young Ladies, &c.	–	–	50	–	20	6	21	33
	Chalmers and Dick	1, Claremont-terrace	West of Scotland Institution.	–	300	–	–	126	–	78	34
	Collier, Dr. W. F., &c.	Lynedock-street	The Park School	250	–	–	205	–	–	–	35
	Connell, Rev. Samuel	29, St. George's-road	The West End Academy.	–	–	230	–	66	24	121	36
	Dodds, John – –	34, N. Pollok-street	South Western Institution.	–	–	140	28	27	38	37	37

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

AND BOARDING SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE PERSONS—*continued.*

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.				Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	–	16	–	–	– –	40 – –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	16	EDINBURGH.
2	212	–	–	–	14 – –	– –	– –	– –	125	175	26	209	–	
3	–	25	13	8	– –	20 – –	12 – –	12 – –	–	10	–	–	12	
4	–	30	–	–	– –	21 – –	– –	– –	50	20	–	–	50	
5	–	12	–	3	– –	52 10 –	– –	15 – –	–	–	–	–	14	
6	–	20	14	12	– –	10 10 –	3 3 –	3 3 –	–	–	–	–	16	
7	2	13	–	13	1 10 –	1 10 –	– –	1 – –	–	–	–	–	2	
8	17	65	102	69	12 12 –	12 12 –	6 – –	6 – –	–	20	–	–	50	
9	–	14	–	13	– –	33 12 –	– –	16 16 –	4	1	–	–	28	
10	–	5	8	4	– –	14 – –	7 – –	7 – –	–	–	–	–	1	
11	30	–	40	–	10 2 –	– –	4 3 –	– –	8	30	5	22	–	
12	40	45	40	65	6 – –	6 – –	3 12 –	3 12 –	30	45	4	13	36	
13	28	18	46	26	14 – –	14 – –	5 10 –	5 10 –	24	37	9	22	17	
14	–	133	141	65	– –	10 – –	6 – –	6 – –	–	24	–	–	152	
15	60	–	40	–	5 5 –	– –	4 4 –	– –	70	90	21	85	–	
16	–	16	–	10	– –	40 – –	– –	25 – –	–	4	–	–	26	
17	104	–	–	–	25 4 –	– –	– –	– –	90	89	29	104	–	
18	–	29	–	11	– –	8 – –	– –	6 – –	19	19	–	–	24	
19	23	24	–	–	3 10 –	4 4 –	– –	– –	–	4	–	3	12	
20	–	69	–	21	– –	21 – –	– –	16 – –	–	12	–	–	56	
21	–	175	–	–	– –	21 – –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	170	
22	–	37	–	5	– –	36 – –	– –	3 – –	–	–	–	–	28	
23	2	62	18	56	2 2 –	8 9 6	– 12 9	1 10 5	–	–	–	–	42	
24	–	20	–	5	– –	20 – –	– –	10 – –	–	–	–	–	20	ELGIN.
25	–	10	3	17	– –	3 3 –	– 15 –	– 15 –	–	–	–	–	–	
26	–	10	6	20	– –	1 – –	– 15 –	– 15 –	–	–	–	–	8	
27	–	7	–	1	– –	7 10 –	– –	3 – –	–	–	–	–	7	
28	2	15	9	13	2 2 –	2 2 –	– 10 6	– 10 6	–	–	–	–	7	
29	692	917	355	534	9 2 1	12 – 11	4 11 11	6 10 10	200	382	34	310	646	
30	85	77	–	–	5 5 –	5 5 –	– –	– –	12	10	–	3	13	GLASGOW.
31	29	29	–	–	5 10 –	5 10 –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	25	
32	–	26	–	11	– –	21 16 –	– –	8 18 –	–	–	–	–	25	
33	–	17	5	17	– –	3 8 –	1 12 –	1 12 –	–	–	–	–	5	
34	–	117	–	67	– –	18 – –	– –	10 – –	–	–	–	–	175	
35	193	–	–	–	18 – –	– –	– –	– –	106	170	31	205	–	
36	–	58	21	110	– –	12 8 6	8 2 6	8 2 6	–	8	–	–	50	
37	25	25	35	35	3 6 –	3 6 –	1 16 –	1 16 –	–	6	–	12	20	

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

PART III.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS, BEING DAY

BURGHS.	PROPRIETOR OF ESTABLISHMENT.		Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
	Name.	Address.		Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
GLASGOW—*cont*^{d}.	Fairley, Mrs. Agnes	Craig Park House	Craig Park House, for Ladies.	–	150	–	–	25	–	35	1
	Gillies, Miss A.	19, Royal-crescent	Establishment for Young Ladies.	–	80	–	–	40	–	36	2
	Jeffrey, James M. A.	12, Carlton-place	Anderson's Academy	180	170	–	150	150	–	–	3
	Kerr, James	100, St. George's-road	Western Academy	120	100	–	50	30	70	54	4
	Marist Brothers	18, St. Mungo-street	St. Mungo's Academy	160	–	–	40	–	127	–	5
	Montgomerie and Johnson.	218, Adelaide-place	Glasgow Ladies' College.	–	200	–	–	144	–	20	6
	McRaith, James N.	460, Sauchiehall-street.	Albany Academy	200	–	–	73	–	107	–	7
	Nicolson, Miss B. G.	14, Newton-place	School for Young Ladies.	–	120	–	–	55	–	45	8
	Reid, Thomas	Armadale-street	Armadale Academy	–	–	160	69	65	–	–	9
	Sim, Madame M. G.	58, Charlotte-street	Franciscan Convent	–	260	–	–	27	–	90	10
	Sowersby, Miss M.	12, Corruna-street	Private School	–	–	70	–	14	–	8	11
	Walker, Mrs. M.	256, Bath-street	Seminary for Young Ladies, &c.	–	–	50	12	31	–	–	12
	Watson, Rev. Thomas	1, Royal-crescent	Glasgow Western Institution.	–	–	135	–	33	39	50	13
IRVINE	Wilson, Mrs. C.	79, High-street	Private School	–	100	–	–	30	–	40	14
LEITH	Dalrymple, Miss	144, Ferry-road	Private School	–	–	70	–	23	16	16	15
MONTROSE	Scott, Miss J. A.	Balmain-street	Private School	–	75	–	–	34	–	26	16
PAISLEY	Wasson, C. D.	Proprietor	Educational Institute	–	–	723	91	28	151	166	17
			TOTAL (PERTH)	50	90	–	44	26	–	40	18
PERTH	Burton, Very Rev. John.	Blackfriars House	Blackfriars School	30	–	–	14	–	–	–	19
	Davidson, James	Atholl-street	Classical Academy	20	–	–	30	–	–	–	20
	Wilson, Patrick	Barrossa-place	Private School	–	90	–	–	26	–	40	21
			TOTAL (STIRLING)	60	100	100	40	76	33	68	22
STIRLING	Leask, Mrs. John	1, Viewfield-place	School for Young Ladies, &c.	–	–	100	–	16	11	50	23
	M'Luckie, Thomas	Allan Park House	School for Boys and Girls.	60	100	–	40	60	22	18	24

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

AND BOARDING SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE PERSONS—*continued.*

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.									
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.		Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		BURGHS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	–	23	–	32	– –	14 14 –	– –	2 10 –	–	–	–	–	24	GLASGOW.
2	–	40	–	33	– –	10 10 –	– –	4 4 –	–	–	–	–	61	
3	140	140	–	–	4 10 –	4 10 –	– –	– –	20	15	–	10	5	
4	45	27	60	44	9 – –	9 – –	6 10 –	6 10 –	14	55	3	20	20	
5	40	–	110	–	3 – –	– –	1 16 –	– –	20	–	–	40	–	
6	–	129	–	15	– –	16 16 –	– –	8 8 –	–	4	–	–	116	
7	60	–	90	–	12 – –	– –	7 – –	– –	20	70	–	20	–	
8	–	52	–	42	– –	45 – –	– –	15 – –	5	28	–	–	70	
9	64	61	–	–	3 – –	3 – –	– –	– –	3	4	–	–	–	
10	–	27	–	80	– –	10 14 –	– –	3 13 4	–	–	–	–	20	
11	–	14	–	8	– –	1 5 –	– –	– 10 6	–	–	–	–	1	
12	11	29	–	–	5 15 –	5 15 –	– –	– –	–	12	–	–	4	
13	–	26	34	40	– –	7 – –	4 14 –	4 14 –	–	–	–	–	12	
14	–	26	–	34	– –	4 – –	– –	1 10 –	–	–	–	–	18	IRVINE.
15	–	22	14	14	– –	3 16 –	3 – –	3 – –	–	–	–	–	5	LEITH.
16	–	32	–	25	– –	1 19 –	– –	1 5 –	–	–	–	–	22	MONTROSE.
17	84	24	134	151	4 – –	4 – –	2 – –	2 – –	12	24	–	37	12	PAISLEY.
18	44	25	–	38	7 4 9	2 2 –	– –	1 – –	14	55	12	22	26	
19	14	–	–	–	16 – –	– –	– –	– –	14	14	2	14	–	PERTH.
20	30	–	–	–	3 3 –	– –	– –	– –	–	41	10	8	–	
21	–	25	–	38	– –	2 2 –	– –	1 – –	–	–	–	–	26	
22	38	71	28	63	7 10 –	6 11 6	2 3 –	1 14 7	3	23	–	11	18	
23	–	13	9	48	– –	3 2 –	1 9 –	1 9 –	–	–	–	–	–	STIRLING.
24	38	58	19	15	7 10 –	7 10 –	2 10 –	2 10 –	3	23	–	11	18	

Note.—Total Accommodation for - - - - - 11,270

Total on the Roll, Higher Class - - 4,788
Total on the Roll, Elementary - - 3,030 — 7,818

Total in Daily Attendance, Higher Class - 4,375
Total in Daily Attendance, Elementary - 2,687 — 7,062

Per-centage on Roll to Accommodation - - - 69·37

Per-centage in Daily Attendance to Accommodation - 62·66

Per-centage of Attendance to Number on Roll - - 90·33

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the Twelve Parliamentary

APPENDIX to PART III.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

BURGHS.	PROPRIETOR OF ESTABLISHMENT.		Name or Designation of Establishment.	Accommodation for Scholars.			Average Number of and in Daily Attendance for				
							On the Roll.				
							Higher Class.		Elementary.		
	Name.	Address.		Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
			TOTAL - - -	324	441	420	432	340	80	121	1
ABERDEEN -	Fullerton, Misses -	73, Dee-street -	Establishment for Young Ladies.	–	80	–	–	36	–	14	2
EDINBURGH -	Balmain, Miss -	62, Great King-street	- - ditto - -	–	50	–	–	40	–	–	3
	Bell, Misses - -	15, Lander-road -	St. Andrew's Cottage	–	–	40	15	15	–	–	4
	Bryce, Dr. - -	27 and 28, Charlotte-square.	Edinburgh Collegiate School.	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	5
	Cameron, Hugh -	27, Gayfield-square -	Mr. Cameron's Academy.	–	–	180	20	20	60	60	6
	Hood, Miss - -	8, Bruntsfield-place	Belmont Lodge -	–	70	–	–	36	–	–	7
	Kennedy, Misses -	1, Church-hill - -	School for Young Ladies.	–	53	–	–	36	–	10	8
	Meek, Mrs. - -	Rutland-square -	- - ditto - -	–	28	–	–	25	–	–	9
	M'Laren, James -	11, Hamilton-place -	Hamilton Place Academy.	–	–	(say) 130	70	43	–	–	10
	Peacock, Miss J. B.	17, Grange-road -	School for Young Ladies.	–	40	–	–	7	–	8	11
	Thomson, Robert, LL.B.	12, Rutland-square -	Thomson's School -	24	–	–	18	–	–	–	12
GLASGOW - -	Hastie, Miss - -	12, Burnbank-terrace	Young Ladies' Educational Establishment.	–	60	–	–	30	–	–	13
-	M'Leod, Mrs. - -	44, Abbotsford-place	Laurieston Institution	–	–	70	(say) 9	16	(say) 20	15	14
	Smith, Mrs. - -	5, Clifton-place -	School for Young Ladies.	–	60	–	–	36	–	14	15

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS ASKED FOR.

BURGHS.	Number of Returns asked for.		Number of Complete Returns made as Printed for Parts.		Number of Incomplete Returns made as Printed for Parts.		Number of Persons who Declined to make, or did not make, Intelligible Returns.		Number of Schools which were found to be, or were returned as, Elementary only.		TOTAL.	
	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.
ABERDEEN - - -	1	12	1	9	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	12
AYR - - - - -	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
DUMFRIES - - -	1	4	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4
EDINBURGH - - -	8	67	7	29	–	10	1	21	–	7	8	67
ELGIN - - - - -	1	6	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6
GLASGOW - - -	3	47	3	21	–	3	–	12	–	11	3	47
IRVINE - - - -	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2

Burghs referred to in the Second Report of the Board of Education for *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

APPENDIX to PART III.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

	Scholars on the Roll the School Year closing in 1875.				Average Amount of Fee chargeable for each Pupil for the School Year closing in 1875.				Number of Pupils receiving Instruction in					BURGHS.
	In Daily Attendance.				Average Amount of Fee.									
	Higher Class.		Elementary.		Higher Class.		Elementary.		Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1	405	323	73	107	- -	- -	- -	- -	161	348	108	343	232	- TOTAL.
2	–	36	–	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	20	ABERDEEN.
3	–	35	–	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	10	–	–	35	EDINBURGH.
4	15	15	–	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	
5	280	–	–	–	- - From 14 *l.* to 22 *l.* per session - -				140	260	100	300	–	
6	19	19	56	56	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	12	–	–	9	
7	–	36	–	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	5	–	–	30	
8	–	32	–	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	36	
9	–	25	–	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	20	
10	65	40	–	–	4 9 –	4 9 –	- -	- -	15	43	–	25	25	
11	–	7	–	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	1	
12	(say) 18	–	–	–	8 – –	- -	- -	- -	6	18	8	18	–	
13	–	(say) 30	–	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	30	GLASGOW.
14	8	15	17	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	6	
15	–	33	–	14	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	20	

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS ASKED FOR.

BURGHS.	Number of Returns asked for.		Number of Complete Returns made as Printed for Parts.		Number of Incomplete Returns made as Printed for Parts.		Number of Persons who Declined to make, or did not make, Intelligible Returns.		Number of Schools which were found to be, or were returned as, Elementary only.		TOTAL.	
	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.
LEITH	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	5
MONTROSE	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3
PAISLEY	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
PERTH	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
STIRLING	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
TOTALS	16	156	15	78	–	14	1	44	–	20	16	156

BOARD OF EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) (SCHOOLS, &c.).

RETURN respecting the SECONDARY and HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS in each of the TWELVE PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS referred to in the SECOND REPORT of the BOARD of EDUCATION for *Scotland* (p. 35), stating the Population of each Burgh according to the Census of 1871; and showing, separately for Boys and Girls' Schools, the Number of Pupils which each Secondary or Higher Class School within the several Burghs could conveniently accommodate; the Average Number of Secondary or Higher Class Pupils on the Roll in each School for the School Year closing in 1875; &c.

(*Mr. M'Laren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *August* 1875.

Under 2 *oz.*

SCHOOL BOARDS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1875;—*for,*

"RETURN from each SCHOOL BOARD in *Scotland*, for the Year commencing at Whitsuntide 1874, showing (1.) The Rateable Value of the Borough or Parish; (2.) The Rate per Pound of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value; (3.) The Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, s. 44); and (4.) The Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board:"

"And, similar RETURN (omitting the Fourth Item) for the Year, from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876; the Return to be divided into Two Parts containing respectively the SCHOOL BOARDS of BOROUGHS and of PARISHES, and to be made up in the following Form:—

Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.

Rateable Value of Borough or Parish.	Rate per £. on the Rateable Value.	Sums required from the Rating Authority.	Sum Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.

Education Department,
9 August 1875.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

(*Viscount Sandon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *August* 1875.

RETURN from each SCHOOL BOARD in *Scotland*, for the Year commencing at Whitsuntide 1874, showing (1.) The Rateable Value of the Borough or Parish; (2.) The Rate per Pound of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value; (3.) The Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, s. 44); and (4.) The Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board; And, similar RETURN (omitting the fourth Item) for the Year, from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876; the Return being divided into Two Parts, containing respectively the SCHOOL BOARDS of BOROUGHS and of PARISHES.

PART I.—BOROUGHS.

BURGH.	COUNTY.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
		Rateable Value of Burgh.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Burgh.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
		£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	229,312 – –	– 3	Not stated – –	2,755 18 -½	234,059 – –	– 4½	Not stated.
Airdrie	Lanark	23,573 – –	– 7½	700 – –	700 10 5.	25,923 – –	– 7½	800 – –
Alloa	Clackmannan	20,890 – –	Owners – 2½ d. Occupiers {3 d., 1¼ d., ¾ d.}	450 – –	450 – –	20,995 – –	Owners – 3 d. Occupiers {3 d., 1½ d., ¾ d.}	450 – –
Annan	Dumfries	8,208 – –	– 6	Sum produced at 6 d. per £. 200 – –	200 – –	8,310 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 d. per £. 825 – –
Arbroath	Forfar	62,084 10 9	– 4	782 14 8	782 14 8	71,666 14 2	– 4	Sum produced at 4 d. per £. 270 – –
Ayr	Ayr	65,761 11 6	– 5	Sum produced at 5 d. per £. 992 18 -½	992 18 -½	67,774 4 –	– 4	520 – –
Banff	Banff	8,689 14 6	– 4¾	170 – –	160 – –	8,812 16 –	– 7½	320 – –
Bathgate	Linlithgow	9,600 – –	– 6	240 – –	240 – –	9,600 – –	1 1	500 – –
Brechin	Forfar	19,298 4 1	– 3¾	300 – –	300 – –	20,231 8 9	– 4	200 – –
Broughty Ferry	Forfar	20,168 9 –	– 6	Sum produced at 6 d. per £. 480 17 7	480 17 7	21,327 14 –	– 6	800 – –
Burntisland	Fife	14,469 8 1	– 2½	150 – –	150 – –	15,570 9 2	– 3¾	250 – –
Campbeltown	Argyll	17,924 8 2	– 10½	750 – –	740 – –	18,373 14 2	– 10½	650 – –
Cupar	Fife	16,090 – –	– – –	5 – –	5 – –	16,100 – –	—	600 – –
Dalkeith	Edinburgh	17,614 – –	– 3½	250 – –	250 – –	17,582 –	– 3½	Not stated.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	33,578 – –	– 4½	600 – –	531 – –	33,876 – –	– 4¾	Sum produced at 9 d. per £. 420 – –
Dumfries	Dumfries	37,826 – –	– 4	600 – –	480 – –	37,826 13 1	– 4	287 – –
Dunbar	Haddington	7,781 5 –	Owners – 1½ d. Occupants – 1½ d. Occupants of Land – ⅜ d.	70 – –	78 2 –	7,801 – –	Owners – 3¾ d. Occupants – 4½ d. Occupants of land – 1 5/12 d.	8,260 2 1
Dundee	Forfar	426,853 3 –	– 1½	Sum produced at 1½ d. per £. 2,439 – 6	2,439 – 6	443,681 18 6	– 2	Sum produced at 2 d. per £. 780 – –
Dunfermline	Fife	32,162 6 6	– 6½	745 – –	838 14 11	35,385 6 4	– 5½	270 – –
Dysart	Fife	19,636 – –	– 3¾	250 – –	265 11 2	21,171 – –	– 3¾	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	1,266,215 2 –	– 1½	7,913 16 2	7,399 11 1	1,321,616 15 8	– 1½	
Elgin	Elgin	31,344 12 9	– 6	Sum produced at 6 d. per £. 390 15 –	390 15 –	32,052 4 –	– 9	
Falkirk	Stirling	22,800 – –	– 4	360 – –	360 – –	25,800 – –	– 4	
Forfar	Forfar	26,520 – –	– 2½	275 – –	275 – –	27,678 – –	– 2½	

Forres	Elgin	11,105 16 –	– 5½	250 – –	253 15 3	11,697 12 6	– 2¼	100 – –
Galashiels	Selkirk	26,294 8 7	– 3	328 3 6	311 18 6	27,271 2 6	– 3½	397 14 –
Girvan	Ayr	4,850 – –	– 10	200 – –	112 – –	5,012 17 5	1 2½	300 – –
Glasgow	Lanark	2,082,029 15 –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.	24,361 12 8	2,115,374 17 4	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.
Greenock	Renfrew	236,839 10 –	– 4	3,947 6 6	3,870 10 2½	249,782 – –	– 3	3,122 5 6
Haddington	Haddington	13,782 8 –	– 4¾	260 – –	265 4 7	14,340 2 –	– 2½	120 – –
Hamilton	Lanark	27,801 13 –	– 4½	500 – –	500 – –	29,805 15 3	Owners – 2½ *d.*; Occupants – 3 *d.*	500 – –
Hawick	Roxburgh	28,155 10 2	– 4¼	Sum produced at 4½ *d.* per £.	482 2 7½	30,556 12 6	– 4½	Sum produced at 4½ *d.* per £.
Inverness	Inverness	72,283 18 –	– 3½	1,000 – –	1,135 18 1	72,283 18 –	– 1¾	500 – –
Irvine	Ayr	10,424 6 10	– 10	425 13 4	441 – –	11,219 5 5	1 2	647 2 2½
Jedburgh	Roxburgh	8,713 – –	– 5¾	200 – –	200 – –	11,702 – –	– 5½	250 – –
Kilmarnock	Ayr	61,854 12 –	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.	1,025 16 4¾	66,025 6 –	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.
Kilsyth	Stirling	7,931 5 –	– 5½	180 – –	26 16 11	Not yet ascertained by Parochial Board	–	200 – –
Kirkcaldy	Fife	38,723 – –	– 6	907 3 5½	867 19 5½	41,797 6 6	– 6	1,044 18 6
Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	12,935 – –	– 8½	450 – –	510 – –	14,242 13 3	– 5¼	300 – –
Kirkwall	Orkney	7,226 13 3	– 9	268 9 5	147 5 –	7,251 1 6	– 9	270 – –
Lanark	Lanark	9,726 – –	– 6½	260 – –	260 – –	10,126 – –	– 6¼	260 – –
Leith	Edinburgh	228,800 – –	– 4	No sum specified – Three parishes in burgh –	3,231 7 11	243,310 – –	– 2	No sum specified.
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	8,836 – –	Owners – 2¼ *d.*; Occupants of lands – ¾ *d.*; Occupants of business premises – 1⅛ *d.*; Occupants of dwelling-houses – 3 *d.*	110 – –	110 – –	9,252 – –	Owners – 2¾ *d.*; Occupants of land – ¼ *d.*; Occupants of dwelling-houses – 3⅛ *d.*; Occupants of business premises – 2 7/16 *d.*	200 – –
Montrose	Forfar	38,278 – –	– 2⅝	360 – –	360 – –	38,873 – –	– 4⅛	700 – –
Musselburgh	Edinburgh	20,629 5 4	– 2	160 – –	222 14 2	20,827 7 4	– 2⅛	200 – –
Nairn	Nairn	10,029 – –	– 7¼	300 – –	266 2 –	10,070 – –	– 7¼	300 – –
Oban	Argyll	11,763 1 4	– 4½	220 – –	217 5 3	12,526 15 3	– 5	250 – –
Paisley	Renfrew	113,564 14 6	– 5¼	2,476 – –	2,726 11 5	124,000 – –	– 4½	2,300 – –
Perth	Perth	87,314 16 8	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	2,018 17 6	87,314 16 8	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.
Peterhead	Aberdeen	21,603 12 6	– 4	350 – –	380 –	23,238 12 4	– 2⅝	250 – –
Port Glasgow	Renfrew	33,191 18 1	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	396 2 10	36,960 – 3	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.
Portobello	Edinburgh	29,759 13 11	– 4½	Sum produced at 4½ *d.* per £.	577 9 7	30,714 3 4	4⅜	600 – –
Renfrew	Renfrew	Houses, &c. 9,315 – – Lands – 133 10 –	– 4; – 2	150 – –	166 –	Houses, &c. 10,066 15 – Lands – 146 – –	– 5¼; – 3	220 – –
Rothesay	Bute	37,251 – –	– 3½	540 – –	513 15 3	38,150 – –	– 3½	550 – –
Rutherglen	Lanark	30,659 5 5	– 5¼	650 – –	633 6 8	33,876 9 4	– 2½	350 – –
St. Andrew's	Fife	29,638 – –	1¼	150 – –	108 7 11	30,794 – –	– 2½	306 – –
Selkirk	Selkirk	15,055 12 7	– 7	431 11 4½	371 10 6	15,567 6	– 7½	475 10 9
Stirling	Stirling	45,521 16 2	– 3⅜	700 – –	701 13 11	45,521 16 2	– 3⅜	700 – –
Stranraer	Wigtown	16,350 –	– 4¾	320 – –	275 –	16,525 – –	– 6	400 – –
Wick	Caithness	11,125 17 –	– 4½	200	300 – –	11,147 8 –	– 5½	250 – –

PART II.—PARISHES.

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
ABERDEEN:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdour	6,220 19 10	– 6	150 – –	153 – 11½	6,376 7 8	– 7½	200 – –
Aboyne and Glentanner	7,975 12 5	– 7	225 – –	229 19 –	7,907 8 –	– 6¾	200 – –
Alford	7,200 – –	– 5½	160 – –	174 – –	7,289 – –	– 6	182 – –
Ardallie	5,667 1 6	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	139 7 8	5,750 2 –	—	—
Auchindoir and Kearn	6,020 5 4	– 10	250 – –	234 – –	6,040 10 4	Owners – 2 *d.* Tenants – 3½ *d*	100 – –
Auchterless	13,304 11 7	– 6	332 12 3	332 11 7½	13,649 9 1	– 6	332 12 3
Belhelvie	12,730 11 5	– 3	160 – –	156 4 –	12,731 – 9	– 3	160 – –
Birse	6,347 1 8	– 5	132 4 7	132 4 7	6,288 6 2	– 5	131 – –
Bourtie	5,769 5 10	– 3	72 2 4	72 2 4	5,800 – –	– 3	72 10 –
Cabrach	3,167 – –	– 10½	140 – –	140 – –	3,167 – –	– 11¼	150 – –
Cairney	7,829 – –	– 10	320 – –	315 14 3	7,950 – –	– 8	260 – –
Chapel of Garioch	12,333 – –	– 4½	231 3 3	228 7 6	12,333 – –	– 6	308 6 6
Clatt	3,492 16 7	– 7	101 17 11	101 17 11	3,489 13 9	– 6	87 4 10
Cluny	6,441 7 10	– 5	135 – –	134 6 2	6,604 16 3	– 5	135 – –
Coull	1,961 5 8	– 7	58 – –	55 13 11½	2,139 19 11¾	– 5¾	50 – –
Crathie and Braemar	10,286 – –	– 7	300 – –	257 8 3	10,286 – –	– 7	300 – –
Crimond	5,952 – –	– 4	94 – –	110 – –	5,986 – –	– 5	125 – –
Cruden	12,257 – 11	– 6	300 – –	302 11 3	12,352 5 10½	– 5	250 – –
Culsalmond	5,720 – –	– 6	143 15 6½	141 13 6½	5,800 4 7	– 6	143 – –
Daviot	7,116 4 9	– 3¾	105 10 11½	105 10 11½	7,116 4 9	– 3¾	105 10 11½
Drumblade	6,670 – –	– 2¾ ·51	80 – –	80 – –	6,694 16 6	– 4½	120 – –
Drumoak	6,604 15 3	– 3¾	100 – –	107 15 9	6,941 – –	– 3½	100 – –
Dyce	5,524 7 –½	– 5¾	130 – –	130 – –	5,239 16 5	– 6	130 – –
Echt	7,532 6 1	– 3	90 – –	125 10 9	6,755 16 2	– 4½	125 – –
Ellon	15,866 – –	– 4	250 – –	251 5 7	15,939 – –	– 4¼	280 – –
Fintray	7,254 – –	– 8	241 16 –	241 16 –	7,284 – –	– 8	242 14 –
Forgue	7,606 – 9	– 4	126 13 4	120 14 4	7,605 18 9	– 6	190 – –
Foveran	12,545 13 2	– 7	355 – –	355 – –	12,738 11 11	– 6	315 – –
Fraserburgh (including Town)	19,298 1 5	– 3½	280 – –	280 – –	20,928 12 –	– 5¾	500 – –
Fyvie	21,421 – –	– 4½	398 – –	417 9 3	22,652 13 11	– 4¾	425 – –
Gartly	5,760 – –	– 11½	275 – –	275 8 11½	5,764 – –	– 7¼	175 – –
Glass	3,548 18 6	1 2½	208 – –	208 – –	3,549 13 10	1 4½	240 – –
Glenbucket	1,434 5 10	1 –½	73 1 6	73 1 6	1,694 3 7	1 2	95 – –
Glengairn	3,332 – –	– 6	83 6 –	83 16 –	3,332 – –	– 6¼	88 – –
Glenmuick and Tullich	6,985 – –	– 6	174 12 6	173 8 3	7,909 – –	– 5	164 15 5
Huntly (including Town):							
Owners	11,887 – –	– 4	375 – –	385 17 –	11,980 7 –	– 2½	230 – –
Tenants	7,079 – –	– 6			7,621 1 6	– 3¾	
Insch	8,071 13 3	– 4	128 – –	127 19 4	8,052 19 –	– 5½	180 – –
Inverurie (including Burgh)	9,601 12 1	– 7½	300 – –	310 8 10	9,894 17 1	Houses – 9½ *d.* Land – 6¾ *d.*	300 – –
Keig	4,028 12 10	– 5½	92 6 5	92 11 6½	4,437 – –	– 5	90 – –
Keithhall and Kinkell	7,221 13 –	– 6	180 10 10	180 10 10	7,221 13 –	– 6	180 10 10
Kemnay	3,981 – –	– 5	80 – –	82 12 9	4,165 4 –	– 4¾	80 – –
Kildrummy	4,142 8 9	– 7	120 16 5	120 16 5	4,155 10 5	– 7	121 6 8
Kincardine O'Neil	11,265 14 3	– 10	459 8 8	456 2 7	11,427 7 –	– 6	280 – –
King Edward	8,500 – –	– 4	130 – –	140 7 6	8,500 – –	– 2¾	96 – –
Kininmouth	4,046 17 9	– 5	84 6 4	83 5 9½	4,115 16 –	– 6	103 – –
Kinnellar	4,823 15 6	– 4	80 – –	76 5 6	4,823 – –	– 4	80 – –
Kinnethmont	5,404 – –	– 6	135 – –	135 – –	5,410 – –	– 8	180 – –
Kintore (including Burgh)	9,662 4 –	– 5¾	230 – –	226 6 –	9,835 13 6½	Owners – 3 *d.* Tenants: 1st Class 2½ *d.* 2nd Class 5 *d.*	250 – –
Leochel-Cushnie	9,454 17 1	– 8	Sum produced at 8 *d.* per £.	315 12 3	9,912 7 3	– 7	Sum produced at 7 *d.* per £.
Leslie	2,853 – –	– 6	69 16 6	71 19 9	2,855 9 –	– 5	58 – –
Logie Buchan	5,566 18 11	– 4	92 – –	93 2 6	5,522 16 4	– 3¼	72 – –
Logie Coldstone	4,998 – –	– 7	145 16 –	142 1 –	5,040 – –	– 8	163 16 –
Longside	16,412 – –	– 3	205 3 –	198 4 5½	17,111 – –	– 6	427 15 6
Lonmay	8,153 – –	– 7	237 16 –	232 1 5	8,153 – –	– 8	271 15 4
Lumphanan	5,679 – –	– 5	113 – –	113 – –	5,679 – –	– 5	113 – –
Methlic	8,931 16 7	– 6¾	250 – –	260 11 4	9,171 10 11	– 7	260 – –
Midmar	5,879 5 –	– 5½	130 – –	130 – –	6,190 6 –½	– 5¼	130 – –
Millbrex	5,073 10 –	– 3¼	64 17 10	66 3 4	5,073 10 –	– 5	110 – –
Monquhitter	9,400 – –	– 5¾	220 – –	220 – –	9,693 – –	– 7½	300 – –
Monymusk	6,584 6 –	– 7½	200 – –	205 17 5	6,882 13 11	– 6¾	190 – –
New Byth	5,655 – –	– 8	186 – –	176 3 2	5,728 1 10	1 2	325 – –
New Deer	15,531 – –	– 7	452 19 6	452 19 6	16,000 – –	– 9	600 – –
Newhills	18,454 – –	– 4¼	330 – –	330 – –	18,821 – –	– 4¾	370 – –
New Machar	9,380 – –	– 6	234 10 4	229 10 4	9,380 – –	– 6	234 – –
New Pitsligo	5,775 – –	– 6	144 7 6	133 10 11½	5,775 – –	– 10	240 12 6

PART II.– PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.			
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	
ABERDEEN—*continued.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
Old Deer	17,516 17 4	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	417 15 8	17,842 3 –	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	
Old Machar	48,213 5 –	Owners – 2⅜ *d.* Occupants: Dwelling-houses 4⅛ *d.* Shops, &c. 2⅛ *d.* Farms – 1⅛ *d.*	900 – –	921 12 6	48,213 5 –	Owners – 3 *d.* Occupants: 1st Class 5½ *d.* 2nd Class 2¾ *d.* 3rd Class 1⅜ *d.*	1,200 – –	
Old Meldrum	11,129 – –	– 9¾	450 – –	463 14 2	11,219 – –	– 6	270 – –	
Oyne	5,987 3 9	– 4½	110 – –	110 – –	5,902 6 –	– 5½	135 – –	
Peterculter	10,786 12 9	– 6	267 2 –	267 2 –	11,257 7 1	– 5¾	267 2 –	
Peterhead (Landward)	13,574 4 8	– 4½	250 – –	255 – –	14,344 6 9½	– 6¾	400 – –	
Pitsligo	6,419 6 –	– 4	100 – –	100 – –	7,059 10 7	– 8½	250 – –	
Premnay	4,308 19 5	– 5¾	100 – –	101 8 1	4,213 4 3	– 5¾	100 – –	
Rathen	9,144 6 9	– 5½	200 – –	221 12 4	10,366 14 1	– 3¼	130 – –	
Rayne	8,848 11 10	– 5	184 14 11	180 2 7	9,053 17 11	– 6	226 10 9	
Rhynie	3,960 6 11	1 –¼	200 – –	195 3 1½	3,910 11 11	1 –¼	200 – –	
Savoch	12,240 – –	– 3¾	Sum produced at 3¾ *d.* per £.	183 11 11	12,240 – –	– 3¾	Sum produced at 3¾ *d.* per £.	
Skene	9,730 – –	– 2	75 – –	81 – 5¾	9,730 – –	– 5¼	212 – –	
Slains	6,388 15 2	– 3½	89 – –	89 18 7	6,475 15 11	– 3½	90 – –	
Strathdon	6,600 – –	– 6	165 – –	165 – –	6,600 – –	– 7	192 10 –	
Strichen	8,433 6 4	– 4	140 – –	142 8 8	8,512 4 11	– 4	140 – –	
Tarland	5,897 15 10	– 9½	225 – –	225 – –	6,347 11 8	– 9	235 – –	
Tarves	12,477 3 4	– 6	Not fixed	306 6 –	12,812 1 –	– 6	315 8 7	
Tough	4,767 7 –	– 5	100 – –	100 – –	4,627 5 –	– 3¼	60 – –	
Towie	5,000 – –	– 6	125 – –	121 16 5	5,000 – –	– 6	125 – –	
Tullynessle and Forbes	5,651 2 –	– 4½	103 – –	103 – –	5,651 2 –	– 4½	106 – –	
Turriff	19,462 8 4	– 6⅝	512 15 10	562 6 11	19,818 8 1	– 2⅝·77	243 – –	
Tyrie	4,143 17 2	1 –	200 – –	200 – –	4,155 1 –	– 6	100 – –	
Udny	13,663 12 6	– 4	222 – –	221 18 3	13,700 – –	– 4	222 – –	
Ythan Wells	5,645 9 2	– 6	140 10 6	140 10 6	5,654 5 8	– 6	140 – –	
ARGYLL:								
Acharacle	5,135 12 1	– 6	128 7 3	125 7 3	5,235 7 6	– 6	130 17 8	
Ardchattan and Muckairn	14,854 – –	– 5	300 – –	355 6 4	14,840 – –	– 5	300 – –	
Ardnamurchan	10,484 15 6	– 6	262 2 4	248 6 2	10,662 19 10	– 8	355 8 1	
Campbeltown (Landward)	26,035 – –	– 2	200 – –	200 – –	27,671 – –	– 2	255 – –	
Coll	3,914 8 –	– 2¾·77	48 – –	42 6 8	3,914 8 –	– 8	130 – –	
Colonsay and Oransay	2,700 – –	– 4	45 – –	45 – –	2,700 – –	– 4	42 10 –	
Craignish	3,456 15 5	– 4	56 – –	61 15 –½	3,456 15 5	– 4¼	59 14 –	
Cumlodden	2,502 11 8	1 –	102 8 9½	97 10 –	2,522 17 10	—	—	
Dunoon and Kilmun	47,757 3 3	– 6	1,180 – –	1,128 12 2	49,789 19 5½	– 6	1,200 – –	
Gigha and Cara	2,320 9 6	– 9	87 7 –	76 8 –½	2,320 9 6	– 9	87 7 –	
Glassary	7,244 – –	– 8¼	250 – –	240 – –	7,321 – –	– 10	300 – –	
Glenaray (including Burgh of Inverary).	6,077 – –	– 8	200 – –	181 2 5½	6,077 – –	– 8	200 – –	
Glenorchy and Inishail	13,077 – –	– 6	320 – –	316 4 9½	13,218 – –	– 5½	300 – –	
Inverchaolain	5,157 – –	– 6½	137 – –	193 7 9	5,157 – –	– 5	107 – –	
Jura	4,941 8 –	– 9	181 17 1	181 19 1	4,951 8 –	– 9	182 4 7	
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	6,817 – –	– 6	170 – –	78 16 6	6,817 – –	—	—	
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	9,633 4 3	– 6	243 3 2	243 3 2	9,815 19 1	– 6	243 3 2	
Kilchoman	10,000 – –	– 2½	100 – –	108 6 6	10,000 – –	– 8½	350 – –	
Kilchrenan and Dalavich	4,800 – –	– 8	160 – –	167 9 8	4,800 – –	– 8	160 – –	
Kildalton	8,403 10 8	– 9	315 2 9	289 18 6	8,496 5 11	– 9	318 12 2	
Kilfinan	12,094 6 –	– 6	289 11 –	282 8 6	12,453 11 –	– 5¾	289 11 –	
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon	7,400 – –	– 9	277 10 –	218 12 11	7,520 – –	– 4	125 6 6	
Killarrow and Kilmeny	13,610 7 4	– 5½	300 – –	320 13 5	13,936 5 2	– 8¾	500 – –	
Killean and Kilchenzie	13,067 16 5	– 2¾·75	160 – –	141 11 8	13,123 10 5	– 2¾·7	160 – –	
Kilmallie	21,581 15 3	– 5¼	500 – –	521 12 1	21,595 – –	– 6	530 – –	
Kilmartin	6,720 – –	– 4½	120 – –	120 – –	6,720 – –	– 4	110 – –	
Kilmodan	4,393 – –	– 9	164 14 9	164 14 9	4,690 – –	– 9	175 17 6	
Kilmore and Kilbride	9,325 5 1	– 3¾	145 – –	145 – –	9,624 15 4	– 3¾	148 – –	
Kilninian and Kilmore	12,830 16 8	– 4	200 – –	158 7 6	12,907 4 4	– 2¾·5	150 – –	
Kilninver and Kilmelford	5,716 – –	– 7	166 14 6	166 14 6	5,791 – –	– 8	192 16 8	
Lismore and Appin	17,101 9 10	– 9½	668 18 9	622 5 6	17,101 9 10	– 8	570 – –	
Lochgilphead	8,500 – –	– 8	283 6 –	273 6 10	7,752 – –	– 10	323 – 6	
Lochgoilhead and Kilmonich	8,200 – –	– 5	170 – –	71 13 10	8,200 – –	– 4	135 – –	
Morvern	7,283 6 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7,284 – –	– 3½	100 – –	
North Knapdale	7,800 – –	– 7¼	224 – –	224 – –	7,800 – –	– 6¼	200 – –	
Saddell and Skipness	7,591 4 6	– 9½	300 – –	298 – 2	8,111 13 6	– 6	202 15 10	
Salen	5,471 8 –	– 4	91 3 9	86 14 7	5,551 – –	– 3	69 7 9	
Southend	12,823 – –	– 2¾·23	150 – –	150 – –	13,193 17 –	– 1	50 – –	
South Knapdale	3,318 – –	– 6½	00 – –	120 – –	4,288 – –	– 6	100 – –	
Stralachlan and Strachur	5,977 – –	1 6	450 – –	426 8 11	6,223 – –	– 3¾	80 – –	
Strontian	4,930 – –	– 6	123 5 –	50 – –	4,916 – –	– 6	122 18 –	
Tarbert	5,535 1 –	– 6	138 7 6	136 13 9	5,704 3 3	– 6	142 12 –	
Torosay	5,698 19 2	– 6	139 7 5	200 6 2	5,817 5 6	– 4½	109 1 6	
Tyree	5,043 17 9	– 9	189 2 10	114 5 –	5,083 12 9	– 9	190 12 3	

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.			
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	
AYR:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
Alloway	10,508 – –	– 2	87 8 11	83 5 –	10,508 – –	– 2	87 8 11	
Ardrossan	33,013 – –	– 3½	450 – –	485 4 8	34,274 – –	– 6¾	950 – –	
Auchinleck	33,187 – –	– 2½	290 1 1½	289 19 –	Owners, 26,776 – – / Tenants, 25,382 – –	– 1 / – 1¾	200 – –	
Ayr (Landward)	– – –	No Rate levied.			– – –	No Rate levied.		
Ballantrae	10,252 19 5	– 7½	320 – –	116 – –	11,503 7 7	– 7	320 – –	
Barr	13,669 14 5	– 3½	195 – –	169 19 8	14,479 14 11	– 4½	250 – –	
Beith	24,297 – –	– 4½	450 – –	430 – –	24,094 – –	– 5	500 – –	
Colmonell	19,728 1 2	– 4½	350 – –	350 – –	20,143 12 3	– 4½	350 – –	
Coylton	15,939 – –	– 3½	220 – –	222 2 10	19,975 18 6	– 2½	200 – –	
Craigie	10,583 19 –	– 4	176 7 4½	176 7 4½	10,484 2 –	– 4	174 4 3½	
Crosshill	8,105 19 9	– 5½	185 3 7	185 – 11	8,000 – –	– 5½	180 – –	
Dailly	20,154 – –	– 2¾	220 – –	220 – –	19,429 – –	– 2¾	220 – –	
Dalmellington	20,913 5 6	– 3	270 – –	261 2 11	20,619 1 7	– 3	270 – –	
Dalry	37,976 18 –	Owners – 2½ d. / Tenants: 1st Class, 1 d. 2nd Class, 2 d. 3rd Class, 3 d. 4th Class, 4 d.	750 – –	750 – –	46,710 11 –	– 3½	650 – –	
Dalrymple	17,028 9 –	– 2	140 – –	140 – –	16,293 15 –	– 2½	140 – –	
Dreghorn	21,120 14 –	– 4¾	415 – –	421 5 4	21,090 5 –	– 4¾	415 – –	
Dundonald	81,912 16 11	– 1½	450 – –	533 2 4	81,912 16 11	– 2	680 – –	
Dunlop	15,556 – –	– 3½	210 – –	210 – –	15,436 – –	– 4½	285 – –	
Fenwick	13,641 15 –	– 4½	230 – –	230 – –	13,894 19 –	– 4½	255 – –	
Galston	31,064 – –	– 5	620 – –	621 15 4	28,573 15 –	– 2½	300 – –	
Girvan (Landward)	14,301 – –	– 4½	250 – –	203 11 4	14,301 – –	– 5½	300 – –	
Irvine (Landward)	13,697 – –	– 1¾	90 – –	105 – –	12,376 – –	– 2¼	115 – –	
Kilbirnie	15,749 19 11	– 4¾	300 – –	310 5 5¾	16,623 17 –	– 4½	300 – –	
Kilmarnock (Landward)	26,944 7 –	– 2	200 – –	195 11 8	26,508 15 –	– 5	550 – –	
Kilmaurs	25,403 1 3	– 2·33	300 – –	300 – –	29,253 – –	– –½	50 – –	
Kilwinning	35,599 – –	– 4¼	600 – –	603 4 8½	33,609 – –	– 4¾	650 – –	
Kirkmichael	10,418 12 6½	– 4	173 10 –	173 10 –	10,418 12 6½	– 4	173 10 –	
Kirkoswald	11,038 7 10	– 2¾	124 – –	136 10 4	11,136 1 6	– 4¾	210 – –	
Largs	20,151 4 –	– 4½	350 – –	350 – –	17,944 8 –	– 4	300 – –	
Loudoun	26,286 1 –	– 3¾	407 12 11	398 – 7	25,212 4 –	– 4	407 12 11	
Mouchline	13,343 – –	– 5½	300 – –	305 19 3½	12,732 13 –	– 3¼	166 – –	
Maybole:								
Maybole Parish	21,590 – –	– 4½	400 – –	392 12 3	21,285 3 8	– 5	450 – –	
Maybole West	4,781 – –	– 5	Sum produced at 5 d. per £.	120 11 7	4,538 9 11	– 5	Sum produced at 5 d. per £.	
Kirkeswald	517 – –				517 – –			
Monkton and Prestwick	10,062 – –	– 4¼	170 – –	155 – –	10,062 – –	– 4¼	176 – –	
Muirkirk	19,820 – –	– 2	160 – –	160 – –	19,820 – –	– 4	320 – –	
New Cumnock	29,856 8 –	– 3¾	450 – –	450 – –	29,856 8 –	– 5	600 – –	
Ochiltree	17,140 – –	– 3½	250 – –	250 – –	16,072 – –	– 3¾	250 – –	
Old Cumnock:								
Ownership	22,176 14 1	– 2¾	500 – –	519 – –	21,166 3 7	– 2½	450 – –	
Occupancy	15,776 1 6	– 4			14,901 1 4	– 3¾		
Riccarton	28,315 10 –	– 2¼	240 – –	245 6 5	26,490 – –	– 3	330 – –	
St. Quivox (Landward) (including Newton-on-Ayr, Landward).	13,655 13 3	– 3½	Sum produced at 3½ d. per £.	194 2 6½	18,413 – –	– 3½	Sum produced at 3½ d. per £.	
Sorn	19,090 – –	– 4	300 – –	300 – –	20,838 – –	– 5¼	450 – –	
Stair	7,896 – –	– 4	131 – –	131 – –	7,896 – –	– 4	130 – –	
Stevenston	16,191 – –	Owners – 6 d. / Occupiers: 1st Class, 3¾ d. 2nd Class, 6½ d. 3rd Class, 9¾ d.	800 – –	808 – –	16,967 – –	Owners – 6 d. / Occupiers: 1st Class, 3¾ d. 2nd Class, 6½ d. 3rd Class, 9¾ d.	800 – –	
Stewarton	25,794 8 –	– 2¾·16	300 – –	270 – –	25,794 8 –	– 4	400 – –	
Straiton	14,685 17 8½	– 4	240 – –	242 7 –½	14,763 18 6½	– 4	240 – –	
Symington	7,270 16 6	– 3	90 17 10	90 17 10	7,270 16 6	– 4½	135 – –	
Tarbolton	20,708 – –	– 2¾·58	250 – –	247 3 5½	19,324 – –	– 3¼	250 – –	
West Kilbride	15,762 – –	– 2½	150 – –	150 – –	15,731 15 –	– 2½	160 – –	
BANFF:								
Aberlour	5,296 – –	– 11½	250 – –	250 – –	5,400 – –	– 6¾	150 – –	
Alvah	8,827 – –	– 6	220 – –	220 – –	8,909 – –	– 2¾·85	110 – –	
Banff (Landward)	7,000 – –	– 6	175 – –	185 2 8	7,600 – –	– 6	175 – –	
Botriphnie	4,683 17 7	– 7	142 – –	142 – –	4,849 15 –	– 7	142 – –	
Boyndie	7,087 – –	– 5½	160 – –	160 – –	7,203 – –	– 7¼	212 – –	
Cullen	4,618 – –	– 2¾	50 – –	52 4 10	4,753 – –	– 6¼	120 – –	

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.					Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.		Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
BANFF—*continued.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Deskford	4,326 1 2	– 6	108 3 –	103 17 4		4,365 – –	– 10	181 17 6
Enzie	8,039 – –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 *d.* per £.	70 1 3		6,870 12 8	– 2½	71 11 4
Fordyce	16,327 9 7	– 7½	500 – –	545 1 7		16,469 4 2	– 6	400 – –
Forglen	5,097 1 11	– 5	106 – –	106 – –		5,114 1 8	– 6½	135 – –
Gamrie	18,967 14 4	– 6	450 – –	451 13 3		19,864 1 2	– 5½	450 –
Glenrinnes	1,624 19 –	– – –	– – –	– – –		– no return –	—	—
Grange	8,196 – –	– 6	200 – –	192 – –		8,333 – –	– 6	200 – –
Inveravon	7,757 – –	– 2	62 2 9	62 2 9		7,779 – –	– 2	62 8 –
Inverkeithny	5,312 – –	1 1¾	300 – –	309 15 8½		5,300 – –	– 9¾	200 – –
Keith	15,769 12 –	– 6½	400 – –	400 – –		15,876 12 11	– 6¾	400 – –
Kirkmichael	5,924 8 5	– – Expenses of Board met by heritors – –				6,037 18 11	—	—
Marnoch	11,852 14 7½	– 6½	300 – –	289 3 2		11,762 – 6	– 8½	400 – –
Mortlach	8,535 – –	– 5¾	200 – –	195 6 6		8,636 – –	– 5¾	200 – –
Ordiquhill	3,100 – –	– 9	116 15 –	116 15 –		3,100 – –	– 8½	105 – –
Rathven	16,234 – –	– 9 Subject to deductions.	500 – –	533 7 9		16,234 – –	– 7 Subject to deductions.	420 –
Rothiemay	4,585 9 2	– 8	150 – –	150 – –		4,515 15 9	– 8½	160 – –
St. Fergus	8,443 6 1	– 3¾	130 – –	139 11 5		8,571 1 4	– 3¾	130 – –
BERWICK:								
Abbey, St. Bathans	2,580 3 –	– 7	75 13 9	75 5 –½		2,578 9 –	– 9¾	105 – –
Ayton	17,274 7 7	– 3½	240 – –	240 – –		18,510 8 –	– 4	300 – –
Bunkle and Preston	12,000 – –	– 3½	174 11 –	174 11 –		12,000 – –	– 2¾	133 – –
Chirnside	7,360 – –	– 4½	130 – –	130 – –		7,153 – –	– 5½	160 – –
Chirnside	12,488 5 –	– 4	202 1 9½	202 1 9½		12,480 10 –	– 2¾·53	150 – –
Cockburnspath	11,646 – –	– 2½	120 – –	120 – –		11,365 – –	– 2¾	120 – –
Coldingham	30,401 – –	– 4½	563 – –	563 – –		31,061 – –	– 3½	452 18 –
Coldstream	18,700 – –	– 5½	400 – –	400 – –		18,700 – –	– 6½	480 – –
Cranshaws	2,467 16 –	– 7½	75 4 –¾	75 4 –¾		2,471 11 –	– 7½	75 – –
Dunse	25,947 9 –	– 4¾	500 – –	500 – –		26,404 7 –	– 3	330 – –
Earlston	12,277 – –	– 2¾·72	150 – –	149 10 6		12,277 – –	– 4	200 – –
Eccles	25,681 10 –	– 3	321 – 4½	316 – 4½		25,908 5 –	– 3	323 17 –¾
Edrom	20,048 8 10	– 2	150 – –	158 10 11		19,612 16 9	– 2	150 – –
Eyemouth	6,711 16 –	– 3¾	100 – –	100 – –		6,784 7 5	– 5	135 – –
Fogo	7,052 10 –	– 4	117 10 10	117 10 10		7,031 6 8	– 3	87 17 10
Foulden	5,619 16 –	– 5	117 1 3	114 2 9		5,619 16 –	– 2½	58 10 10
Gordon	9,737 – –	– 3	120 – –	124 2 10½		9,911 – –	– 3	130 – –
Greenlaw	11,860 15 8	– 2¾	125 – –	125 – –		12,010 2 1	– 11¾	580 – –
Hume and Stitchell	No Return.					No Return.		
Hutton	12,244 11 –	– 1	51 – –	51 – 4		12,544 11 –	– 1½	75 – –
Ladykirk	6,985 – –	– 4	116 8 7	116 8 7		7,370 – –	– 4½	138 3 9
Langton	7,680 – –	– 6	190 – –	191 12 9		7,880 – –	– 2	65 13 –
Lauder (including Burgh)	19,291 – –	– 4	300 – –	300 – –		19,356 – –	4¼	340 – –
Legerwood	8,601 10 2	– 4	143 7 1	143 7 1		8 601 10 2	– 3	107 10 4½
Longformacus	7,100 – –	– 3½	103 – –	88 – –		7,100 – –	– 2¼	60 – –
Merton	9,243 9 3	– 4	154 1 4	153 14 4		9,362 11 3	– 4	156 – 10
Mordington	3,535 – –	– 6	88 7 6	88 7 6		3,535 – –	– 5	73 12 11
Nenthorn	5,841 3 6	– 4	96 2 11½	96 2 11½		5,841 3 6	– 3½	82 – –
Polwarth	2,946 – –	1 –½	150 – –	153 8 6½		3,029 – –	– 9	110 – –
Swinton	10,797 – –	– 4	177 10 10½	177 10 10½		10,797 – –	– 4	180 – –
Westruther	7,996 6 5½	– 3½	108 – –	108 – –		8,052 14 2½	– 5⅝	180 – –
Whitsome	8,560 – –	– 3½	121 – –	112 3 6½		8,650 – –	– 3½	120 – –
BUTE:								
Cumbrae	11,127 – –	– 3	139 1 9	137 5 3½		11,330 – –	– 3	141 12 6
Kilbride	8,608 – –	– 8	285 12 4	280 – –		8,826 13 4	– 6	220 13 4
Kilmory	9,865 – –	– 5¾	230 – –	200 – –		9,865 – –	– 5¾	230 – –
Kingarth	9,279 – –	– 5¾	220 – –	210 – –		9,583 1 –	– 7	270 – –
North Bute and Rothsay (Landward).	12,414 – –	– 6	310 – –	301 12 7		12,620 – –	– 6¾	346 – –
CAITHNESS:								
Bower	8,511 7 –	– 9	319 3 6	262 3 –		8,600 10 –	1 –	430 – 6
Canisbay	4,747 19 –	1 –	233 – –	232 11 5		4,750 3 –	1 –	233 – –
Dunnet	5,896 – –	1 –	294 16 –	294 16 –		5,922 2 –	– 10½	259 1 10
Halkirk	14,568 18 –	– 8	470 – –	470 – –		14,568 18 –	– 8	470 – –
Keiss	2,789 11 –	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	72 7 4		2,789 11 –	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.
Latheron	15,481 5 –	– 8½	550 – –	445 – –		15,801 5 –	– 9¾	600 – –
Olrig	8,989 10 –	– 8	300 – –	300 – –		8,989 10 –	– 9¾	341 5 –
Reay	8,503 10 –	– 6½	230 – –	226 – –		8,666 14 –	1 –	433 – –
Thurso	17,963 4 –	– 4	288 – –	288 – –		19,325 13 –	– 3¾	297 – –
Watten	5,875 19 –	– 10	240 – –	240 7 2		5,875 19 –	– 11½	285 – –
Wick (Landward)	21,326 13 –	– 4¾	400 – –	400 – –		22,780 19 –	– 8	750 – –

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
CLACKMANNAN:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Alloa (Landward)	12,800 12 –	Owners 3 *d.* Occupants 7 *d.*	300 – –	300 – –	13,740 12 –	Owners 3 *d.* Occupants 7 *d.*	300 – –
Clackmannan	24,462 18 –	– 4¼	420 – –	420 – –	22,771 17 –	– 4	370 –
Dollar	9,600 – –	–	–	–	1,285 – –	—	—
Tillicoultry	16,382 – –	– 8	400 – –	410 6 –	16,975 – –	– 6	300 – –
DUMBARTON:							
Arrochar	4,894 – –	– 8	not stated –	154 1 9	5,014 14 –	1 4	340 – –
Bonhill	26,869 1 7	– 5½	600 – –	575 – –	27,663 16 6	– 3½	400 – –
Cardross:							
Proprietors	20,269 10 8	– 3½	500 – –	510 1 5	34,699 6 9	– 3½	500 – –
Tenants	12,569 9 5	– 5¼					
Cumbernauld	18,032 17 4	– 4	300 – –	296 10 7	19,443 19 1	– 5	405 6 6½
Dumbarton (Landward)	4,427 15 –	– – –	No Rate levied	– – –	4,438 15 –	No Rate levied.	
Kilmaronock	10,553 2 9	– 3½	144 – –	123 5 6	10,818 5 5	– 3½	140 – –
Kirkintilloch (Landward)	18,758 – –	– 3¼	250 – –	260 – –	19,084 5 1	– 2½	200 – –
Luss	5,675 – –	– 4½	100 – –	100 – –	5,699 – –	– 4¼	100 – –
New or East Kilpatrick	54,815 – –	– 3¼	700 – –	700 – –	83,319 – –	– 3¾	1,300 – –
Old or West Kilpatrick	32,481 – –	– 6	800 – –	791 5 1	32,600 – –	– 6	800 – –
Roseneath	16,069 – –	– 1½	100 4 4½	160 – –	17,092 – –	– 4½	320 – –
Row	50,968 13 1	– 5¾	1,200 – –	1,200 – –	55,848 – –	– 2½	600 – –
DUMFRIES:							
Annan (Landward)	15,694 – –	– 3½	Sum produced at 3½ *d.* per £.	200 – –	16,450 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.
Applegarth and Sibbaldbie	14,279 16 –	– 3¾	230 – –	223 2 5	15,015 15 –	– 2¾	165 – –
Brydekirk	4,072 15 4	– 3	50 18 2	43 6 9	4,072 15 4	– 3	50 18 2
Canonbie	14,416 13 9	– 8½	500 – –	500 – –	14,416 13 9	– 6¾	400 – –
Carlaverock	8,534 18 2	– 2¾	100 – –	100 – –	8,557 – –	– 4½	150 – –
Closeburn	19,910 – –	– 2	150 – –	150 – –	19,292 – –	– 2½	165 – –
Cummertrees	8,941 16 –	– 2¾	100 – –	100 – –	8,947 16 –	– 3½	120 – –
Dalton	5,800 – –	– 3¾	90 – –	90 – –	5,864 – –	– 3½	80 – –
Dornock	8,026 – –	– 4½	150 – –	140 – –	7,714 – –	– 4¾	150 – –
Dryfesdale	19,512 3 6	– 3½	280 – –	250 16 2	19,783 16 –	– 3¾	300 – –
Dumfries (Landward)	19,457 5 –	– 6¼	500 – –	470 – –	19,730 3 –	– 5½	420 – –
Dunscore	13,225 3 8	– 5	270 – –	269 4 9	13,390 8 8	– 3½	189 – –
Durrisdeer	11,256 – –	1 1	600 – –	600 – –	10,628 – –	– 9	400 – –
Eskdalemuir	No return.				No return.		
Ewes	6,333 16 6	– 3½	92 7 3	89 – 5½	6,333 16 6	– 3	79 3 5
Glencairn	17,280 – –	– 3	216 – –	216 – –	17,585 – –	– 5	366 7 1
Graitney or Gretna	11,240 – –	– 3¾	175 – –	175 – –	10,891 – –	– 6¼	280 – –
Halfmorton	3,848 8 –	– 6	95 – –	95 – –	3,848 8 –	– 6¼	100 – –
Hoddam	8,524 15 2	– 5½	190 – –	190 – –	8,880 10 8	– 4½	160 – –
Holywood	13,683 15 –	– 4	227 – –	228 1 3	12,926 – –	– 2	107 14 4
Hutton and Corrie	12,285 16 8	– 3½	179 3 1	174 – 1	12,454 16 8	– 3½	176 – –
Johnstone	8,179 14 –	– 4½	150 – –	152 13 –	8,246 18 –	– 1½	50 – –
Keir	6,166 – –	– 6	150 – –	152 5 4	6,380 – –	– 6	155 – –
Kirkconnel	14,739 – –	– 3¾	225 – –	249 15 8	14,739 – –	– 5	300 – –
Kirkmahoe	13,954 3 8	– 3½	176 15 4	174 8 7	13,954 3 8	– 3	174 8 7
Kirkmichael	9,564 6 9	– 3¾	152 13 3	152 13 3	9,650 9 11	– 4	160 – –
Kirkpatrick, Fleming	12,648 – –	– 2¾	140 – –	140 – –	12,572 – –	– 4	210 – –
Kirkpatrick, Juxta	15,614 18 6	– 3¼	210 – –	210 – –	15,709 13 6	– 3¾	230 – –
Langholm	11,200 – –	– 6	280 – –	280 – –	11,300 – –	– 4	200 – –
Lochmaben (including Burgh)	17,957 11 –	– 4	297 – –	282 10 8	17,996 5 –	– 5¼	380 – –
Middlebie	15,559 14 6	– 3¼	195 17 11	195 9 9	15,559 14 6	– 3½	195 17 11
Moffat	26,114 8 2	– 5½	600 – –	600 – –	27,017 6 2	– 3¾	400 – –
Morton	10,323 – –	– 6	250 – –	250 – –	10,323 – –	– 4¼	180 – –
Mouswald	6,654 – –	– 5	138 – –	136 18 8	6,491 11 –	– 5¼	138 – –
Penpont	8,274 9 –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	134 7 1	8,272 8 6	– 6	201 10 –
Ruthwell	7,634 – –	– 3	95 8 6	95 8 6	7,634 – –	– 3	95 8 6
St. Mungo	6,191 4 –	– 5	128 19 8	122 10 8	6,347 5 –	– 5	127 – –
Sanquhar (including Burgh)	18,972 13 –	– 2	150 – –	158 1 6	18,049 3 6	– 3¼	235 – –
Tinwald	12,808 2 10	– 2¾	148 – –	146 1 9	13,085 1 10	– 2¾	150 – –
Torthorwald	8,801 – –	– 4¾	172 – –	172 – –	8,496 – –	– 6	210 – –
Tundergarth	8,127 – –	– 2¾	90 – –	90 – –	8,138 – –	– 2¾	90 – –
Tynron	5,310 – –	– 4	88 – –	86 13 10	5,313 10 –	– 4¼	90 – –
Wamphray	6,882 1 9	– 3½	101 – –	100 3 9	6,836 18 8	– 3	86 – –
Westerkirk	7,382 – –	1 –	369 2 –	369 2 –	7,552 – –	– 6½	204 10 8

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875. Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876. Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
EDINBURGH:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Borthwick	10,936 – –	– 3¾	170 – –	178 14 11½	10,663 – –	– 2¾·7	130 – –
Carrington	4,577 15 7½	– 6	114 8 –	114 8 –	4,758 2 5½	– 10	198 1 5
Cockpen	10,649 – –	– 5¾	250 – –	250 – –	10,130 – –	– 6	250 – –
Colinton	23,898 16 9	– 4	389 2 2½	389 2 2½	24,766 – –	– 6	619 – –
Corstorphine	16,716 7 –	– 3½	243 15 7	243 – –	16,716 7 –	– 3½	243 15 7
Cramond	35,090 – –	– 4	550 – –	550 – –	35,985 – –	– 2	275 – –
Cranston	9,022 – –	– 2¼	83 4 –	83 4 –	9,020 – –	– 2¾	95 – –
Crichton	7,800 – –	– 3½	110 – –	109 13 5	8,000 – –	– 2¾·4	95 – –
Currie	23,318 1 4	– 2¾·98	291 4 5½	210 – –	25,346 – –	– 1½	158 8 3
Dalkeith (Landward)	10,400 – –	– 2¾·07	120 – –	120 – –	9,400 – –	– 2½	90 – –
Duddingston (Landward)	10,039 – –	– 7¾	320 – –	340 2 1	9,952 – –	– 7¼	300 – –
Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's and Dean.	34,747 12 1	– 2	275 9 7	266 12 9	37,006 15 1	– 2	298 – –
Fala and Soutra	3,904 – –	– 5	80 – –	80 18 4	3,891 – –	– 5	80 – –
Glencorse	10,119 – –	– 4	161 – –	142 3 10	10,108 – –	– 3¾	153 – –
Heriot	6,656 1 9	– 3¼	86 1 –	84 2 5	6,842 6 9	– 3	85 10 8
				Balance from previous year 8 17 6			
Inveresk (Landward)	24,904 17 –	–	–		25,273 14 3	– 1¾	175 – –
Kirknewton and East Calder	17,825 12 2	– 4½	300 – –	300 – –	17,825 12 2	– 4¾	350 – –
Lasswade	42,262 3 5	– 2¾·35	500 – –	500 – –	45,769 16 9	– 3¾	700 – –
Leith, South (Landward)	9,636 – –	– 1½	58 6 7	38 12 4	9,636 – –	– 3	120 – –
Liberton	33,912 13 10	– 4	565 4 –	543 11 2	36,137 6 1	– 3½	527 – –
Midcalder	14,392 5 6	– 6	360 – –	360 – –	14,496 7 6	– 6½	380 – –
Newbattle	14,833 – –	– 4	250 – –	250 – –	13,387 10 –	– 2¾	150 – –
Newton	9,182 2 4½	– 4½	165 – –	165 – –	10,407 16 9	– 2½	100 – –
Penicuick	16,000 – –	– 6	400 – –	441 5 5	17,086 10 –	– 5¼	367 – –
Ratho	16,646 16 8	– 3	200 – –	200 – –	16,646 – –	– 3	200 – –
Stobhill	10,324 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	161 13 7	10,300 – –	– 3¾	160 – –
Stow	20,560 10 –	– 2½	200 – –	203 3 7	21,419 – –	– 5½	480 – –
Temple	6,329 17 6	– 5¾	150 – –	159 8 4	6,622 19 –	– 5½	150 – –
West Calder	38,524 11 3	– 2¾·21	450 – –	450 – –	34,659 3 –	– 4½	645 – –
ELGIN:							
Alves	10,420 3 –	– 3¾	160 – –	160 – –	10,371 – –	– 3½	130 – –
Bellie	7,534 – –	– 4½	133 13 7	133 13 7	6,591 7 9	– 4	110 – –
Birnie	2,178 1 9	– 9	80 – –	78 13 8	2,206 18 8	1 5	145 – –
Boharm	7,598 12 11½	– 9¼	290 – –	290 – –	7,217 5 7	– 7½	220 – –
Cromdale	15,233 7 6	– 3½	200 – –	200 – –	15,233 7 6	– 6½	400 – –
Dallas	5,264 10 –	– 10½	220 – –	220 – –	5,400 9 –	– 9	200 – –
Drainie	9,920 – –	– 4	160 – –	160 – –	9,937 – –	– 5¼	210 – –
Duffus	11,844 18 –	– 8¾	420 – –	413 12 8	11,968 10 –	– 7	340 – –
Dyke	9,340 16 –	– 3½	130 – –	129 9 2	9,948 – –	– 3¾	150 – –
Edinkillie	8,618 15 –	– 5¼	180 – –	179 19 11	5,913 11 –	– 6¾	160 – –
Elgin (Landward)	21,489 16 11	– 3½	270 – –	270 – –	21,614 11 10	– 3½	270 – –
Forres (Landward)	7,674 16 –	– 2½	80 – –	86 15 9	7,747 4 –	– 2½	80 – –
Kinloss	7,199 7 9	– 6¾	200 – –	182 10 11	8,989 2 –	Owners – 3¾ *d.*; Occupiers – ½ *d.*	200 – –
Knockando	7,747 13 4	– 4¾	150 – –	150 – –	8,027 3 –	– 4¾	150 – –
New Spynie	5,454 16 –	– 7	155 – –	158 – –	5,454 16 –	– 4	80 – –
Rafford	7,262 3 –	– 8½	260 – –	260 – –	7,026 17 –	– 9	260 – –
Rothes	9,222 5 –	– 7½	280 – –	280 – –	9,220 7 6	– 6½	240 – –
St. Andrews, Lhanbryde	7,361 17 4	– 5½	150 – –	144 15 7	7,210 19 8	– 9½	275 – –
Speymouth	10,749 2 –	– 6	268 14 6	240 6 1	10,802 – –	– 8	360 1 4
Urquhart	5,539 19 –	– 6½	150 – –	150 – –	5,630 14 –	1 1	300 – –
FIFE:							
Abbotshall	Added to Kirkcaldy.						
Abdie	9,209 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	152 13 11	9,411 14 1	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.
Aberdour	12,887 – –	– 2¾·17	150 – –	150 – –	11,016 7 6	– 7¼	325 – –
Anstruther, Easter	4,384 13 4	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.	88 17 5	4,483 17 4	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.
Anstruther, Wester	3,233 1 8½	Owners – 4 *d.*; Occupants of dwelling houses – 8 *d.*; Occupants of shops – 5 *d.*; Agricultural occupants 2 *d.*	100 – –	103 9 1¼	3,185 17 10¼	Owners – 6 *d.*; Occupants of dwelling houses – 1 *d.*; Occupants of shops – 8 *d.*; Agricultural occupants 3 *d.*	150 – –
Arngask	6,148 9 4	– 4¼	101 5 8½	101 5 8½	6,210 4 4	– 4	102 1 –½
Auchterderran	13,634 – –	– 3½	200 – –	193 17 4	13,634 – –	– 3½	200 – –
Auchtermuchty	10,308 7 2	– 5½	230 – –	230 – –	11,198 16 3	– 5¼	240 – –
Auchtertool	4,862 7 4	– 3¾	73 – –	72 3 9	5,030 2 –	– 4½	90 – –
Ballingry:							
Proprietors	5,574 – –	– 3¼	150 – –	130 – –	5,687 4 –	– 4½	200 – –
Occupants	2,266 – –	– 8			2,243 9 –	– 10¾	

Part II.—Parishes—*continued.*

County and Parish.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.			Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
Fife—*continued.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Balmerino	7,161 3 11	– 2¾	80 – –	86 10 4	7,088 10 8	– 2¾	80 – –
Beath	10,800 – –	– 6	270 – –	262 6 2	10,800 – –	– 6	270 – –
Burntisland (Landward)	8,457 8 10	– -¾	25 – –	25 – –	8,890 8 7	– -¾	25 – –
Cameron	10,975 – –	– 5¼	240 – –	186 17 9	10,404 – –	– 4¾	200 – –
Carnbee	14,780 – –	– 3	184 15 –	184 15 –	14,624 – –	– 3	182 16 –
Carnock	6,718 13 3	– 4½	120 – –	104 14 8	6,698 2 9	– 4½	120 – –
Ceres	15,043 – 3	– 4¼	260 – –	235 16 7	15,374 9 –	– 4¾	300 – –
Collessie	12,794 8 9½	Owners, 2 *d.* Occupiers: 1st Class, 4½ *d.* 2nd Class, 3 *d.* 3rd Class, 1½ *d.*	210 – –	210 – –	12,814 14 2	Owners, 2½ *d.* Occupiers: 1st Class, 5 *d.* 2nd Class, 3½ *d.* 3rd Class, 2 *d.*	260 – –
Crail	12,786 – –	– 5¾	300 – –	253 4 3	12,532 19 3	– 4½	225 – –
Creich	3,750 – –	– 4	60 – –	59 3 2	3,750 – –	– 4½	70 – –
Cults	5,155 4 7	– 4	80 – –	80 – –	5,667 16 3	– 9½	223 5 4
Cupar (Landward)	About 11,140 *l.*	Over – 2½	110 – –	110 – –	12,353 7 3	– 1¾	70 – –
Dairsie	7,100 – –	– 6½	180 – –	161 14 3½	6,916 3 –	– 5¾	160 – –
Dalgety	6,669 13 8	– 5½	152 – –	151 18 3	6,532 – 11	– 10¾	290 – –
Dunbog	6,042 6 9	– 2¾·63	73 5 1	75 10 4	5,750 17 1	– 3¼	74 19 3
Dunfermline (Landward)	49,350 – –	– 4	750 – –	790 7 9	49,348 – –	– 5	About 1,000 *l.*
Dunino	4,624 14 1	– 5	95 9 4½	95 9 4½	4,528 19 8	– 4½	85 – –
Dysart (Landward):							
Owners	6,090 – –	– 1⅝	80 – –	78 5 8	6,256 – –	– 1⅞	90 – –
Tenants	3,165 – –	– 3½			3,360 – –	– 3½	
Elie	8,184 13 9	– 2¾·83	100 18 5	100 18 5	7,825 – 8	– 3½	100 – –
Falkland	21,510 6 –	– 2¼	200 – –	200 – –	21,833 1 5	– 2¾	250 – –
Ferry-port-on-Craig	7,504 4 11	Owners, 2½ *d.* Tenants, 3¼ *d.*	150 – –	161 10 –	7,560 18 10	Owners, 2½ *d.* Tenants, 3⅛ *d.*	200 – –
Flisk	3,694 4 11	– 4¾	72 – –	76 1 11	3,624 3 6	– 4	60 – –
Forgan:							
Proprietors	16,527 19 1	– 2	280 – –	258 6 –	17,219 2 8	– 1⅝	200 – –
Tenants	11,897 4 4	– 2¾·5			12,617 11 5	– 1⅝	
Inverkeithing	9,394 – –	– 3	134 – –	126 – –	9,820 – –	– 4	179 – –
Dunfermline quoad Civilia	1,120 – –				1,142 – –		
Kemback	6,487 1 1	– 5¼	140 – –	158 11 6	6,504 19 1	– 6	160 – –
Kennoway	8,134 10 2	– 5	170 – –	170 – –	7,789 8 8	– 6¼	200 – –
Kettle	12,532 1 4	– 4	200 – –	200 – –	12,551 – –	– 4	200 – –
Kilconquhar	12,052 – –	– 7½	370 – –	366 18 11	12,419 – –	– 5	250 – –
Kilmany	10,522 – –	– 2	77 17 4	77 1 4	10,307 15 6	– 2½	107 12 4
Kilrenny	12,446 4 –	– 4	200 – –	200 – –	12,978 9 9	– 5	260 – –
Kinghorn (including Burgh)	15,742 2 6	– 3¼	200 – –	197 12 –	16,171 1 –	– 2¾·87	200 – –
Kinglassie	12,092 – –	– 6	300 – –	249 17 6	12,685 – –	– 6	300 – –
Kingsbarns	8,794 2 5¾	– 3	110 – –	109 4 6	8,583 8 2½	– 3¼	110 – –
Kirkcaldy (Landward)	6,458 7 6	– 3	82 17 8	82 17 8	6,489 – –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 *d.* per £.
Abbotshall (Landward)	9,365 1 –	– 3	118 5 3	118 5 3	9,571 18 –	– 2	– – ditto.
Largo	14,173 – –	– 4½	250 – –	200 – –	14,173 – –	– 4½	250 – –
Largoward	9,460 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	148 18 5	9,143 12 8	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.
Leslie	15,010 – –	Owner, 2¾ *d.* Tenant, 4 *d.* „ of Land, 2 *d.*	350 – –	350 – –	15,010 – –	Owner, 2 *d.* Tenant, 2½ *d.* „ of Land, 1½ *d.*	350 – –
Leuchars	21,781 – –	– 2½	200 – –	200 – –	22,029 10 7	– 3½	300 – –
Lochgelly	7,742 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.	97 19 10	8,080 – –	– 3	101 – –
Logie	5,272 4 5	– 3	65 18 1	65 18 1	5,896 – –	– 3	73 14 –
Markinch	26,400 – –	– 4	440 – –	440 – –	26,400 – –	– 6	660 – –
Monimail	10,275 5 1	– 2½	100 – –	100 – –	10,621 2 3	– 2½	100 – –
Moonzie	2,663 17 5	– 7½	83 5 1½	83 5 1½	2,616 10 5	– 7½	81 15 9
Newburgh	5,820 8 10	– 6¼	150 – –	120 – –	6,831 9 5	– 4	110 – –
Newburn	9,255 – –	– 2	70 – –	77 1 4	9,255 – –	– 1½	50 – –
Pittenweem	5,742 – –	– 4	90 – –	90 – –	5,885 – –	– 6	150 – –
St. Andrew's and St. Leonard's	26,082 – – 1,497 – –	– 6 – 3½	650 – –	375 – – No sum paid when return was made	28,255 14 4 1,660 16 3	– 4	410 – –
St. Monance	6,224 1 9	– 3½	90 – –	90 – –	6,222 14 1	– 4	100 – –
Saline	7,770 3 –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.	91 15 6	7,734 8 –	– 4	—
Scoonie:							
Owners	13,683 14 5	– 3	171 1 5	326 – –	14,184 12 2	– 1¾	200 – –
Tenants	8,327 2 9	– 5	173 9 9		8,618 10 5	– 3	
Springfield	4,488 – –	– 5¾	109 – –	97 – 1	4,488 – –	– 5½	109 – –
Strathmiglo	12,298 15 –	– 5½	275 – –	293 17 4	12,224 12 8	– 4¼	220 – –
Torryburn	10,109 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.	117 15 7	10,278 18 –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.
Wemyss	28,800 – –	– 2¾	330 – –	332 10 7	27,000 – –	– 3½	400 – –

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.			Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
FORFAR:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberlemno	9,685 6 –	– 4	160 – –	160 16 3	9,733 10 3	– 3	121 13 3
Airlie	11,010 – –	– 2¾·71	134 7 –	133 14 6	11,010 – –	– 2¾·77	135 – –
Arbirlot	12,176 19 8	– 2¾·82	150 – –	147 14 11½	11,855 12 9	– 3⅛	150 – –
Auchterhouse	9,226 12 –	– 6	115 – –	115 – –	10,201 7 –	– 2¾	115 – –
Barry	12,500 – –	– 4½	225 – –	225 – –	12,786 – –	– 4½	240 – –
Brechin (Landward)	19,483 4 6	– 2½	200 – –	200 – –	19,065 9 –	– 2½	200 – –
Careston	2,401 13 4	– 7	70 – –	66 11 –	2,452 5 10	– 6	60 – –
Carmyllie	8,934 15 6	– 5	186 3 4	186 3 4	8,840 16 8	– 6	221 – 3
Cortachy, and Clova	7,420 6 –	– 8½	259 8 –½	216 8 6	7,510 16 –	1 –	375 10 9
Coupar Angus	13,343 – –	– 7½	410 – –	413 3 7	13,400 – –	– 2	95 – –
Craig	10,390 – –	– 3½	150 – –	150 – –	10,335 – –	– 4¼	200 – –
Dun	9,690 5 4	– 2¾·91	120 5 2	115 6 9	9,720 14 4	– 2¾·88	120 13 10
Dundee (Landward)	9,541 13 –	Proprietor, 2½ *d.* Tenant: 1st Class, 4¾ *d.* 2nd Class, 3⅞ *d.* 3rd Class, 1 7/12 *d.*	200 – –	198 11 7	9,510 10 –	Proprietor, 2⅝ *d.* Tenant: 1st Class, 4½ *d.* 2nd Class, 3⅜ *d.* 3rd Class, 1⅞ *d.*	185 – –
Dunnichen	7,664 13 –	– 9	287 8 –	150 – –	7,664 13 –	– 10	319 6 8
Essie and Nevay	8,844 14 –	– 4	147 8 3	146 18 3	8,844 14 –	– 6	221 12 4
Edzell	5,344 6 –	– 9	200 – –	195 4 6	5,400 10 2	– 10	225 – –
Farnell	8,724 18 5	– 3	109 1 2½	109 1 1	8,729 – 5	– 4	145 9 8
Fearn	3,778 17 3¾	– 6	94 7 6	94 7 6	3,781 2 3¾	– 8	125 – –
Forfar (Landward)	16,682 14 –	– 2	130 – –	130 – –	16,699 12 –	– 2¾	180 – –
Friockheim	5,000 – –	– 10	208 6 8	207 7 10	5,000 – –	– 8	166 – –
Glammis	14,638 – –	– 4	243 – –	242 – 2	14,754 – –	– 6	360 – –
Glenisla	10,237 2 –	– 4	170 12 4	151 5 5½	10,158 15 –	– 3½	Sum produced at 3½ *d.* per £.
Guthrie	6,677 19 –	– 2½	70 – –	69 15 2	6,677 19 –	– 4	110 – –
Inverarity	12,012 – –	– 4½	221 15 5	227 13 4	11,954 – –	– 4	200 – –
Inverkeillor	12,960 – –	– 4	215 – –	190 – –	12,960 – –	– 4	215 – –
Kettins	12,585 – –	– 3½	183 11 5	183 11 5	12,590 – –	– 5	262 4 10
Kingoldrum	7,080 16 –	– 2¾	75 13 8	88 10 2	7,103 19 –	– 4½	126 10 –
Kinnell	10,073 – –	– 4¼	170 – –	166 5 4	10,073 – –	– 6	250 – –
Kinnettles	5,716 6 8	– 3	71 9 1	71 9 1	5,716 6 8	– 2½	59 10 10
Kirkden	6,755 – –	– 5	140 14 7	138 13 –	6,755 – –	– 5	140 14 7
Kirriemuir (including Town)	32,209 17 –	Owners, 2 1/10 *d.* Occupants: 1st Class, 1⅞ *d.* 2nd Class, 3⅝ *d.*	480 – –	480 – –	32,364 15 –	Owners, 2 1/10 *d.* Occupants: 1st Class, 1½ *d.* 2nd Class, 3 *d.*	450 – –
Lethnott and Navar	6,709 5 –	– 3¼	89 6 5	89 6 5	6,709 5 –	– 3¼	89 6 5
Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie	14,317 15 –	1st Class, 9¼ *d.* 2nd Class, 7¾ *d.* 3rd Class, 5¼ *d.*	370 – –	376 6 4	14,462 15 –	1st Class, 11½ *d.* 2nd Class, 9 *d.* 3rd Class, 6½ *d.*	455 – –
Lintrathen	11,413 – –	– 5¼	240 – –	238 9 –	11,217 1 –	– 4	186 9 –
Lochlee	2,674 – –	– 7	77 14 5	75 16 4	3,586 – –	– 6	89 13 –
Logie Pert	9,783 – –	– 5¼	213 – –	211 3 6	9,800 – –	– 7½	300 – –
Lunan	3,143 2 –	– 6	78 11 6	78 11 6	3,143 2 –	– 6	78 10 –
Lundie	4,237 10 –	– 9¾	170 – –	170 1 9	4,292 10 –	– 5¾	100 – –
Mains and Strathmartine	19,812 9 –	– 3½	260 – –	266 7 9	20,771 – –	– 5½	450 – –
Marytown	6,702 10 –	– 4	111 14 2	111 14 2	6,392 11 –	– 5	133 3 6
Menmuir:							
Proprietors	7,592 5 –	– 1⅝	100 – –	99 11 9	7,605 15 –	– 2 5/12	150 – –
Occupants	8,188 17 7	– 1½			8,204 13 9	– 2¼	
Monifieth	16,235 – –	– 3½	285 – –	223 2 11	17,199 14 –	– 3¾	270 – –
Monikie	17,675 – –	– 3½	225 – –	221 13 10	16,525 – –	– 4	275 – –
Montrose (Landward)	8,431 – –	– 3¾	130 – –	130 – –	8,430 – –	– 3¾	130 – –
Murroes	10,941 17 –	– 3½	140 – –	140 – –	10,648 – –	– 2¼	100 – –
Newtyle	11,562 9 –	– 4	183 – –	178 7 3	10,698 – –	– 5¾	250 – –
Oathlaw	5,496 – –	– 6	138 – –	138 – –	5,468 – –	– 6	133 – –
Panbride	11,721 15 10	– 4½	200 – –	195 18 1	11,765 19 3	– 4¼	200 – –
Rescobie	9,540 13 7	– 2	80 – –	79 10 4½	9,364 14 5	– 3¾	120 – –
Ruthven	2,252 16 11	– 9	84 9 7½	84 9 7½	2,252 16 11	– 3	28 3 2½
St. Vigeans (including Arbroath Landward).	22,398 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.	287 12 4	22,467 – –	– 3	288 4 9
Stracathro	6,071 15 –	– 4	100 – –	99 8 8	6,071 15 –	– 4¼	105 – –
Tannadice	14,395 – –	– 4½	250 – –	250 – –	14,490 – –	– 4¼	250 – –
Tealing	7,717 5 –	– 6	193 – –	189 16 2½	7,803 3 –	– 5	160 – –

Part II.—Parishes—*continued.*

County and Parish.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
HADDINGTON:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberlady	10,997 – –	– 3¾	172 10 –	141 2 2	10,535 – –	– 3½	144 13 –
Athelstaneford: Proprietors	12,170 – 4½	– 1	Sum produced at 1 *d.* per £.	50 14 –	11,591 5 4	– 1	Sum produced at 1 *d.* per £.
Tenants	12,111 1 –	– 1	–	49 18 7½	11,520 11 –½	– 1	—
Bolton	4,023 – –	– 3½	54 8 4	54 8 4	4,009 15 3	– 7	116 19 –
Dirleton	16,577 10 5	– 2⅜·35	196 2 3	186 6 3	16,748 17 4	– 2⅜·34	198 – 9
Dunbar (Landward)	23,092 – –	– 2¼	220 – –	225 3 8	23,459 18 –	– 3½	360 – –
Garvald	9,262 16 9	– 3½	129 16 5½	129 16 5½	9,303 6 11	– 3½	135 11 3
Gladsmuir	17,234 7 3¾	– 4¼	300 – –	300 – –	18,480 2 10¾	– 4	300 – –
Haddington (Landward)	29,981 – –	– 3¾	450 – –	446 10 9	28,443 3 –	– –½·16	64 – –
Humbie	9,340 – –	– 3½	130 – –	125 – –	9,340 – –	– 4	150 – –
Innerwick	10,728 1 –	– 2¼	100 – –	100 – –	11,256 17 –	– 2¾	120 – –
Morham	3,803 1 –	– 6	95 6 2	95 6 2	3,297 10 –	– 9	123 – –
North Berwick (including Burgh).	37,548 – –	– 1¾	250 – –	200 – –	40,960 – –	– 2½	400 – –
Oldhamstocks: Proprietors	6,674 – –	– 2½	130 – –	114 14 6½	6,824 – –	– 1⅝	80 – –
Tenants	7,368 – –	– 2⅝			7,562 – –	– 1⅜	
Ormiston	6,846 3 4	– 4¾	127 8 –	146 14 2¼	6,889 3 10	– 4½	127 8 –
Pencaitland: Owners	9,912 14 6	Land - 2½ *d.*	200 – –	223 – –	9,893 16 8	Land - 1¼ *d.*	100 – –
Occupants	10,431 4 –	Houses - 3⅜ *d.* Minerals 5 *d.*			10,436 1 –	Houses - 1⅞ *d.* Minerals 2½ *d.*	
Prestonkirk	17,389 – –	– 4¾	331 – –	300 – –	18,110 – –	– 4	290 – –
Prestonpans	10,441 18 –	– 4	168 1 2	168 1 2	10,631 6 –	– 2	85 – –
Salton	6,679 10 –	– 5	137 3 3	137 3 3	6,779 10 –	– 5	140 – –
Spott	6,874 16 –	– 3½	100 – –	89 5 –	6,874 16 –	– 4¾	130 – –
Stenton	6,380 – –	– 6	160 – –	159 10 6	6,627 – –	– 4¾	130 – –
Tranent	24,532 – –	Proprietors, 2½ *d.* Tenants of— Houses - 4½ *d.* Lands - 1½ *d.*	450 – –	450 – –	22,206 – –	Proprietors, 2½ *d.* Tenants of— Houses - 4½ *d.* Lands - 1½ *d.*	450 – –
Whitekirk and Tynninghame	14,567 14 –	– 4¼	254 7 10½	254 7 10½	12,799 10 –	– 4½	240 – –
Whittinghame	8,776 15 2	– 2½	91 16 –	91 16 –	9,272 14 –	– 5	190 – –
Yester	9,186 11 –	– 5½	210 12 –	207 9 –	9,667 3 –	– 5½	219 11 5
INVERNESS:							
Abernethy	7,552 6 3	– 4½	140 – –	140 – –	7,740 11 5	– 8¾	280 – –
Alvie	6,497 – –	– 5⅝	155 – –	162 8 4	6,590 – –	– 6	165 – –
Ardersier	2,361 13 6	1 8½	200 – –	200 – –	2,406 6 6	1 8	200 – –
Barra	1,740 8 4	– 10	72 10 5	72 3 11	1,849 10 10	– 7	53 18 7
Boleskine and Abertarff	10,380 13 –	– 4	173 – 2	138 9 8	10,074 – –	– 4	167 18 –
Bracadale	6,329 – –	No assessment; balance from last year.	75 17 6	75 17 6	6,546 – –	No assessment -	86 – –
Croy and Dalcross	8,059 18 –	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.	299 10 10½	8,213 – –	– 6	205 6 6
Daviot and Dunlichty	10,284 – –	– 9	385 13 –	372 5 11	10,781 4 4	– 3½	150 – –
Dores	6,863 10 2	– 10½	300 – –	259 14 –	8,312 10 6	– 6	200 – –
Duirinish	7,007 – –	None - -	None levied; balance from last year.	- -	7,007 – –	– 5¼	160 – –
Duthill	8,266 – –	– 4½	150 – –	150 – –	8,266 – –	– 10½	360 – –
Glenelg	10,273 17 –	– 4	171 17 –	171 17 –	10,273 17 –	– 9	385 15 6
Glengarry	6,790 10 2	– 5	141 9 3	141 6 8	6,909 16 2	– 5	143 19 –
Harris	5,060 – –	– 9½	198 1 7	198 1 7	5,060 – –	– 7	147 11 8
Insh	3,808 11 8	– 9½	146 14 2	146 16 8	3,895 18 2	– 4	64 18 8
Inverness (Landward)	22,093 – –	– 6	540 – –	536 6 7	22,093 – –	– 2	180 – –
Kilmonivaig	14,128 8 –	– 6	353 4 6	344 1 10	14,348 16 –	– 6	358 14 –
Kilmorack	15,836 13 7	– 6	395 18 3	395 18 3	18,800 – –	– 3½	260 – –
Kilmuir	2,832 17 6	– 3	35 8 2	35 12 –	2,832 17 6	– 3	35 8 –
Kiltarlity	9,615 6 5	– 9	360 11 6	360 11 6	10,034 10 6	– 7	292 13 5½
Kingussie	13,581 3 3	– 9	500 – –	511 4 6	13,638 – –	– 6	350 – –
Kirkhill	9,570 6 –	– 4	159 10 –	155 12 8½	9,659 19 9	– 4	161 – –
Laggan	10,680 – –	– 6	267 – –	301 16 9	12,073 10 –	– 4	201 4 6
Moy and Dalarossie	7,504 3 2	– 9	281 8 6	238 14 3	8,026 – 3	– 6	200 – –
North Uist	5,021 – –	– 5	100 – –	125 10 6	5,021 – –	1 –	250 – –
Petty	10,274 15 –	– 4	170 – –	130 3 10	10,274 15 –	– 4	170 – –
Portree	6,093 16 –	– 3	76 3 2	54 – –	6,093 16 –	– 10	250 – –
Sleat	3,374 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,345 – –	—	—
Small Isles	2,750 – –	– 6	68 15 –	68 15 –	2,750 – –	– 6	Not stated.
Snizort	5,105 – –	– 2⅜·84	63 – –	63 – –	5,105 – –	– 2⅜·84	63 – –
South Uist	6,237 – –	– 2¾·69	76 – –	106 17 11	6,390 – –	– 3¼	86 – –
Stenscholl	2,596 8 –	– 3	32 9 1	Not paid yet -	2,596 8 –	– 3	32 9 1
Strath	4,641 6 8	– 3¼	60 – –	58 – 4	4,660 – –	– 10½	200 – –
Urquhart and Glenmoriston	11,522 6 5	– 7¼	336 16 –	336 16 –	11,303 – 5	– 11	500 – –

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.			Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
KINCARDINE:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Arbuthnott	9,452 13 4	– 3	118 3 2	118 3 2	9,452 13 4	– 3	118 3 2
Banchory-Devenick	20,997 – –	– 3⅜	285 – –	285 – –	21,300 – –	– 4	355 – –
Banchory-Ternan	13,961 2 –	– 4¾	270 – –	286 5 6	14,499 14 –	– 4½	270 – –
Benholm	7,237 – 4	Owners – 2½ d. Occupants of— Houses – 7 d. Lands – 1¾ d.	140 – –	140 – –	7,441 9 6	Owners – 3 d. Occupants of— Houses – 8½ d. Lands – 2⅛ d.	170 – –
Bervie (including Burgh)	5,095 4 5½	– 7	150 – –	152 1 5½	5,181 – 6	– 6	120 – –
Dunnottar	10,957 16 8	– 6	275 – –	268 11 8	10,999 13 11	– 6	275 – –
Durris	9,178 –	– 5	191 – 5	190 9 1	9,255 – –	– 3	115 13 9
Fettercairn	11,903 9 6	– 4	186 – –	182 10 –	11,980 2 2	– 3¾	186 – –
Fetteresso and Rickarton	30,636 16 11	– 6¼	777 10 –	756 19 1	31,826 4 3	– 4½	596 14 9
Fordoun	19,992 9 2	Owners – 2 d. Tenants: 1st Class, 1⅝ d. 2nd Class, 3¼ d. 3rd Class, 6½ d.	320 – –	320 – –	20,087 5 7	Owners – 2 d. Tenants: 1st Class, 1⅝ d. 2nd Class, 3¼ d. 3rd Class, 6½ d.	320 – –
Garvock	6,418 5 –	– 4 one-half (or 2 d. per £.) on owners, and other half on occupiers.	100 – –	107 4 6½	6,413 17 8	– 5⅝	150 – –
Glenbervie	7,866 11 5	– 4¼	135 – –	128 5 1	8,162 13 –	– 5	170 – –
Kinneff and Catterline	8,148 – 11	– 4¾	160 – –	164 14 11	8,017 2 6	– 3⅜	120 – –
Laurencekirk	14,843 9 10	– 5	300 – –	304 6 1½	14,787 14 4	– 6	300 – –
Maryculter	6,185 – –	– 8	200 – –	202 2 4	6,185 – –	– 8	200 – –
Marykirk	12,209 – –	– 2¾	130 – –	132 2 6	12,254 13 –	– 3¼	160 – –
Nigg	13,121 9 –	Owners – 2¼ d. Occupants of— Houses – 6 d. Quarries – 3 d. Cultivated ground and fishings – 1½ d.	250 – –	233 19 8	14,011 13 1	Owners – 2 d. Occupants of— Houses – 5 d. Quarries, railways, &c. – 2½ d. Cultivated ground and fishings – 1¼ d.	165 – –
St. Cyrus	16,274 – –	Owners – 1¼ d. Occupants of— Houses – 4¾ d. Lands – 1 d.	180 – –	180 – –	16,514 – –	Owners – 1⅓ d. Occupants of— Houses – 4 7/10 d. Lands – 4 7/20 d.	180 – –
Strachan	5,198 5 5	– 5	103 8 7½	103 8 7½	5,625 18 8	– 5	112 – –
KINROSS:							
Cleish	8,069 6 8	No assessment –	The heritors contribute voluntarily.	142 15 6	8,320 8 8	The heritors contribute voluntarily.	118 16 9
Fossoway and Tulliebole	12,000 – –	– 2⅜·6	145 – –	130 – –	12,000 – –	– 1	50 – –
Kinross	17,477 6 5	– 3½	250 – –	250 – –	18,135 6 5	– 4	300 – –
Orwell	17,869 7 –	– 2¾	200 – –	200 – –	17,869 – –	– 1½	100 – –
Portmoak	10,071 10 10	– 2½	95 – –	102 1 3	10,315 16 11	– 2½	100 – –
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:							
Anwoth	5,447 4 –	– 8	180 – –	184 10 1	5,447 4 –	– 5	113 10 –
Balmaclellan	9,475 – –	– 6	232 – –	229 17 10	9,688 16 6	– 7¾	312 – –
Balmaghie	12,321 1 4	– 5	250 – –	251 9 5¾	12,913 19 6	– 4¾	250 – –
Bargrennan	6,504 3 3	– 3	Sum produced at 3 d. per £.	80 12 1	7,168 16 5	– 6	179 – 4
Borgue	13,354 – –	– 5	270 – –	266 – –	13,354 – –	– 5	270 – –
Buittle	14,637 6 8	– 3½	200 – –	198 – 5	14,441 11 8	– 4¼	250 – –
Carsphairn	9,111 – –	– 3½	120 – –	104 10 1	10,256 1 9	– 2¾·23	120 – –
Colvend	11,798 – –	– 6½	300 – –	300 – –	11,848 – –	– 5	245 – –
Corsock Bridge	6,721 – –	– 2	56 – –	56 – 2	6,721 – –	– 1½	40 – –
Crossmichael	13,500 – –	– 4	225 – –	220 9 –	13,500 – –	– 4½	255 – –
Dalry	11,570 – –	– 5	229 – –	238 3 1	11,998 – –	– 2¾·92	149 – –
Girthon	8,545 17 6	– 4¼	150 – –	150 – –	8,624 4 8	– 4¾	170 – –
Irongray	12,151 14 9	– 4	190 – –	190 – –	12,182 9 –	– 4	200 – –
Kells (Parish)	10,600 – –	– 4¾	200 – –	216 7 4	11,144 16 1	– 3½	160 – –
Kelton	19,706 – 10	– 5	410 16 5½	391 19 8½	19,782 18 10	– 6¼	500 – –
Kirkbean	8,874 17 4	– 4	217 6 1	147 18 3	9,251 18 10	– 3¾	142 – –
Kirkcudbright (including Burgh).	18,664 2 –	– 4½	350 – –	340 – –	19,055 8 10	– 5¼	400 – –
Kirkgunzeon	9,366 – –	– 3½	130 – –	131 5 –	9,647 5 –	– 3¼	130 – –
Kirkmabreck	12,200 – –	– 2¾	150 – –	149 18 4	12,024 – –	– 5½	280 – –
Kirkpatrick-Durham	8,303 – –	– 3½	120 – –	120 2 6	8,376 – –	– 3½	120 – –

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from WHIT-SUNDAY 1874 to WHIT-SUNDAY 1875.				Year from WHIT-SUNDAY 1875 to WHIT-SUNDAY 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*contd.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Lochrutton	10,200 – –	– 4½	191 5 –	191 5 –	10,000 – –	– 3½	145 16 8
Minnigaff	11,107 1 2	– 2⅝	125 – –	125 – –	11,083 8 9	– 2¾·26	130 – –
New Abbey	6,976 6 2	– 5⅜	165 – –	172 4 8½	6,982 11 2	– 7¾	220 – –
Parton	5,963 9 1	– 5¼	130 – –	130 5 8½	6,450 6 6½	– 4⅝	125 – –
Rerrick	18,128 2 –	– 5⅝	420 – –	421 10 7	18,585 3 1	– 5½	410 – –
Terregles	6,692 6 3	– 4½	120 – –	85 14 3	6,613 17 –	– 4½	120 – –
Tongland	12,852 – –	– 2¾	145 – –	132 11 11	12,446 2 8	– 3½	170 – –
Troqueer	25,385 10 3	– 6⅜	700 – –	700 – –	25,918 14 2	– 5½	600 – –
Twynholm	8,491 15 6	– 3⅜	130 – –	124 4 8	8,941 16 8	– 3	112 – –
Urr	25,062 1 6	– 6¼	630 – –	630 – –	25,126 15 9	– 6	620 – –
LANARK:							
Avondale	31,807 12 –	– 4	500 – –	523 11 10	32,080 17 6	– 4	500 – –
Biggar	10,522 15 –	– 8	340 – –	340 – –	10,466 15 –	– 6	250 – –
Blantyre	18,555 – –	– 4	300 – –	300 – –	22,243 – –	– 5½	500 – –
Bothwell	81,937 – –	– 2⅜·59	990 – –	956 1 –	78,613 – –	– 3¼	990 – –
Cadder	35,666 13 9	– 3¾	550 – –	542 15 3½	35,564 8 2½	– 6½	950 – –
Calderhead	27,285 4 7	– 2	227 – –	220 12 5	24,407 – 5	– nil –	– nil.
Cambuslang	31,081 14 –	Proprietors, 1¾ d. Tenants of houses – 2½ d. Tenants of minerals – 1¼ d. Tenants of land – ⅝ d.	400 – –	395 – –	39,322 9 –	Landlords – 1½ d. Tenants – 2 d. Tenants of minerals 1 d. Tenants of land – ½ d.	450 – –
Cambusnethan	70,000 – –	– 3½	889 8 –	889 10 –	74,000 – –	– 5	1,500 – –
Carluke	31,655 – –	– 2⅜·22	370 – –	384 – –	36,167 16 9	– 3½	500 – –
Carmichael	8,398 9 –	– 4½	150 – –	150 – –	9,182 7 –	– 4	150 – –
Carmunnock	11,382 10 –	– 4	189 14 –	190 9 3½	11,600 – –	– 3	145 – –
Carnwath	40,036 – –	– 2⅜·98	500 – –	500 – –	40,526 – –	– 2¾·84	500 – –
Carstairs	14,490 18 –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 d. per £.	100 – –	15,111 19 –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 d. per £.
Clarkston	17,950 – –	– 6	Sum produced at 6 d. per £.	468 7 9	19,232 – –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 d. per £.
Covington and Thankerton	5,713 19 10	– 3	Sum produced at 3 d. per £.	69 5 10	5,822 9 10½	– 3	Sum produced at 3 d. per £.
Crawford	18,525 – –	– 2¾	200 – –	200 – –	18,694 19 –	– 2¼	160 – –
Crawfordjohn	8,969 – –	– 3	112 – –	112 1 11	9,172 – –	– 3	114 – –
Culter	9,233 – –	– 2¼	85 – –	85 – –	9,173 – –	– 2¾	100 – –
Dalserf	12,500 – –	– 5	250 – –	250 – –	13,750 – –	– 8¾	500 – –
Dalziel:							
Proprietors	41,654 – –	– –⅜	550 – –	561 10 –	42,160 – –	– –⅜	600 – –
Tenants	51,894 – –	– –¾			52,523 – –	– –¾	
Dolphington	3,123 12 –	– 4½	56 15 3	58 6 5	3,138 6 –	– 4¼	54 7 –
Douglas	19,893 1 6	– 3½	280 – –	288 19 5	22,019 5 –	– 4½	400 – –
Dunsyre	5,242 – –	– 2⅜·9	65 – –	65 – –	5,215 – –	– 2½	60 – –
East Kilbride	26,463 – –	– 2½	250 – –	267 15 3	26,932 12 –	– 2½	280 – –
Glassford	8,618 – –	– 6	215 9 –	215 9 –	8,618 – –	– 5	179 10 10
Govan	350,190 7 3	– 2⅜·56	4,220 – –	4,220 – –	380,000 – –	– 2⅜·11	4,400 – –
Hamilton (Landward)	58,975 15 3	Proprietor, 1½ d. Tenant – 1½ d.	350 – –	350 – –	58,239 19 3	– 3¾	867 – –
Lanark (Landward)	21,370 10 –	– 1¼	110 – –	110 – –	21,450 2 –	– 1½	112 – –
Larkhall	14,250 – –	– 6	350 – –	350 – –	15,500 – –	– 9⅜	625 – –
Leadhills	4,342 13 4	– 4	72 8 –	85 7 3	3,184 15 –	– 6	80 – –
Lesmahagow	59,071 – –	– 4	984 – –	920 – –	59,100 – –	– 4	985 – –
Libberton	7,936 18 –	– 4 / One-half paid by tenant; other half by landlord.	130 – –	130 – –	8,137 6 –	– 4	130 – –
Maryhill	31,596 – –	– 3¼	400 – –	400 – –	31,596 – –	– 3½	450 – –
New Monkland (Landward)	34,723 – –	– 7	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	38,193 – –	– 4	600 – –
Old Monkland	146,033 15 5	– 3⅜	2,250 – –	2,230 13 4	155,796 10 –	– 2	1,200 – –
Pettinain	4,117 17 –	– 4¼	70 – –	70 – –	4,117 17 –	– 4½	70 – –
Rutherglen (Landward)	18,153 10 –	– 2¼	160 – –	143 6 3	19,844 6 –	– 2	160 – –
Shettleston	23,497 12 5	– 6½	600 – –	600 – –	24,747 17 8	– 3½	350 – –
Shotts	42,772 – –	– 4½	800 – –	805 2 10	46,343 – –	– 4¼	800 – –
Springburn	8,733 8 5	– 3½	120 – –	120 – –	12,151 5 8	– 2½	120 – –
Stonehouse	10,897 19 –	– 5	225 – –	221 16 8	10,897 19 –	– 5	222 – –
Symington	5,487 10 –	– 3	70 – –	68 – –	5,504 10 –	– 3	70 – –
Walston	3,559 2 –	– 4¼	60 – –	59 5 5½	3,483 9 –	– 4¼	60 – –
Wandell and Lamington	7,800 – –	– 2	65 – –	64 3 –	7,800 – –	– 4	130 – –
Wiston and Roberton	8,045 – –	– 5	167 12 4½	167 12 4½	8,007 – –	– 6¼	208 10 6¾

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
LINLITHGOW:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Abercorn:							
Owners	9,377 – –	– 2¼	188 13 7	188 13 7	9,003 – –	– 1⅞	134 2 4
Occupants	9,738 – –	– 2½			9,393 – –	– 1½	
Bathgate (Landward)	36,378 – –	– 4	600 – –	464 9 9	32,222 – –	– 4½	600 – –
Borrowstounness	17,213 5 –	– 5¾	400 – –	400 – –	20,093 7 –	– 5	400 – –
Carriden	9,000 – –	– 4	150 – –	150 – –	9,330 – –	– 5	190 – –
Dalmeny (including Burgh of Queensferry).	18,520 – –	– 4	308 – –	298 13 11½	18,540 – –	– 4	309 – –
Ecclesmachen	3,444 – –	– 6½	91 16 10½	114 16 –	3,534 14 6	– 6¼	90 – –
Kirkliston:							
Owners	23,258 11 6	– 2	400 – –	385 10 –	24,113 5 3	– 2	400 – –
Occupiers	23,004 10 6				23,734 16 9		
Linlithgow (Landward)	22,350 – –	Owners – 1¼ *d.* Occupants: 1. Land – 1 *d.* 2. Public works – 2½ *d.* 3. Dwelling houses – 4 *d.*	180 – –	180 – –	23,088 – –	Owners – ⅝ *d.* Occupants of lands – ½ *d.* Occupants of dwelling houses – 2 *d.* Occupants of public works – 1¼ *d.*	180 – –
Livingstone	15,572 7 –	– 5	250 – –	250 – –	14,689 4 –	– 3½	200 – –
Torphichen	9,000 – –	– 7½	280 – –	280 – –	9,000 – –	– 4	160 – –
Uphall	17,025 5 11	– 5¼	370 – –	353 9 9	15,950 – –	– 6	400 – –
Whitburn	27,088 12 –	– 4½	500 – –	480 – –	28,441 2 –	– 2⅝	300 – –
NAIRN:							
Ardclach	5,090 – –	– 6	127 – –	124 14 6	5,090 – –	– 7	148 – –
Auldearn	7,953 17 3	– 7½	246 – –	237 10 1½	7,885 15 –	– 11¼	364 – –
Cawdor	4,550 12 6	– 11¾	212 – –	174 3 9	4,091 6 6	– 7¼	120 – –
Nairn (Landward)	7,198 – –	– 8½	250 – –	249 – –	7,450 – –	– 8¼	250 – –
ORKNEY:							
Cross and Burness (including North Ronaldshay).	2,378 15 –	– 7¼	70 – –	– –	2,378 15 –	1 2¼	140 – –
Evie and Rendall	2,966 11 3	– – –	– –	– –	3,077 7 2½	—	—
Firth and Stennis	2,375 – –	– 4	39 4 6	29 16 1	2,375 – –	1 –	118 15 –
Harray and Birsay	3,369 7 6	– 3⅜	50 – –	52 6 11	3,419 19 –	– 8½	120 – –
Holm	1,954 – –	– 8⅜	70 – –	64 5 11	2,358 10 –	– 9	88 – –
Hoy and Graemsay	799 14 6	1 7¾	65 – –	62 15 10	800 – –	1 4½	55 – –
Kirkwall and St. Ola	4,002 7 –	– 9	146 5 –	95 19 –	4,183 3 –	– 9	148 15 –
Lady	2,486 – –	– 9¼	95 – –	Not yet paid to the School Board.	2,488 – –	– 9¼	95 – –
Orphir	2,466 18 –	– 5½	56 – –	No return	2,466 18 –	– 6½	66 – –
Rousay and Egilshay	2,017 1 –	Land – 9 *d.* Houses and shops 1*s.* 1½ *d.*	100 – –	99 10 6	2,021 10 –	Land – 9 *d.* Houses and shops 1*s.* 1½ *d.*	100 – –
St. Andrew's and Deerness	3,616 13 6	– 6	90 – –	89 5 2	3,635 1 6	– 8	121 – –
Sandwick	3,154 12 8	– 4	52 11 6	50 9 8	3,213 10 1	– 5	66 18 11½
Shapinshay	1,816 – –	– 9	68 2 –	68 2 –	1,847 – –	– 9	69 5 3
South Ronaldshay and Burray.	4,646 10 –	– 9	170 – –	170 – –	4,676 10 –	– 9	174 – –
Stromness	2,987 6 10	– 9	112 – 6	109 4 7	3,000 – –	– 8½	100 – –
Stronsay and Eday	4,616 11 –	– 7⅜	145 – –	145 10 1	4,616 11 –	– 7⅜	145 – –
Walls and Flotta	2,126 15 3	– 2⅜ 28	25 – –	24 15 1½	2,131 14 6	– 8½	74 – –
Westray and Papa Westray	4,023 – 1	– 9	150 16 4	81 – –	4,033 5 4	1 –	201 13 3
PEEBLES:							
Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho.	9,538 13 10	– 5¾	220 – –	238 9 4	9,538 13 10	– 5½	200 – –
Drumelzier	3,977 – –	– 8	130 – –	130 8 7	3,977 – –	– 5	80 – –
Eddlestone	10,599 – 5	– 2	87 14 6	87 14 6	10,592 2 9	– 6	263 2 8
Innerleithen	13,400 – –	– 2⅜ 6	162 – –	167 – –	14,283 – –	– 3¾	223 – –
Kirkurd	3,055 8 –	– 5	63 13 1	63 13 1	3,055 8 –	– 5	63 13 1
Lyne and Megget	5,168 – –	– 4	86 2 8	86 2 8	5,168 – –	– 5	107 13 4
Manor	5,608 – –	– 2½	56 – –	58 7 3	5,588 13 5	– 4½	105 – –
Newlands	11,813 14 11	– 2½ 37	140 – –	140 – –	12,026 19 1	– 2¾ 17	140 – –
Peebles (including Burgh)	22,544 16 5	– 5½	500 – –	500 – –	23,313 15 7	– 4	375 – –
Skirling	2,654 15 3	– 5½	60 – –	63 16 9½	2,672 – –	– 5½	60 – –
Stobo	10,326 5 10	– 2	80 – –	84 2 4½	10,343 6 6	– 2	84 – –
Traquair	7,796 – –	– 5	160 – –	157 11 –	7,925 – –	– 4⅜	150 – –
Tweedsmuir	7,891 – –	– 2½	82 4 –	82 4 –	7,891 – –	– 2½	81 – –
West Linton	13,422 – –	– 2¾	146 14 8½	146 14 8½	13,844 – –	– 2	115 7 4

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum Actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
PERTH:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdalgie	4,293 10 10	– 4½	82 10 –	80 9 5½	4,293 10 10	– 4½	80 – –
Aberfoyle	6,593 – –	– 3	82 10 –	82 10 –	6,593 – –	– 3½	96 5 –
Abernethy	13,861 2 –	– 3¼	180 – –	210 – –	14,050 11 –	– 4¾	265 7 –
Abernyte	2,940 – –	– 8	98 – –	98 – –	2,906 – –	– 5	60 – –
Alyth (including Town)	19,353 – 11	– 4¼	330 – –	336 17 2½	19,554 2 7	– 3¼	255 – –
Amulree	8,600 – –	– – –	– –	– –	8,600 – –	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.
Ardoch	6,840 – –	– 4	236 – –	235 – –	6,965 – –	– 3	185 – –
	8,031 – –	Owners – 2 *d.*; Agricultural Tenants – ⅞ *d.*; Tenants of other Lands – 3½ *d.*			8,037 – –	Owners – 1½ *d.*; Agricultural Tenants – ¾ *d.*; Tenants of other Lands – 3 *d.*	
Auchterarder (including Town)	18,074 19 10	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.	363 13 7	18,211 11 7	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.
Auchtergaven	14,500 – –	– 3½	200 – –	216 – –	14,500 – –	– 3¾	220 – –
Balquhidder	9,379 13 5	– 3½	118 9 4½	143 6 –	9,379 13 5	– 2	79 5 –
Bendochy	9,452 4 7	– 4½	170 – –	170 – –	11,621 14 11	– 6	280 – –
Blackford	19,537 6 9	Owners – 1·41 *d.*; Agricultural Tenants – 0·85 *d.*; Tenants of other lands and heritages – 2·55 *d.*	230 – –	229 10 7	19,119 – –	Owners – 1·41 *d.*; Agricultural Tenants – 0·89 *d.*; Tenants of other lands and heritages – 2·67 *d.*	230 – –
Blair Athol	22,272 5 5½	– 2¾·85	275 – –	252 18 –½	22,199 8 2	– 2½	230 – –
Blairgowrie (including Town)	24,538 7 3	Blairgowrie, 4 *d.*; Persie District, 2*d.*	350 – – A rate of 2*d.* per £.	408 16 9	23,202 1 9	– 3¾	350 – –
					2,140 – –	– 2	Sum produced at 2 *d.* per £.
Blairingone	4,505 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	63 1 7	4,505 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.
Callander	13,214 5 9	– 5½	300 – –	321 1 10	14,095 19 1	– 2¾	150 – –
Caputh	18,832 6 2	– 2	150 – –	156 12 –	18,922 7 4	– 2¾·16	220 – –
Cargill	12,623 – –	– 3¾	153 13 1	153 13 1	12,731 14 8	– 4	210 – –
Clunie	7,946 3 6	– 3½	115 – –	115 – –	7,810 – –	– 3½	100 – –
Collace	3,429 6 8	– 3¼	45 – –	42 17 4	3,512 13 4	– 4½	65 – –
Comrie	22,915 15 2	– 2¾·72	280 – –	276 10 8	22,915 15 2	– 4	380 – –
Crieff (including Town)	18,763 – –	– 4½	351 16 4	347 9 6	18,852 – –	– 4	314 – –
Culross (including Burgh):							
Owners of Land	8,565 10 2	– 1½	95 – –	95 – –	8,665 – –	– 1½	95 – –
Tenants of Land	3,311 3 1	– 3½			3,361 – –	– 3½	
Dron	4,899 13 1	– 4½	91 17 3	88 17 3	4,635 – 10	– 4½	86 18 1½
Dull	14,384 8 4	– 4¾	270 – –	270 – –	14,297 2 11	– 3½	200 – –
Dunbarney	9,497 10 6	– 4	152 16 10	145 3 –	9,830 8 10	– 6	237 7 10
Dunblane	16,640 – –	– 4	277 6 8	258 – –	17,033 – –	Owners – 3¼ *d.*; Agricultural Tenants – 1⅝ *d.*; Tenants of other Lands and heritages – 5⅜ *d.*	450 – –
Dunkeld and Dowally	3,777 – 8	– 5¾	89 7 –	89 7 –	3,777 – 8	– 6½	100 – –
Dunning	14,358 – –	– 3	179 9 6	168 6 8	14,358 – –	– 3	180 – –
Errol	29,951 – –	– 5	603 3 11	590 – –	29,951 – –	– 5	603 3 11
Findo Gask	5,764 7 10	– 2¾·96	71 17 4	69 17 4	5,777 3 2	– 2¾·96	72 – –
Forgandenny	8,678 – –	– 5	180 – –	180 – –	8,678 – –	– 4	144 – –
Forteviot	10,306 15 8	– 2¾	115 – –	110 5 5	10,530 10 3	– 3¾	150 – –
Fortingall	4,642 16 1	– 6	116 1 5	113 3 5	5,002 3 –	– 6	125 1 –
Fowlis Easter	4,440 – –	– 6	110 15 –	110 15 10	4,447 – 2	– 5	90 – –
Fowlis Wester	11,191 – –	– 4	186 10 4	185 8 8	11,232 – –	– 2½	117 – –
Gartmore	9,419 11 5	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	129 14 9	9,428 18 2	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.
Glendevon	3,219 10 –	– 4	53 13 2	53 13 2	3,219 10 –	– 4	53 13 2
Inchture	10,280 11 11	– 3½	150 – –	150 – –	9,992 5 4	– 3¾	150 – –
Innerwick (Glenlyon)	6,249 – –	– 7	182 5 3	182 5 3	6,438 – –	– 7	187 5 6
Kenmore	10,338 19 10	– 7¾	330 – –	325 5 11	10,402 17 10	– 7¾	330 – –
Killin	No Rate levied for 1874-5		– –	– –	12,608 – –	1 –	600 – –
Kilmadock	24,831 14 3	– 6	600 – –	600 – –	22,898 17 2	– 5¼	500 – –
Kilspindie	7,388 14 9	– 5	150 – –	142 5 –	7,102 18 3	– 5	150 – –
Kincardine	15,745 5 7	– 5½	360 – –	364 8 10	15,749 15 –	– 4¾	300 – –
Kinclaven	18,251 12 3	– 2	140 – –	140 – –	18,251 12 –	– 2½	180 – –
Kinfauns	11,901 13 11	– 3¼	158 – –	159 15 –	11,607 5 11	– 3¼	150 – –
Kinloch-Rannoch	11,964 19 3	– – –	– –	– –	10,774 8 2	– 1¼	67 6 9
Kinnaird	3,511 12 10	– 7	100 – –	95 2 7	3,391 19 6	– 7¼	100 – –
Kinnoull	11,767 17 5	Proprietors, 1½ *d.*; Occupants of Lands – 1 *d.*; Shops – 2 *d.*; Houses – 3 *d.*	125 – –	125 – –	11,967 – –	Proprietors, 1 *d.*; Occupants of Lands – ½ *d.*; Shops – 1¼ *d.*; Houses – 2 *d.*	100 – –

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	YEAR from WHIT-SUNDAY 1874 to WHIT-SUNDAY 1875. Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44.)	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	YEAR from WHIT-SUNDAY 1875 to WHIT-SUNDAY 1876. Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
PERTH—*continued.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Kirkmichael	12,070 2 –	– 4	201 3 4	199 3 10½	12,556 19 –	– 4	209 5 8
Lecropt	6,571 16 –	– 8½	229 18 –	229 18 –	6,535 19 –	– 8½	230 3 1¼
Lethendy and Kinloch	6,642 10 –	– 6½	179 18 –	172 2 6	6,642 10 –	– 6½	179 18 –
Little Dunkeld	15,750 – –	– 4	250 – –	260 7 2½	16,600 – –	– 4¾	325 – –
Logie (excluding Stirling)	27,411 – –	Owners – 1¾ d. Occupiers of land – 1¼ d. Other property – 1¾ d.	365 – –	365 – –	28,187 – –	Owners – 1¾ d. Occupiers of land – 1¼ d. Other property – 1¾ d.	400 – –
Logiealmond	6,600 – –	– 5	140 – –	135 – –	6,600 – –	– 6	165 – –
Logierait	14,438 15 1	– 3¼	190 – –	207 – 3	14,402 8 10	– 3½	190 – –
Longforgan	18,965 – –	– 7	542 10 9	506 13 5	18,965 – –	– 7	542 10 9
Madderty	6,509 11 3	– 4¼	116 4 9	115 6 –	9,265 16 5	– 2	77 4 4
Meigle	9,494 – –	– 7	Sum produced at 7 d. per £.	311 17 3	9,285 – –	– 5	Sum produced at 5 d. per £.
Methven	14,160 – –	– 2⅜·86	175 – –	156 16 6	15,160 7 –	– 2¾·49	181 11 –
Moneydie	4,010 10 –	– 4	66 – –	66 – –	4,041 7 2	– 4½	70 – –
Monzie	4,695 12 –	– 5	95 9 –	95 4 6	4,700 – –	– 5	97 – –
Monzievaird and Strowan	8,137 14 1	– 4¼	144 – –	145 17 5	8,294 15 2	– 4	128 – –
Moulin	13,030 – –	– 6	320 – –	317 19 4	13,030 – –	– 9¼	500 – –
Muckhart	5,841 5 5	– 2¼	60 – –	68 19 6	5,947 10 1	– 3	70 – –
Muthill	15,490 – –	– 5	322 14 2	319 15 3	15,652 – –	– 4	260 17 4
Persie	8,884 12 –	– 2	74 – 9	72 12 2	8,735 6 5	– 2	72 15 10
Perth, East Parish (Landward)	9,600 – –	– 2	80 – –	75 16 1	9,400 – –	– 4	150 – –
Port of Monteith	11,040 14 5	– 4½	200 – –	200 – –	11,040 14 5	– 5½	250 – –
Rattray	11,318 12 5	– 2¾	120 – –	141 3 7	11,655 – 5	– 2¾·53	140 – –
Redgorton	10,223 – –	– 5	200 – –	198 2 1½	10,223 – –	– 5	200 – –
Rhynd	8,031 7 11	– 3¾	120 – –	133 17 2½	8,157 17 9	– 2¾·76	100 – –
St. Madoes	5,419 – –	– 5	109 14 3	109 14 3	5,419 – –	– 3½	79 – 6
St. Martin's	8,235 15 9	– 3½	120 1 –	119 13 3	8,242 18 3	– 6	206 3 –
Scone	11,378 19 3	– 7	325 – –	326 18 11	11,330 10 8	– 7	325 – –
Tenandry	4,546 – –	– 1	18 18 10	18 18 10	No rate levied.	—	—
Tibbermore	12,795 15 6	– 2	105 – –	102 3 1	12,828 17 1	– 4	213 – –
Trinity Gask	6,404 – –	– 4¼	112 – –	112 – –	6,404 – –	– 5	130 – –
Trossachs	5,200 – –	– 6	130 – –	130 – –	5,444 – –	– 6	140 – –
Tulliallan (including Kincardine).	7,205 – –	Owners – 3½ d. Tenants – 7 d.	200 – –	200 – –	7,357 – –	Owners – 2¼ d. Tenants – 4 ¼ d.	140 – –
Weem	3,820 17 –	– 8¼	131 9 –	130 – –	3,810 10 –	– 5	80 – –
RENFREW:							
Abbey Paisley (Landward)	51,561 14 7	– 3½ One-half payable by owner, and other by occupiers.	700 – –	651 3 2	50,786 1 10	– 3¼	650 – –
Cathcart	52,000 – –	– 3¾	800 – –	800 – –	54,500 – –	– 3½	750 – –
Eaglesham	13,189 7 6	– 2	100 – –	105 13 1	13,200 – –	– 2	100 – –
Eastwood:							
Proprietors	45,787 4 1	– 2¾	900 – –	900 – –	47,758 18 7	– 2¼	700 – –
Tenants	30,227 6 1	– 4			31,707 9 –	– 3¼	
Erskine	14,626 6 –	Owners of lands, &c. 2½ d. Occupier of lands 1½ d. Occupier of Public Works, shops, &c. 2½ d. Occupier of dwelling houses 5 d.	300 – –	296 14 1	14,702 10 –	Owners of lands, &c. 3½ d. Occupier of lands 2½ d. Occupier of Public Works, shops, &c. 3½ d. Occupier of dwelling houses 7 d.	500 – –
Gourock	19,431 – –	– 3¾	290 – –	275 – –	20,531 – –	– 2¾	230 – –
Greenock, East Parish (Landward).	No Assessment.	Balance from previous year	–	–	12,000 – –	– 1	50 – –
Greenock, West Parish (Landward).	No Assessment.	Balance from previous year	–	–	No Assessment.	Balance still in hand.	
Houston and Killellan	12,616 1 2	Proprietors 1¾ d. Tenants – 1 d. Occupants 3¼ d.	150 – –	150 – –	12,610 7 10	Proprietors 4 d. Tenants – 2½ d. Occupants 8 d.	380 – –
Inchinnan	7,100 15 7	Owners – 4¼ d. Tenants of land – 3 d. Tenants of houses, mines &c. 9 d.	250 – –	228 17 –	6,588 3 4	Owners – 2⅔ d. Tenants of land – 2 d. Tenants of houses, mines, &c. 6 d.	140 – –

Part II.—Parishes—*continued.*

County and Parish.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
Renfrew—*continued.*	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Innerkip	8,943 – –	– 5¼	190 – –	181 2 5	9,349 – –	– 5	190 – –
Kilbarchan	31,012 17 1	– 2⅝	300 – –	300 – –	30,676 – –	– 2⅝	300 – –
Kilmalcolm	21,000 – –	– 3½	300 – –	300 – –	21,834 12 11	– 3½	300 – –
Levern	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,540 – –	– 7	Sum produced at 7*d.* per £.
Lochwinnoch	22,629 – –	– 3½	320 – –	280 – –	22,112 – –	– 3¼	280 – –
Mearns	21,076 7 6	– 2¼	180 – –	167 4 5	21,200 – –	– 5	440 – –
Neilston	35,713 13 1	– 5½	800 – –	700 – –	37,549 1 5	– 5¼	800 – –
Renfrew (Landward):							
Houses, &c.	12,111 15 –	– 4	250 – –	222 – –	12,950 5 –	– 4	250 – –
Lands	8,868 – –	– 2			8,967 – –	– 2	
Skelmorlie	8,493 – –	– 3	106 3 3	105 – –	8,850 4 –	– 3½	129 1 3
Ross and Cromarty:							
Alness	7,912 16 –	– 9	286 – –	287 5 6	7,912 16 –	– 8	260 – –
Applecross	5,450 – –	– 10	227 – –	221 10 1	5,410 – –	– 10	225 – –
Avoch	4,875 19 2	– 9	182 5 2	176 – 3	5,286 10 3	– 5¼	114 6 –
Barvas	3,360 – –	1 1¾	190 – –	124 16 5	3,365 – –	3¾	218 – –
Carnoch	3,494 – –	– 9	131 – 6	124 19 10	4,074 – –	– 2	33 19 –
Contin	3,677 – –	– 4	60 – –	60 – –	3,677 – –	1	200 – –
Cromarty (including Burgh)	6,317 6 –	– 9	236 – –	187 3 6	6,286 13 –	– 9	235 – –
Dingwall (including Burgh)	10,000 17 5	– 9¾	400 – –	320 5 9	11,000 12 3	– 5½	250 – –
Edderton	5,372 – 6	– 9	200 12 6	200 12 6	5,880 – –	– 4¼	90 – –
Fearn	9,067 4 –	– 9	340 – –	328 3 10	9,080 10 6	– 4¾	180 – –
Fodderty	10,237 5 –	– 4	170 12 5	170 – –	11,048 2 –	– 3	138 – –
Gairloch:							
Owners	9,822 – –	1 –	470 – –	470 – –	9,921 – –	– 10	414 – –
Occupiers	9,836 – –						
Glenshiel	5,020 – –	– 2	40 – –	40 – –	4,908 18 –	– 8½	175 – –
Killearnan	4,951 1 –	– 3	61 16 –	61 16 –	4,978 5 –	– 3	62 3 10
Kilmuir Easter	6,500 – –	– 9	243 16 10	236 12 11	6,290 – –	1 –	314 10 –
Kiltearn	10,249 18 3	– 2	85 8 –	62 14 8	10,471 12 1	– 4	174 10 6
Kincardine	10,042 – –	– 9	376 11 6	351 10 10	11,305 16 6	– 4	188 8 6
Kinloch-luichart	9,291 4 7	– 2	77 8 5	51 2 8	10,584 1 1	– 2	88 4 –
Kintail	5,114 – –	– 9½	200 – –	200 – –	5,134 15 6	– 7¾	165 – –
Knockbain	8,433 – –	– 10¼	350 – –	351 7 4	8,492 – –	– 5¼	180 – –
Lochalsh	5,568 19 6	– 9½	220 – –	220 – –	5,547 13 6	1 –¼	280 – –
Lochbroom	13,745 12 –	– 4½	250 – –	282 15 11	10,802 3 8	– 8	360 – –
Lochcarron	6,000 – –	– 9	225 – –	245 16 6	6,000 – –	– 10	250 – –
Lochs	4,462 – –	– 7¾	140 – –	96 12 6	4,400 – –	1 –	220 – –
Logie Easter	6,013 14 8	– 9	225 – –	222 5 6	5,827 2 1	– 4	97 2 4
Nigg	6,081 18 6	– 9	228 – –	226 8 1	6,088 17 4	– 2⅞·51	73 – –
Resolis	4,485 18 –	– 6	112 – –	106 12 6	4,611 13 2	– 9	172 – –
Rosemarkie (including Fortrose.)	6,227 17 9	– 5	135 – –	138 17 8	6,549 17 9	– 6	160 – –
Roskeen	12,530 – –	– 9	467 15 9	453 9 6	12,507 8 –	– 4	207 7 –
Stornoway (including Town)	11,369 – –	– 4	180 – –	167 7 8	11,400 – –	—	—
Tain (including Burgh)	10,889 11 7	– 9½	430 – –	422 6 10	10,757 6 –	– 6	260 – –
Tarbat	7,093 10 –	– 9	260 13 3	260 13 3	7,103 – –	– 6	170 – –
Uig	3,960 – –	– 11	180 – –	201 10 3	3,960 – –	– 8	131 – –
Urquhart and Logie Wester	8,697 18 –	1 2	500 – –	500 – –	9,419 9 –	– 8½	310 – –
Urray	12,434 – 4¾	– 3	155 8 6	142 11 7	12,532 8 3	– 9	469 19 3½

PART II.—PARISHES—*continued.*

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
ROXBURGH:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Ancrum	12,898 4 6	– 4¼	220 – –	220 – –	13,041 16 2	– 2½	125 – –
Ashkirk	6,928 14 2	– 6	166 – –	173 2 1	7,152 6 –	– 5¾	165 17 3
Bedrule	4,754 – –	– 6	118 17 –	118 17 –	4,754 – –	– 6	118 17 –
Bowden	8,789 17 4	– 5	175 – –	91 10 –	8,869 12 4	– 6	213 9 6
Castleton	28,074 11 4	– 5¼	600 – –	631 3 3	29,413 16 3	– 3½	410 – –
Cavers	14,615 – –	– 4¾	275 – –	257 9 7¾	15,930 7 5	– 4¼	255 – –
Crailing	8,865 – –	– 4	140 – –	140 – –	8,865 – –	– 3¼	120 – –
Eckford	13,071 14 7	– 2	105 – –	105 – –	13,732 15 2	– 5	280 – –
Edgerston	5,435 – –	7 *d.* and 3½ *d.*	115 16 3	115 16 3	5,435 – –	– 7	159 10 5
Ednam	9,372 12 8	– 3	117 6 3	117 6 3	9,398 17 10	– 2	80 – –
Hawick (Landward)	4,093 6 5	– 8	133 – –	132 – 2	4,093 6 5	– 6	100 – –
Hobkirk	11,669 – –	– 3	145 17 3	145 17 3	12,246 18 7	– 2	101 17 10
Hownam	8,439 9 6	– 2¾	74 – –	75 7 5¾	8,439 9 6	– 1⅓	52 10 –
Jedburgh (Landward)	19,382 12 3	– 3¾	300 – –	300 – –	19,565 1 –	– 3⅜	300 – –
Kelso	30,809 14 4	– 3¼	400 – –	400 – –	32,361 7 2	– 4¼	550 – –
Kirktown	4,610 – –	– 4½	86 8 8	86 8 8	5,354 18 9	– 4	86 8 8
Lilliesleaf	8,217 1 11	– 4	130 – –	124 11 6½	8,219 – –	– 4	130 – –
Linton	8,507 – –	– 4	140 – –	138 5 8	8,662 – –	– 3	105 – –
Makerston	5,695 17 –	– 4	93 19 8	93 19 8	5,695 17 –	– 4	93 19 8
Maxton	7,283 4 4	– 5¼	155 – –	159 6 3½	7,513 – 6	– 5½	170 – –
Melrose	35,561 – –	– 3	444 10 3	427 – –	35,561 – –	– 4½	666 15 4
Minto	6,380 16 9	– 5	130 – –	129 12 –	6,546 6 –	– 4½	120 – –
Morebattle	14,517 11 7	– 2¼	130 – –	125 – –	14,517 11 7	– 6½	390 – –
Oxnam	10,054 18 10	– 2⅜·45	120 – –	120 – –	10,079 15 10	– 2½	100 – –
Roxburgh	14,904 – –	– 2½	150 – –	150 – –	15,365 – –	– 4	256 – –
St. Boswell's	8,035 12 –½	– 4	135 – –	130 10 –	8,240 4 8½	– 3	103 – –
Smailholm	5,794 – 1	– 4	96 11 4	96 11 4	5,976 15 1	– 4	99 12 3
Southdean	7,461 5 5	Tenants – 2¼ *d.* Proprietors 2¼ *d.*	158 6 –½	158 6 –½	7,461 5 5	– 5¼	158 6 –½
Sprouston	15,531 16 4	– 1½	96 – –	96 – –	16,107 13 6	– 1¾	116 – –
Teviothead	9,882 – –	– 4	Sum produced at 4 *d.* per £.	155 9 4	8,500 – –	– 3	Sum produced at 3 *d.* per £.
Wilton (Parish)	8,084 9 6	– 6	200 – –	196 6 5½	8,215 17 5	– 6	200 – –
Yetholm	8,129 5 9	– 6	200 – –	200 – –	8,198 18 3	– 6	200 – –
SELKIRK:							
Caddonfoot	9,644 – –	– 2	80 7 4	71 11 6	9,644 – –	– 2	80 7 4
Ettrick	12,124 15 2	– 2	92 18 8½	92 18 8½	12,124 15 2	– 2	96 – –
Galashiels (Landward)	7,600 – –	– 5	157 – –	157 – –	7,929 8 9	– 4½	144 – –
Kirkhope	7,106 2 1	– 3¼	90 – –	88 8 6	7,122 18 –	– 4	117 – –
Roberton	9,471 7 8	– 5⅜	225 – –	231 5 9½	9,546 11 9	– 7	270 – –
Selkirk (Landward)	12,968 17 6	– 2⅜·62	157 – –	157 13 1½	13,383 11 1	– 2	108 – –
Yarrow	11,316 – –	– 3½	165 – 6	165 – 6	11,316 – –	– 4	188 12 –
SHETLAND:							
Bressay	1,203 – –	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.	40 3 5	1,203 – –	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.
Delting	1,870 18 2	– 10¼	80 – –	71 12 7	1,918 8 7	1 –⅜	100 – –
Dunrossness	3,336 – –	– 3	42 – –	41 13 8	3,401 6 8	– 2¾·85	42 – –
Fetlar and North Yell	1,700 – –	– 9	63 15 –	60 – –	1,691 – –	1 –	84 11 –
Lerwick and Gulberwick	7,658 9 11	– 2¾·28	90 – –	90 – –	6,070 – 11	– 3¾	90 – –
Mid and South Yell	1,753 – –	– 7	50 – –	63 – –	1,315 – –	– 9	50 – –
Nesting	2,294 – –	– 9	87 – –	87 – –	2,294 – –	– 4⅓	40 – –
Northmavine	2,110 – 10	– 11½	100 – –	100 – –	2,162 2 10	1 –¼	110 – –
Sandsting and Aithsting	2,211 15 7	– 9	82 18 10	82 14 5	2,220 – –	– 9	83 5 –
Tingwall	3,452 7 4	– 2⅜·6	41 15 –	41 15 –	2,760 5 5	– 5¼	60 – –
Unst	2,900 – –	– 9	100 – –	105 – –	2,488 8 2	1 2½	150 – –
Walls	1,904 18 –	– 11¼	89 – –	70 16 2½	1,87 17 –	1 4¾	131 – –

Part II.—Parishes—*continued.*

County and Parish.	Year from Whit-Sunday 1874 to Whit-Sunday 1875.				Year from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876.		
	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).	Sum actually Paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board.	Rateable Value of Parish.	Rate per £. of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value.	Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, s. 44).
STIRLING:	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Airth	13,849 – –	– 2⅞·09	160 – –	168 6 2	12,965 – –	– 4¾	250 – –
Alva	8,796 6 3	– 4¼	150 – –	165 – –	9,076 6 3	– 6¾	250 – –
Baldernock	5,325 – –	– 6	130 – –	129 9 8½	5,436 13 –	– 6¾	150 – –
Balfron:							
Proprietors	5,508 19 4	– 5	223 – –	216 – 9	5,904 8 1	– 3¼	150 – –
Tenants	4,403 17 9	– 6¼			3,596 15 9	– 5	
Bothkennar	11,096 – –	– 4	180 – –	180 – –	10,276 10 –	– 3½	150 – –
Buchanan	7,628 17 –	– 2½	79 6 4½	75 2 11	7,063 – –	– 5½	174 – –
Campsie	22,710 – –	– 5	450 – –	486 19 5	22,710 – –	– 5	450 – –
Denny	21,096 – –	– 2⅜·37	250 – –	219 – –	21,486 10 4	– 5	450 – –
Drymen	12,822 – –	– 3½	175 – –	175 – –	13,091 – –	– 3¾	200 – –
Dunipace	8,594 11 –	– 5¼	180 – –	178 – –	8,606 14 –	– 7	250 – –
Falkirk (Landward)	33,639 – –	– 2½	350 – –	350 – –	33,621 – –	– 3¾	500 – –
Fintry	5,000 – –	– 4	80 – –	80 – –	5,000 – –	– 6	120 – –
Gargunnock	8,129 11 8	– 2¾·8	100 – –	102 15 1	8,246 15 –	– 3¼	120 – –
Grangemouth:—							
Parish of Falkirk	6,001 9 –	– 3	73 – –	73 – –	6,000 – –	– 4¾	117 – –
„ „ Bothkennar	4,469 4 –	– 3	57 – –	57 – –	4,543 – –	– 5	94 – –
„ „ Polmont	2,278 – –	– 3¼	30 – –	30 – –	2,224 14 –	– 5¼	48 – –
Killearn	12,416 – –	– 5¼	269 10 –	306 12 5	12,792 5 –	– 4	213 4 1
Kilsyth (Landward)	– – No return.				No return.		
Kippen	10,970 – –	– 4½	200 – –	173 – –	10,969 – –	– 5½	250 – –
Larbert	16,102 – –	– 4¼	270 – –	263 5 –	16,110 4 3	– 4½	300 – –
Muiravonside	14,792 – –	– 3½	200 – –	200 – –	14,792 – –	– 5	300 – –
Polmont	14,000 – –	– 2¾	150 – –	150 – –	14,152 – –	– 6	350 – –
St. Ninians	49,420 19 3	Owners – 1½ *d.* Tenants of houses – 3 *d.* Tenants of land – –¾ *d.*	650 – –	630 19 6	50,370 18 –	Owners – 1½ *d.* Tenants of houses – 3 *d.* Tenants of land – –¾ *d.*	650 – –
Slamannan	14,999 – –	– 4	245 16 4	244 4 3½	18,249 16 –	– 6	456 4 10
Stirling (Landward)	3,361 15 –	– 2¼	30 – –	49 – –	3,361 15 –	– 2¼	30 – –
Strathblane	10,957 2 –	– 6¼	280 – –	279 18 10	11,267 – –	– 6¾	315 – –
SUTHERLAND:							
Assynt	5,561 15 –	1 9¾	500 – –	486 9 6	5,342 19 –	1 10½	500 – –
Clyne	5,320 – –	– 9	200 – –	200 – –	6,060 4 –	– 6	150 – –
Creich	7,884 7 2	– 8½	280 – –	280 – –	8,753 – –	– 9½	340 – –
Dornoch (including Burgh)	6,211 – –	1 3½	400 – –	400 – –	6,399 1 –	1 1¼	350 – –
Durness	5,835 15 –	– 6¾	160 – –	160 – –	5,882 4 –	– 8½	205 – –
Eddrachillis	4,867 15 –	1 –	240 – –	240 – –	4,843 5 –	1 –	240 –
Farr	7,407 9 –	– 8¼	250 – –	244 12 4	8,376 14 –	– 9	310 – –
Golspie	5,545 – –	– 9	200 – –	190 – –	5,600 – –	– 5½	120 – –
Kildonan	8,829 10 –	– 9¾	350 – –	350 – –	8,427 16 6	– 8½	300 – –
Lairg	5,150 8 6	– 4¾	100 – –	100 – –	5,621 4 3	– 3¼	75 – –
Loth	2,551 13 –	1 –¼	130 – –	122 5 5	2,658 15 –	– 8	90 – –
Rogart	8,330 17 6	– 5½	190 – –	185 – –	9,380 11 6	– 11½	450 – –
Tongue	3,507 3 –	– 9	130 – –	132 15 5	3,589 – –	1 11½	350 – –
WIGTOWN:							
Glasserton	12,036 7 1½	– 3½	175 – –	175 – –	12,054 19 2	– 4½	220 – –
Inch	18,156 15 6	– 5⅝	400 – –	442 – –	19,313 – –	– 3¾	300 – –
Kirkcolm	12,254 5 7	– 6¼	310 – –	309 15 4½	12,460 1 8	– 3¼	175 – –
Kirkcowan	8,725 10 –	– 4	145 – –	144 9 7	8,911 10 4	– 5	180 – –
Kirkinner	14,452 17 –	– 6	356 1 4	344 17 7	16,048 15 2	– 4½	270 – –
Kirkmaiden	13,496 12 2½	– 6	340 – –	335 1 4	13,605 1 9	– 6	335 – –
Leswalt	7,895 6 7	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.	285 19 7½	7,867 9 11	– 9	Sum produced at 9 *d.* per £.
Mochrum	14,570 – –	– 6¾	400 – –	400 – –	14,630 18 3	– 9½	560 – –
New Luce	5,240 8 –	– 7	148 – –	146 19 6	5,542 7 4	– 5¾	130 – –
Old Luce or Glenluce	19,680 11 9	– 2¾·7	240 – –	225 3 9	20,211 6 2	– 4½	360 – –
Penninghame	18,484 5 3	– 2¾·94	230 – –	230 – –	19,164 10 –	– 5	385 – –
Portpatrick	6,058 12 –	– 6¾	170 – –	170 – –	6,207 – –	– 6	150 – –
Sheuchan	2,193 4 2	– 5	Sum produced at 5 *d.* per £.	45 13 11½	2,224 – 10	– 6	Sum produced at 6 *d.* per £.
Sorbie	13,716 – 6	– 3½	200 – –	200 – –	13,939 2 4	– 4½	260 – –
Stoneykirk	19,867 14 6	– 7¼	583 6 8	579 9 6	20,284 18 7	– 6½	510 – –
Whithorn	16,880 – –	– 6	400 – –	412 – 4	16,900 – –	– 5¾	400 – –
Wigtown	10,542 – –	– 8	350 – –	320 – –	10,557 – –	– 9	400 – –

SCHOOL BOARDS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN from each SCHOOL BOARD in *Scotland*, for the year commencing at Whitsuntide 1874, showing (1.) The Rateable Value of the Borough or Parish; (2.) The Rate per Pound of the School Assessment upon such Rateable Value; (3.) The Sum required from the Rating Authority (Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, s. 44); and (4.) The Sum actually paid by the Rating Authority to the Treasurer of the School Board; and, Similar RETURN (omitting the Fourth Item) for the year, from Whit-Sunday 1875 to Whit-Sunday 1876; the Return being divided into Two Parts, containing respectively the SCHOOL BOARDS of BOROUGHS and of PARISHES.

(*Viscount Sandon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *August* 1875.

415. *Under* 3 *oz.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 April 1875;—*for*,

ACCOUNT "of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BRITISH MUSEUM (SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS), for the Financial Year ended the 31st day of March 1875:"

"And, Return of the Number of PERSONS admitted to visit the MUSEUM in each Year from 1869 to 1874, both Years inclusive; together with a STATEMENT of the PROGRESS made in the ARRANGEMENT of the COLLECTIONS; and an ACCOUNT of OBJECTS added to them in the Year 1874."

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRIDGEWATER FUND, for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1875.

II.—ACCOUNT OF THE FARNBOROUGH FUND, for the same Period.

III.—ACCOUNT OF THE SWINEY FUND, for the same Period.

IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE BIRCH FUND, for the same Period.

V.—RETURN of the Number of PERSONS admitted to visit the BRITISH MUSEUM in each Year from 1869 to 1874, both Years inclusive.

VI.—STATEMENT of PROGRESS made in the ARRANGEMENT of the COLLECTIONS, and an ACCOUNT of OBJECTS added to them, in the Year 1874.

(*Mr. Spencer Walpole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *April* 1875.

I.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the BRIDGEWATER

		Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1874 - - - - - - - - - - -		125 3 10	13,117 17 2
– Dividends received on 13,117 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by the Earl of Bridgewater, viz.:			
On the 7th July 1874 - - -	£. 196 15 4		
„ 6th January 1875 - -	196 15 4		
		393 10 8	
– One Year's Rent of a Real Estate, bequeathed by the Earl of Bridgewater, received, 17th April 1874 - - - - - - - - -		33 9 7	
	£.	552 4 1	13,117 17 2

II.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the FARNBOROUGH

		Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1874 - - - - - - - - - - -		32 12 4	2,872 6 10
– Dividends received on 2,872 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Lord Farnborough, viz.:			
On the 7th July 1874 -	£. 43 1 9		
„ 6th January 1875 -	43 1 8		
		86 3 5	
	£.	118 15 9	2,872 6 10

III.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the SWINEY

		Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1874 - - - - - - - - - - -		146 10 5	5,369 2 9
– Dividends received on 5,369 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. George Swiney for Lectures on Geology, viz.:			
On the 7th July 1874 -	£. 80 10 9		
„ 6th January 1875 -	80 10 9		
		161 1 6	
	£.	307 11 11	5,369 2 9

IV.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the BIRCH

		Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1874 - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	563 15 7
– Dividends received on 563 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. Birch in 1766, for the three Under Librarians of the British Museum, viz.:			
On the 7th July 1874 - -	£. 8 9 1		
„ 6th January 1875 -	8 9 2		
		16 18 3	
	£.	16 18 3	563 15 7

British Museum,
10 April 1875.

FUND, between the 1st April 1874 and the 31st March 1875.

	Cash.	Stock, 3 p' Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Payment for the Collection of the Rents connected with the Real Estate, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1875 - - - - - -	1 5 4	
– Payments for the Purchase of Manuscripts, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1875 - - - - -	242 19 –	
– Payment of One Year's Salary to the Egerton Librarian - - -	210 – –	
	454 4 4	
– Balance on the 31st March 1875, carried to Account for 1875/76 -	97 19 9	13,117 17 2
£.	552 4 1	13,117 17 2

FUND, between the 1st April 1874 and the 31st March 1875.

	Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Payment for the Purchase of Manuscripts, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1875 - - - - -	107 7 –	
– Balance on the 31st March 1875, carried to Account for 1875/76 - -	11 8 9	2,872 6 10
£.	118 15 9	2,872 6 10

FUND, between the 1st April 1874 and the 31st March 1875.

	Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Salary paid to Dr. Carpenter for Lectures on Geology in 1874 - - -	150 – –	
– Balance on the 31st March 1875, carried to Account for 1875/76 - -	157 11 11	5,369 2 9
£.	307 11 11	5,369 2 9

FUND, between the 1st April 1874 and the 31st March 1875.

	Cash.	Stock, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Legacy paid to the three Under Librarians of the British Museum, whose offices existed in 1766, viz., the Senior Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, of Manuscripts, and of Natural History - - - -	16 18 3	
– Balance on the 31st March 1875, carried to Account for 1875/76 - -	- - -	563 15 7
£.	16 18 3	563 15 7

J. Winter Jones,
Principal Librarian.

V.—RETURN of the Number of Persons Admitted to Visit the British Museum.

Persons admitted to view the General Collections in each Year from 1869 to 1874, both Years inclusive.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
January	29,226	31,199	23,731	28,903	28,486	28,176
February	23,549	27,282	23,072	23,638	18,537	24,058
March	65,282	33,306	35,029	26,131	29,492	33,270
April	41,068	50,793	41,507	56,305	50,573	56,245
May	45,433	29,538	41,146	44,025	27,839	45,674
June	35,466	46,493	41,042	32,500	56,565	41,368
July	40,796	40,410	48,574	41,225	44,494	49,043
August	43,048	45,103	44,076	49,489	48,872	52,353
September	26,607	29,619	27,046	27,045	31,917	31,759
October	33,156	32,668	29,845	28,762	33,735	35,036
November	23,896	25,234	21,026	23,191	24,476	27,227
December	53,108	35,602	42,000	42,854	47,278	36,850
Total Number of Persons admitted to view the General Collections (exclusive of Readers)	460,635	427,247	418,094	424,068	442,264	*461,059
Number of Visits—						
To the Reading Room, for the purpose of Study or Research	103,884	98,971	105,130	105,006	103,971	104,727
To the Department of Manuscripts, for the purpose of studying the collections and of examining Select Manuscripts	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,345	1,632
To the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study	2,983	2,981	3,911	4,769	6,281	7,185
To the Coin and Medal Room, for the purposes of Study, &c.	1,948	1,382	1,149	1,359	1,724	1,674
To the Gold Ornament Room	7,687	5,863	6,905	5,925	12,740	16,560
To the Departments of Natural History, for the purposes of Study	4,123	4,514	4,921	4,751	4,861	6,022
To the Print Room, for the purposes of Study or Research	3,167	2,833	2,422	2,616	2,833	2,984
Total	584,427	543,791	542,532	548,494	576,019	601,843

* Including the total number of persons (2,471) admitted to the British Museum on Monday and Saturday evenings from six till eight o'clock, from the 8th of May to the 15th of August 1874, inclusive, as compared with 2,114 persons admitted in 1873.

In addition to the above, 858 persons were admitted during the year 1874 to view the Christy Collections of Ethnography, &c.—which, owing to the want of space at the British Museum, are temporarily exhibited at 103, Victoria-street, Westminster—as compared with 864 persons admitted in 1873.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the British Museum on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*—

	From Ten till Four o'clock in—	From Ten till Five o'clock in—	From Ten till Six o'clock in—
Mondays.	January.	March.	May.
Wednesdays.	February.	April.	June.
Fridays.	November.	September.	July.
	December.	October.	August.

Saturdays, from Twelve o'clock till the hour of closing, January—December.

The Public will also be admitted until Eight o'clock in the evening, on *Mondays* and *Saturdays*, from the 8th of May to the 14th of August inclusive, in the present year.

Classes or other bodies of persons are admitted on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* throughout the year for purposes of instruction, to the number of 30 for the Upper Galleries of the Museum, and 50 for the Lower Galleries, on previous application to the Principal Librarian.

Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the Reading Room, under certain regulations, every day, except on the days specified below, from Nine till Four in the Months of November, December, January, and February; from Nine till Five in the months of September, October, March, and April; and from Nine till Six in the months of May, June, July, and August.

Persons are admitted, under similar regulations, to study in the Galleries of Sculpture and of Natural History, from Nine o'clock to the hour of closing, every day on which the Museum is open, excepting Saturday; and to the Print Room from Ten till Four o'clock, every day on which the Museum is open.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and also on any Special Fast or Thanksgiving-day ordered by authority.

The Public are admitted to view the Christy Collection on Fridays only, from Ten till Four o'clock, by tickets issued at the British Museum.

British Museum,
10 April 1875.

J. Winter Jones,
Principal Librarian.

VI.—PROGRESS made in the CATALOGUING and ARRANGEMENT and Account of OBJECTS ADDED, in the Year 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS.

I. *Arrangement.*—The works added to the Collection during the year have been placed on the shelves of the Library according to the system of classification adopted in the Museum. The press-marks, indicating their respective localities, have been marked on the inside, and affixed to the back of each volume; also on the title-slip and entry in the Catalogue. The total number of these press-marks amounts to 91,224, of labels to 32,747, and of renewed labels to 11,021.

II. *Cataloguing:*—(*a.*) 56,677 title-slips have been written for the various Catalogues (the term "title-slip" applying equally to a main-title and a cross-reference). Of these, 48,730 were written for the New General and Supplementary Catalogues, and 7,947 for the separate Catalogues of Music and of the several Oriental Collections.

(*b.*) *Transcription and Incorporation.*—In the first or amalgamated portion of the Catalogue from A to R, the number of title-slips transcribed fourfold amounts to 62,391, and of index-slips prepared and transcribed fourfold to facilitate consultation of the volumes, to 1,233. 49,958 transcripts of title-slips, and 193 of index-slips, have been incorporated into each of three copies of this portion of the Catalogue. The first copy of 26,986 transcripts, forming portions of letters P and R (of which 6,138 were new ones), the second copy of 29,153 transcripts (of which 5,947 were new ones), the third copy of 25,796 transcripts (of which 5,957 were new ones), have been laid down in the volumes.

(*c.*) In the second or supplementary portion of the Catalogue, S to Z, the number of title-slips transcribed fourfold amounts to 11,045. 12,769 transcripts of title-slips have been incorporated into each of three copies of this portion of the Catalogue.

(*d.*) *Music Catalogue.*—6,471 title-slips have been written, and 17,075 title-slips have been transcribed fourfold for this Catalogue.

(*e.*) *Hebrew Catalogue.*—166 title-slips have been written, and 252 title-slips have been transcribed fourfold for this Catalogue.

(*f.*) *Oriental Catalogue* (including all works in Oriental languages other than Hebrew, Chinese, and Japanese).—The number of titles written is 1,238.

(*g.*) *Chinese and Japanese Catalogue.*—72 title-slips have been written for Chinese books. The printing of the Catalogue has proceeded as far as the heading *San.*

(*h.*) *Carbonic Hand-Catalogues.*—Of that copy of the fourfold transcript of the title-slips used to form a Hand-Catalogue, by arranging the title-slips in the order of the press-marks, 91,800 slips have been mounted on cartridge paper, and 313,460 arranged preparatory to incorporation.

(*i.*) *List of Books of Reference in the Reading Room.*—The number of alterations and additions in the interleaved copies of this List, made to record the changes in the books of reference by the addition of new works and the exchange of old for new editions, amounts to 256 in each of the interleaved copies, and the necessary entries have been made in the Hand-Catalogue.

III. *Binding.*—The number of volumes sent to be bound in the course of the year amounts to 14,443; and, in consequence of the frequent adoption of the plan of binding two or more volumes in one, the number of bound volumes returned is 7,877. 1,242 pamphlets have also been bound, and 306 volumes repaired.

IV. *Reading Room Service.*— The number of volumes returned to the General Library from use in the Reading Room, is 286,497; to the Royal Library, 8,997; to the Grenville Library, 707; and to the presses in which books are kept from day to day for the use of readers, 244,010. Adding the estimated number of volumes returned to the shelves of the Reading Room, about 824,445, the whole amounts to 1,364,656, or about 4,673 for each of the 292 days during which the room was open to the public.

The number of readers during the year has been 104,727, giving an average of 358 daily, and, from the numbers above, each reader appears to have consulted on an average 13 volumes per diem.

V. *Additions.*—(*a.*) 37,761 volumes and pamphlets have been added to the Library in the course of the year (including books of Music and volumes of Newspapers), of which 1,588 were presented, 7,203 received in pursuance of the laws of English Copyright, 462 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 28,508 acquired by purchase.

(*b.*) 40,663 parts of volumes (or separate numbers of periodical publications, and of works in progress) have also been added, of which 592 were presented, 20,165 received in pursuance of the laws of English Copyright, 754 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 19,152 acquired by purchase.

(*c.*) The number of sets of Newspapers published in the United Kingdom and received under the provisions of the Copyright Act during the past year has been as follows, viz.: 252 published in London and suburbs, 1,110 in other parts of England and Wales, 170 in Scotland, and 133 in Ireland. 354 volumes, and 419 numbers of Newspapers belonging to 140 different sets, have been purchased.

(*d.*) 7,866 pieces of Music have been acquired, each piece complete in itself, of which 5,152 were received by English and 1,347 by International Copyright, and 1,367 purchased. Of 1,309 portions of musical works in progress, 729 have been received by English and 580 by International Copyright. 3,778 works of greater extent than single pieces have also been acquired, comprising 925 by English and 337 by International Copyright, and 2,516 by purchase.

(*e.*) The number of distinct works comprised in the 37,761 volumes and pamphlets, and 40,663 parts of volumes already mentioned, amounted, as nearly as could be ascertained, to 39,800. Of these, 1,288 have been presented, 8,582 acquired by English, and 587 by International Copyright, and 29,343 by purchase.

10,351 articles have been received in the department, not included in the foregoing enumeration of volumes and parts of volumes, comprising Playbills, single pieces of Music, Broadsides, Songs and Ballads, Parliamentary Papers, and other miscellaneous items; the addition of this number to those already given produces a total of 88,775 articles received in the department.

(*f.*) The number of stamps impressed on articles is altogether 237,806. In addition to this, 617 extra stamps have been impressed on volumes of various collections for further security.

Among the acquisitions of the year may be mentioned:—

A collection of the most important works which have recently been published in the territory of the Argentine Republic. Presented by the Argentine Government.

Two very rare Shakespearian tracts, purchased at Sir William Tite's sale, viz.:

(1.) The Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, or the Walkes in Powles: London, 1604. This very curious work contains an allusion to Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and interesting references to the plague which raged in London during 1603. (2.) Maroccus Extaticus; or Bankes' Bay Horse in a Trance. Printed for Cuthbert Burby, 1595; containing an account of the celebrated performing horse so frequently mentioned in the dramatic works of the seventeenth century, and alluded to by Shakespeare in "Love's Labour's Lost." Both man and horse are said to have been burnt at Rome for witchcraft.

A contemporary Latin account, hitherto unknown to bibliographers, of the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in June 1520. A French version exists in the Grenville Library.

A copy of the Chorus Poetarum Classicorum: Lugduni, 1616, with the autograph and numerous Latin marginal notes in the handwriting of Ben Jonson.

Many early English works of rarity have been purchased, including a copy of the extremely scarce first edition of Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's Fall of Princes; printed by Pynson in 1494. This volume was rescued from a tobacconist's shop at Lamberhurst; portions had been cut out to wrap up tobacco and snuff.—The rare edition of the English Bible in octavo, printed in 1612–13, the year after the publication of the authorised version in folio. It was unknown to Dr. Cotton, Lea Wilson, and to Lowndes. It is in beautiful condition, and in a binding of embroidered needlework.—Giles Fletcher's Reward of the Faithfull; London, 1623. This rare prose work by the author of "Christe's Victorie," was recently described by Mr. Grosart from an imperfect copy which he believed to be unique. The author died in 1623, the year of the publication of the first folio edition of Shakespeare. He denounces "idle pamphleters and loose poets, no better than the Priests of Venus, with the rabble of stage-players and balleters, and circumferaneous fidlers and brokers, all which, if they were cleane taken out of the world, there would bee little misse of them." The preface contains a remarkable exculpatory allusion to Lord Bacon two years after his disgrace. The noble birth and gallant atchievements of that remarkable outlaw Robin Hood, 1678. The only prose history of Robin Hood and the only copy known.—Barbour's Actes and Life of Robert Bruce; Edinburgh, 1620.—R. Greene's Historie of Orlando Furioso; C. Burby, 1599.—Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs of the Old and New Testament, in English Meeter for the Saints,

Saints, especially in New England, 1680.—Twenty rare Scotch proclamations, and other documents of the seventeenth century.

Some scarce works of Percy Bysshe Shelley, including the "Refutation of Deism," of which only two other copies are known to have occurred. The first edition of "Epipsychidion," of which Shelley only printed 100 copies for private circulation. "A Vindication of Natural Diet:" being a reprint of a portion of the preface to Queen Mab, with additional matter unique in this form.

Considerable additions have been made to the minor English poetry and dramatic literature of the 18th and 19th centuries. Early editions of various works by Byron, Moore, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt, have been acquired, as well as many which were wanting to complete the series of editions in the case of older writers, such as Burton, Bunyan, Defoe, and Dryden. Sets of many of the older English Periodicals and Magazines have been bought, and others made perfect. A large number of privately and locally printed books have been obtained.

A further selection of about 500 works from the linguistic library of M. Burgaud des Marets, comprising works in Basque, in the dialects of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and in Wallachian. This purchase has made the Museum Library exceedingly rich in Basque books.

A collection of Romaic works from the library of the late Charles Hopf.

A considerable collection of journals, pamphlets, books, and caricatures illustrative of the recent revolution in Spain, 1870–74.

A collection of Law Reports and other law books of Upper and Lower Canada and Nova Scotia, in which the library has hitherto been deficient.

Several files of important foreign newspapers, including the official Gazette of the Portuguese Government, the Diario do Governo; the Romanu, a Wallachian newspaper, published in Bucharest; the Port Philip Gazette for 1838–41, being the first newspaper published in Melbourne; and the Daily Dispatch, published at Richmond during the American Civil War.

The collection of Music has been augmented by the purchase of several hundred volumes, comprising the works of modern German, French, and Italian composers, many in full score. The works of Glinka, Titov, Varlamov, have been added to the Russian music. A great number of important treatises on the theory of the art have been acquired, and several valuable additions made to the class of early printed music.

W. B. Rye.

Department of Maps, Charts, Plans, and Topographical Drawings.

I. *Cataloguing and Arrangement:*—(*a.*) The number of Titles (including both main titles and cross-references) written for the Catalogue of Maps and Charts during the year, amounts to 6,527; those transcribed fourfold for insertion, to 6,823.

(*b.*) Press-marks have been applied to 1,701 maps and 6,037 titles. The number of small hand-slips written for press-marks is 1,664, and 1,009 hand-slips of purchases have been made.

(*c.*) 1,094 Maps, in 1,803 sheets, and 305 Atlases have been entered for the binder, and 175 volumes and 331 Maps, have been returned from the binder, the former bound, and the latter mounted, 298 on 795 cards, and 33 on cloth; 78 volumes have received separate letterings.

(*d.*) An incorporation has been made into three copies of the Catalogue of 6,207 Titles, necessitating the removal of 18,560 titles, and the addition to each copy of 1,872 new leaves; 21,110 titles have been taken up from 19 volumes of the Catalogue and trimmed for relaying; 17,241 titles have been relaid, and, with 1,191 new titles, together 18,432 titles, have been laid down to form 29 new volumes.

(*e.*) The number of Atlases returned to their shelves from the Reading Room was 510, the number of Maps 892, making a sum total of 1,402.

(*f.*) The number of Stamps affixed to Maps was 10,169.

II. *Additions:*—(*a.*) The number of Maps which have been received by the Copyright Act is 524 (in 2,585 sheets), and 8 Atlases and 1 part of an Atlas have also been received by Copyright: 214 Atlases and parts of Atlases, and 1,723 Maps, in 2,665 sheets, have been obtained by purchase, and 4 volumes and 354 Maps, in 506 sheets, have been presented.

Besides the students who have consulted Maps and Atlases in the Reading Room, there have been, in the course of the year, 122 visitors to the Department on special geographical inquiries.

Among the most interesting acquisitions of the year are:—

An anonymous Map of Germany and the surrounding countries, engraved on copper, but with the lettering printed from type, published at Eichstatt in Bavaria, in 1491. In a legend at the top, describing the contents, occur the words: "Gratia sit Cuse Nicolao," showing it to be the surviving representative of an earlier Map, now unknown, made by

Cardinal Nicolas Krebs (called Cusanus, from his native village of Cusa on the Moselle), who died in 1464. This earlier Map is apparently referred to in the preface to the German translation of Miechov's "Tractatus de duabus Sarmatüs," entitled, "Tractat von baiden Sarmatien, etc.," Augsburg, 1518, 4to., in the following words:—"Wie wol der hochwirdig fürst und herr herr Nicolaus Cusa, der geleerten teutschen Kron, in ainem Mäpplin von disen landen vil anzaigt," and has been treated of at length by Sebastian Münster in the 1st volume of the "Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores" of Schardius, Basle, 1574. On the back of the Map is a drawing of a coat of arms, headed by the name of the illustrious Wilibald Pirckheimer, the Xenophon of Nuremberg; thus: "Bilibaldus Pircheymer MDXXIX." From this it may be inferred that he had this identical Map before him when he wrote his "Germaniæ ex varüs scriptoribus perbrevis explicatio;" published in Nuremberg, 1530, 8vo.

A Map of New England, by Dr. Douglas, believed to be unique. London, 1753.

A collection of 600 water-colour drawings and engravings, illustrative of Suffolk, containing original drawings by H. Davy, Author of Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk.

Seventeen early Sixteenth Century Maps and Plans, from the collection of Colonel Von Ernst.

Survey of Ports from Dover to Land's End, by Dummer & Wiltshaw, Commissioners of H. M. Navy. Aug. 1698; in MS.

A large unfinished Map of Africa, by J. Arrowsmith, in MS., 80½ by 66 inches.

An unfinished Map of India, 64 by 53½ inches.

Original survey by Lieutenant Bayfield of Lake Huron, North America, in MS., 56 by 66 inches.

A MS. Map of the Southern part of the province of New Zealand, by Dr. Hochstetter, 58 by 57 inches.

Americæ sive quartæ orbis partis nova et exactissima descriptio, auctore Diego Gutiero. H. Cock excud. Antverpiæ, 1562. Believed to be unique.

A photograph fac-simile, in 36 sheets, of a beautiful Map of Paris in 1540, presented by the Prefect of the Seine, through the intervention of M. du Sommerard, Hotel Cluny, Paris.

R. H. Major.

Department of Manuscripts.

Class-Catalogue.—Numerous slips of State Letters bearing no dates, but all subsequent to 1528, have been dated and laid down in their proper volumes. Additional slips have been inserted in the Classes of Theology, Church History, and Private Letters, and in the Seal Index. A General Index to the Tables of Contents in the several volumes is in course of preparation.

Catalogue of Romances.—Works in various languages have been described from seventy-five volumes of the different Collections.

Catalogue of Ancient and Illuminated Manuscripts.—Thirty-three of the most ancient Manuscripts in the different Collections have been described in detail; and fifty Manuscripts have been collated.

Catalogue of Additions.—The following volumes have been described:—Nos. 25,881 to 25,895, 26,041, 26,047 to 26,099, acquired in 1864;—27,356 to 27,491, 27,532 to 27,554, 27,563, 27,564, 27,569 to 27,578, acquired in 1866;—27,579 to 27,606, acquired in 1867;—28,875 to 28,909, 29,120, 29,163 to 29,206, 29,209, 29,210, 29,225, 29,232, 29,234, 29,237 to 29,240, acquired in 1872;—29,534 to 29,538, acquired in 1873;—29,539 to 29,569, 29,610 to 29,736, acquired in 1874.

The descriptions of Additional MSS., acquired in 1854 to 1858, and partly of those acquired in 1859 and 1860, have been revised for the press.

Printed Catalogue of Additions.—The sheets B to Q, containing descriptions of Additional MSS., 19,720 to 20,686, acquired in 1854, have been revised and printed off.

Catalogue of the Egerton Collection.—Numbers 2,321, 2,322, acquired in 1873, and 2,328 to 2,362, acquired in 1874, have been described.

Catalogue of Rolls and Charters, and of Seals.—Additional Charters, 19,408 to 19,787, and 22,486 to 24,312, have been described; and previous descriptions of Harley Charters, 79. F. 36 to 84. E. 61, have been revised.

The number of Seals and Bullæ described is 2,399.

A selection of dated documents has been made from the Winchilsea and Carew Charters, for the purpose of forming a chronological series.

Indexes.

Indexes.—The Catalogues of Additional and Egerton Manuscripts, acquired in the years 1860 to 1872, have been indexed, with the exception of the Ellis and Spanish Papers.

Registers.—The Registers of Additional and Egerton Manuscripts have been continued to the latest numbers.

Transcription.—The Catalogues of the following Collections have been copied in quadruplicate :—Additional MSS. from 25,093 to 27,606, and from 29,132 to 29,538 ; Harley Charters 79. F. 1 to 80. D. 59, 83. A. 1 to 84. E. 61, 112. F. 1 to 112. I. 62.
The Index to the Catalogue of Seals has been similarly copied from A. to S. inclusive.

Arrangement of Papers.—Forty-nine volumes lately acquired have been arranged for binding.

Binding. — Three hundred and six volumes of Additional and 147 Egerton Manuscripts, lately acquired, have been repaired or bound. One hundred and sixteen volumes of the old Collections have been repaired and re-bound, and nineteen hundred volumes of the Harley Collection have been labelled.

Thirty-six volumes of transcriptions and eleven volumes of Printed Books have been repaired and re-bound.

Verification.—The several Collections of Manuscripts have been verified by the shelf-lists.

The Old Royal, Cotton, Lansdowne, Topham, Campbell, Additional from No. 15,292, and Select, Rolls and Charters have also been verified.

Four hundred and sixty Manuscripts have been placed, and entered in the shelf and hand-lists.

Eleven hundred and ninety-nine Manuscripts, Rolls, Charters, and Printed Books have been stamped. Total of impressions, 18,072.

Five hundred and fifty-six Manuscripts have been folio'd.

The number of Manuscripts delivered in the Reading Room during the year is 22,957 ; and of those used by students in the rooms of the department 1,902.

The number of Rolls and Charters delivered to Readers is 267.

The Acquisition of Manuscripts during the year is as follows :—

General Collection	199
Egerton	35
Charters	1,696

The following are those of principal importance :—

A volume of Lessons from the Gospels, in Greek ; of the 11th century.

Lessons from the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, in Greek ; dated in the year 1306.

A Greek Hymnarium ; of the beginning of the 13th century.

A Greek Book of Prayers ; of the 16th century.

A treatise of Falconry, in Italian, with coloured illustrations ; of the beginning of the 15th century.

Two volumes of Cuttings of Miniatures, Initial Letters, and Borders, from a Latin Missal written in England at the beginning of the 15th century. They are the remains of a Manuscript of the highest value, as containing work of the best English art of the time.

A Latin Breviary, enriched with miniatures, borders, and ornamented initial letters of the greatest beauty, by Florentine miniaturists of the middle of the 15th century.

An Inventory of the Reliques belonging to the Abbey of St. Bertin, in St. Omer, drawn up in the year 1465 ; on a long vellum roll.

Two Rolls of Instructions for painted windows for the church of the Grey Friars at Greenwich ; of the time of Henry the Seventh.

Forty-nine volumes of Correspondence and Papers of Christopher, 1st Viscount Hatton, and Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne. The earlier portion comprises much that relates to affairs of the Isle of Guernsey, of which Lord Hatton was Governor, together with extensive family correspondence, and volumes of letters of Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Edmund King, and others. The later portion principally consists of letters from ministers at foreign courts and other public officers, including

Lord Treasurer Godolphin, Sir Joseph Williamson, Sir Paul and John Methuen, in Spain and Portugal, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Ormonde, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and other persons of note.

A large collection of correspondence of the family of Carew of Beddington, chiefly of the first half of the 18th century, but with some of earlier date; among which, are two Letters of Henry the Eighth to Sir Nicholas Carew, Ambassador at Vienna, with instructions on the subject of the Divorce; and Original Letters of William Camden, Dr. Donne, Lady Raleigh, and others.

Together with the above Papers were purchased more than 1,500 Original Charters, relating to the property of the same family, and dating from the 12th century.

Four Original Books of Accounts of the Corporation of Dover, from 1365 to 1547; with several volumes of recent extracts from Court Books, Acts and Decrees of the Mayor and Jurats, and other Records.

Large collections for the Genealogy of Yorkshire families, by the late P. W. Paver.

A volume of Transcripts of Poems of John Lydgate, by John Stow, the Historian; dated in the year 1558.

The late Rev. John Bannister's Collections connected with the Cornish language; in four volumes.

Several volumes of Ledgers and Accounts of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, from the year 1772, and Covent Garden, from 1808.

Original Letters of Jean Jacques Rousseau and David Hume, and other papers connected with Rousseau's residence in England and his quarrel with Hume; 1766–1769.

Stanzas by Lord Byron, in his autograph; accompanied by his letter offering them for publication in the "Monthly Literary Recreations," dated 21 July, 1807.

Collections for the History of English Monasteries and Cathedrals; Memoirs of English Prelates; and other works, by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, Precentor of Chichester. *Presented by Mr. Walcott.*

Edward A. Bond.

Oriental Manuscripts.

I.—*Arrangement and Cataloguing.*

The Manuscripts acquired from July 1873 to the end of 1874 have been folio'd and bound.

The Manuscripts acquired in 1874 have been entered into the Oriental Register and the Oriental Inventory. A Descriptive List of the same Manuscripts has been drawn up.

The Descriptive List of the Manuscripts acquired in 1873 and 1874 has been transcribed for the use of the Reading Room.

Detailed descriptions have been prepared of 384 Manuscripts for the Persian Catalogue, 55 Manuscripts for the Ethiopic Catalogue, and 3 Manuscripts for the Arabic Catalogue.

The Descriptions of the Persian Manuscripts which come under the heads of History, Biography, and Geography, have been divided into classes and arranged under each class in chronological order.

The Arabic Manuscripts acquired subsequently to the printing of the Arabic Catalogue, have been entered in manuscript into the Indices of the Department Copy of that Catalogue.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

Thirty-six Manuscripts have been added during the year to the Oriental Collection, viz., 30 by purchase, and six by donation, as follows:

Arabic	12
Persian	10
Japanese	4
Hindoo drawings	4
Syriac	2
Hebrew	2
Sanscrit	1
Pali	1
Total	36

The

The following are the most important:—

The fourth and last volume of Ibn Khallikán's "Lives of Illustrious Men," written by the author's own hand, circa A.D. 1257, *Arabic*; a most valuable addition to the first two volumes of Ibn Khallikán's autograph acquired by the Trustees in 1864.

The second volume of the above work, dated A.H. 747 (A.D. 1346). Folio.

The Canon of Avicenna in two volumes, the first of which is dated A.H. 733 (A.D. 1333). *Arabic.* Folio.

A volume of the Commentary of Ibn Hajar on the Sahih, or authentic collection of Muhammad's Traditional Sayings, by Al-Bukhári. *Arabic.* Folio.

A copy of the Coran, carefully written on vellum in the 13th century. Quarto.

Rabbi Saadiah's Commentaries on the Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, etc. *Hebrew*; 14th century. Folio.

Mukhtasar Murshid, a glossary of Talmudic words, by Rabbi Tankhum; *Hebrew.* Folio.

Discourses on the Six Days of Creation, a Nestorian work by an unknown author; *Syriac.* Folio.

Syriac fragments from the Syrian Convent of Nitria, some of which were found to belong to MSS. previously acquired by the Trustees. Presented by Professor William Wright.

Atashkadah, or Notices on Persian Poets, by Lutf Ali Beg, with illuminated title-page. Folio, bound in painted covers.

Matla'us-Sa'dain, a History of Timur and his successors in Iran. *Persian.* A.D. 1646. Folio.

Khulásat ul-Akhbár, a manual of Oriental History, by Khwánd Amir. *Persian.* A.D. 1511. Folio.

Insáb un-Nawásib, a Shi'ah work by 'Ali Dá 'úd of Astrabad, containing fierce attacks on the first three Khalifs and other enemies of Ali. *Persian.* Folio.

Tazkirat ul-Umará, or Lives of Indian Amirs, by Kewalrám. *Persian.* Folio.

Bansáwali, a history of the Rajahs of Jypore. *Persian.* A.D. 1784. Folio.

Journal of the Japanese Mission to Europe. *Japanese.* Six Parts. Folio.

A Japanese Novel with miniatures. Quarto.

(The above two MSS. were presented by Ernest Satow, Esq., Japanese Secretary to the British Legation in Japan.)

A large Buddhistic work written on palm leaves in the Pali language and Cambodgian character. Presented by Dr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul General, Siam.

Hindoo Mythological Drawings, collected and accompanied with an explanatory text, by the Rev. William Malkin.

Ch. Rieu.

Department of Oriental Antiquities.

I.—*Arrangements.*

In the Egyptian division, in the galleries, an Egyptian sphinx has been re-mounted on a new granite pedestal, and placed under glass.

Portion of an Egyptian sarcophagus has been re-mounted on a new granite pedestal.

Part of an Egyptian figure has been re-mounted on a new granite pedestal. An Egyptian basin has been re-mounted on a pedestal of the same material.

An Egyptian sun dial, and the fragment of an Egyptian calendar, have been mounted on stone pedestals.

The table cases placed in the Northern Gallery have had their contents re-arranged suitably to the incorporation of new objects.

A new table case has been placed in the Southern Egyptian Gallery, and the Assyrian objects acquired by Mr. G. Smith during his last expedition to Mesopotamia, temporarily displayed in it.

The lower portion of an Egyptian figure, in the vestibule of the Egyptian galleries, has been placed under glass and re-mounted on a stone pedestal.

Two long pieces of papyri from the Harris collection, have been framed and glazed and exhibited on the northern wall of the staircase leading to the Egyptian rooms.

In the Egyptian rooms several new objects have been incorporated, the case re-arranged, and blank blue labels attached to objects described in the Guide.

A selection of Babylonian and Assyrian bricks have been glazed and placed above the Assyrian sculptures in the Nimroud Gallery, and some of the table cases in the same gallery have had their contents re-arranged.

The lintel of a door, discovered by Mr. G. Smith, has been fixed over the entrance to the Kouyunjik Gallery.

An additional table case has been added to the Kouyunjik Gallery.

In the Assyrian ante-room a Babylonian inscription has been placed on a new Portland stone plinth, and the side cases have been re-arranged.

In the Assyrian basement-room two Assyrian slabs have been mounted on stone plinths.

The glazing of slabs of sculpture in the Assyrian basement has been completed.

The collections in the glass cases containing antiquities from Cyprus have been rearranged, and many of the sculptures have been mounted and placed in them.

A fragment of a Carthaginian inscription and another of a Himyaritic inscription have been mounted on stone plinths.

Two papyri have been unrolled, glazed, and mounted in frames.

Nine sheets of papyri have been glazed and mounted.

Four pieces of papyri have been unrolled.

One Egyptian tablet has been mounted.

91 small Egyptian objects have been mounted.

36 Egyptian engraved stones have been mounted.

Four Assyrian stone tablets have been repaired and mounted,

1,538 Assyrian inscribed tablets and fragments have been cleaned, and 111 have been repaired.

11 Assyrian terra-cotta vases have been cleaned.

29 pieces of Assyrian iron have been cleaned.

20 Assyrian bronzes have been cleaned, including amongst them part of a throne and a cup.

106 pieces of Assyrian pottery have been cleaned and mounted.

172 miscellaneous Assyrian objects have been joined and cleaned.

166 Assyrian objects of various kinds have been mounted.

63 sculptures from Cyprus have been repaired and mounted.

1,539 mounting boards for small objects have been prepared.

136 pedestals and stands have been made.

133 objects have been catalogued.

The plates of the fac-similes of the Harris Papyrus have been printed off up to the 79th or last page, with the exception of three coloured plates or vignettes, and progress has been made in the description to accompany the plates.

A guide has been prepared and issued of the Egyptian monuments exhibited in the vestibule of the Egyptian Galleries.

Some tracings of Egyptian frescoes in the collection have been collated for the purpose of binding.

379 objects have been registered.

197 explanatory entries have been made in the register.

About 300 descriptive slips have been inserted in the Egyptian catalogue.

581 descriptive labels have been prepared for objects exhibited in the collections.

237 numbers to attach to objects have been printed.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

The number of objects acquired by the Department, including fragments, was about 3,200.

Amongst them the most remarkable were—

Wooden board of a coffin, on which is painted Merartef worshipping Socharis. Presented by C. W. Goodwin, H.M. Assistant Consular Judge, Yokohama.

Terra-cotta figure of a Canephoros, or basket-bearing priestess. From the Fayoum.

Terra-cotta group of two Erotes or Cupids holding grapes, and thyrsus. From the Fayoum.

A torch-bearing genius, perhaps intended for *Thanatos*, Death, wearing a chlamys. From the same locality.

Several lamps from Damanhour, with the names of makers, Agathos, Faustus, and Caius, one with the HPA incised.

Terra-cotta two-handled flask, inscribed on each side Ο ΑΓΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΣ "St. Menas," with the figure of the Saint standing holding animals.

Terra-cotta jug in shape of a female head, and another moulded in the form of a pigeon.

Red granite head of a negro. From Tel Basta.

Two arragonite heads of Rameses III. for inlaying. From Tel El Yahoudeh.

Dark stone cylindroid weight, with inscription.

Silex fragment of a vase, on which are engraved the name and titles of Apep, or Apophis, an unplaced monarch.

Steatite figure of Isis, standing, with her name and titles inscribed.

Porcelain cartouche for inlaying, having on it the name of Rameses V. From Tel El Yahoudeh.

Green porcelain ibex, having on the base the prenomen of Amenophis III. of the 18th dynasty.

Blue porcelain, porcelain object in shape of a flower. From Tel El Yahoudeh.

Some porcelain tiles for inlaying, in shape of an ogive, with papyrus flowers, buds, and rosettes.

Green porcelain cylinder, with name and titles of Thothmes III. of the 18th dynasty.

Six

Six bronze weights, inscribed *N* for *nomisma* and *N T nomismata tria*, "one" and "three nomisma coins" or gold *solidi* which they were intended to weigh.

Linen heads covered with plaster, and painted, of hawks and Egyptian monarchs

Sandstone tablet; on it are represented the adorations of Pasheti, an Egyptian, and his sister, to the god Amen Ra. From Nubia.

Bronze cynocephalus ape, having on the plinth a dedication of Necho II. of the 26th dynasty.

Unrolled mummy of an ibis, the Ibis religiosa. Sav. Presented by Norman Pearson, Esq.

White jasper oval, with magical inscription.

A considerable collection of Assyrian antiquities has been added to the department from the excavations carried on in Mesopotamia by Mr. George Smith, by order of the Trustees, in the course of the years 1873–74. The collection consisted of about 3,000 objects, principally fragments of terra-cotta inscriptions, other portions of which were already in the collections to which many of the new fragments have been united.

Among the principal objects are—

An early Babylonian tablet. From Kouyunjik.

Several fragments of tablets giving an account of the Assyrian Deluge.

Portion of the legend of Sargon I., King of Assyria.

Some new fragments of the synchronous history of Babylonia and Assyria.

An historical tablet of Assurrisilim, King of Assyria.

Part of a cylinder of Tiglath Pileser I., King of Assyria.

Inscribed bricks, with names and titles of Shalmaneser I. and Tigulti-Ninip, Kings of Assyria.

Stone inscription of Mutaggilnusku, King of Assyria.

Portions of cylinders in terra-cotta, of Sargon, King of Assyria.

Part of a terra-cotta cylinder, with the annals of Sennacherib, King of Assyria.

Part of an inscription narrating the conquest of Egypt by Esarhaddon.

Terra-cotta fragments of an historical inscription of Assurbanipal, mentioning Sabaco, the Ethiopian King of Egypt.

Terra-cotta fragments relating to the wars between the Assyrians and Medes at the close of the Assyrian Empire.

A perfect terra-cotta tablet, with mythological inscription, in the Accadian and Assyrian cuneiform writing.

Part of an Assyrian astrolabe in terra-cotta.

Part of an inscription on terra-cotta, giving divisions of the Seasons and rules for fixing the year.

Two bilingual terra-cotta tablets, with Assyrian and Phœnician inscriptions.

Several new syllabaries and lists on terra-cotta tablets.

Portions of a crystal throne.

Some specimens of ancient Assyrian ironwork.

Some interesting bronze objects, including a fork with two prongs like the Roman *ligula*, ornamented with annulets.

Stone lintel of a door found on the site of the palace of Sennacherib at Kouyunjik, with bas relief representing a two-handled vase and two gryphons.

Two terra-cotta tablets with cuneiform inscriptions, dated in the reigns of Neriglissar and Cambyses. Presented by Alfred J. Lawson, Esq.

Bronze figure of a Persian deity. From Urmia.

Terra-cotta seals and tesseræ from Palmyra, with figures and Palmyrene inscriptions.

Agate scarabæoid, having on the base a bull, and the name of 'Jashael,' its possessor.

In the year 1874, the fifteen sheets of the 4th volume of Cuneiform Inscriptions awaiting final correction have been corrected, and seven additional ones, comprising the whole number of the work, have been thrown on the stone.

S. Birch.

Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

I.—*Arrangement.*

Eighty-three sculptures, inscriptions, and pieces of architecture, three mosaics and seventeen bronze figures have been mounted and repaired; a plaster model of the Acropolis of Athens has been placed under a glass shade in the New Elgin Room; three shades for vases have been placed in the Second Vase Room; twenty-three fictile vases, seventy terra-cottas, sixteen objects in bronze, and seventeen objects in iron have been cleaned and repaired; one hundred and seventy-six wax impressions, and one hundred and twenty-four plaster casts have been made from gems; one hundred and twenty-four gems, and one hundred and thirty gold ear-rings have been mounted on velvet-covered blocks; one gold wreath has been cleaned and repaired. Part I. of the collection of Greek Inscriptions in the Museum, containing the inscriptions of Attica, has been published.

lished. A new Guide to the Græco-Roman Sculpture Galleries, and new editions of the Guide to the First Vase Room, and of the general Guide to the Exhibition Rooms, have been issued; three hundred and thirty-two descriptive titles have been attached to objects, and seven hundred and forty-three objects have been registered.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

I.—A plaster cast of a relief in marble representing a trireme, and showing the arrangement of the rowers; found on the Acropolis of Athens.
Presented by Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C.

II. 1.—A cup of fictile ware with chequered pattern red on black ground.

2. An archaic *oinochoe* of fictile ware with frieze of animals painted in black and purple on a drab ground.
Presented by John Henderson, Esq.

III. 1.—An *oinochoe* of black Etruscan ware, with incised patterns.

2. An intaglio in burnt sard, representing an assembly of Deities in Olympus, inscribed ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΩ. From Alexandria.

3. An archaic vase with patterns painted in black on a drab ground. From Camirus.
Presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

IV. 1.—Bronze ring.

2. Terra-cotta figure of Venus riding on a swan. From Canteras del Puiz, in Spain.

3. Terra-cotta weight for a loom found in the ruins of the theatre at Saguntum.
Presented by D. Alejandro Cerdá y Morodes of Valencia.

V. Two fragments of pottery found in Santorin, the ancient Thera, on a site supposed to be that of pre-historic dwellings.
Presented by the Rev. H. F. Tozer.

VI. A fragment which has formed part of the inscribed marble slab from Delos, published by Böckh, C. I. Gr. No. 2,288. The inscription of which it forms part appears to have been a decree.
Presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

VII. Bust of a female figure in terra-cotta, remarkable as an example of the application of an enamelled glaze to this material.
Presented by C. T. Newton, Esq.

VIII. A rude bronze figure.
Presented by Dr. H. Schliemann, Athens.

IX. 1.—Terra-cotta *diota* with the stamp ΝΙΚΑΠΙΔΟΣ on the handle.

2. Marble torso of a boy.

3. Two fragments of marble figures.

4. Marble fragment of a Greek inscription recording a decree of *proxenia*, granted by the people of Telos to Arion, son of Aristonikos, a native of Ptolemaïs. From Telos. Published, Transactions Roy. Soc. Lit. N.S. X., p. 120, No. 10.

5. Two marble fragments, apparently parts of one inscription. On one of these fragments occurs the title ΜΟΝΑΡΧΟΣ, which was applied to the chief magistrate of Cos. On the other fragment is mention of Asklepios, whose worship prevailed in that island. From Cos. Published, Transactions Roy. Soc. Lit. N.S. X., p. 123, Nos. 19, 20.

6. Marble fragment of an inscription, apparently part of a decree conferring the rights of citizenship on certain persons. From Cos. Published, Transactions Roy. Soc. Lit. N.S. X., p. 124, No. 21.

7. Marble fragment of an inscription.

8. Marble fragment of an inscription written between parallel incised lines.
Presented by Admiral Spratt, C.B., F.R.S.

Purchases.—1. Twenty-one statuettes and a mask in terra-cotta, found in Greek tombs at Tanagra. These figures are remarkable for their almost perfect preservation, and for the delicacy and refinement of the modelling. They are probably productions of the later Athenian school of art.

2. Five Athenian *lekythi* of fictile ware, with polychrome designs on a white ground; on one of which is represented Charon in his boat beckoning towards a female figure beside a *stelè*. On three of the *lekythi* are representations of mourners bringing offerings to tombs.

3. Fifty-nine

3. Fifty-nine gems and three pastes, mostly in intaglio. The greater part of these gems are of a very archaic character, and of that class which has been found in Rhodes, Melos, and other Greek islands associated with antiquities of the Græco-Phœnician period. Five of these have been recently published in the Revue Archéologique, 1874, Pl. 12.

4. Onyx cameo. Victory holding a bust, probably of a Roman empress: a fruit tree and an animal with reindeer horns. This cameo, which is of unusual size, is probably as late as the third century, A.D. It was formerly in the collection of M. J. F. Leturcq (Catalogue of the Leturcq Sale, No. 286).

5. Eight archaic gems in intaglio. From Crete.

6. Fragment of a very large terra-cotta *pithos* with an archaic relief, representing a Sphinx standing in profile, but with the face turned to the front. From Crete.

7. A gold ear-ring of twisted wire, ending in a lion's head. From Crete.

8. Another, similar.

9. A pair of gold ear-rings, remarkable for the richness of their decoration, and their great size. They appear to be of a late period. Found in Grenada, Spain.

10. An archaic Greek *amphora* of fictile ware, the design painted in black on a drab ground. On each side of the body is a lion, and on each side of the neck two cocks fighting. From Athens.

11. A *pyxis* of fictile ware, round which is painted a frieze in red figures on a black ground, representing the interior of a house in which two female figures are waited on at their toilet by several attendants. Over the heads of these figures are inscribed the names *Pontomedeia, Glauke, Kymodoke, Kymothea, Galene, Doso, Thaleia.* This *pyxis* is one of the most beautiful extant specimens of Athenian vase painting. From Athens.

12. Bronze *oinochoe*, the handle surmounted by a head of Minerva. Of a late period. From Rhodes.

13. A marble statuette of a draped female figure. The drapery is well composed, and altogether the figure is an interesting example of the later school of Greek sculpture. Found at Arnitha in Rhodes.

14. Eleven torsos and fragments of figures in marble. From Rhodes.

15. A Greek inscription containing a dedication by a priest to kings of Egypt, probably Ptolemy Soter and Philadelphus.

16. An alabaster jar, probably a measure, on which is an inscription in characters resembling those on the coins of Pamphylia. Found near Rhodes.

17. Two alabaster vases, one of which is of the peculiar funnel shape only met with in the archaic fictile ware of Ialysos and Santorin. (*See* Archives des Missions Scientifiques, 2nd Série IV., premier rapport sur une mission scientifique à l'île Santorin, par M. Fouqué, p. 223).

18. A Cupid, four small figures, a mouse, a bull, a vase-handle, and sundry small objects in bronze.

19. Ninety-nine terra-cotta handles of *diotæ* stamped with magistrates' names. One of them belongs to the rare class of Thasian *diotæ*; the others are Rhodian.

20. A terra-cotta vase, two masks, and three fragments of vases in terra-cotta.

21. An archaic marble head of the same period as the figures from Branchidæ in the Museum. From Branchidæ.

22. Greek inscription, being part of a letter probably from some king of the Macedonian period, bearing date the 15th of the month Dasios, and mentioning some one of the name of Ptolemy, probably one of the Egyptian dynasty. This inscription, which is very imperfectly published in Böckh, Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum, No. 2899, is from Amyzon in Caria.

23. Greek inscription, being a dedication by Jason, son of Hieronymos. From Amyzon in Caria.

24. Sepulchral *stelè* of Demetrios, son of Pankrates, with Greek inscription in verse. From Amyzon in Caria.

Excavations at Ephesus.—Mr. Wood has completed the exploration of the site of the Temple of Diana, and the remainder of the marbles discovered by him have been received. In demolishing the walls of Byzantine masonry built against the *cella* walls of the Temple, a number of fragments of architecture and sculpture from the Temple were found. In some places it was discovered that the foundations of this Byzantine masonry rested on ancient pavement, the level of which was intermediate between the levels of the two pavements previously discovered *i. e.*, nearly 4 feet above the lowest pavement previously

viously discovered, and about 3 feet 6 inches below the uppermost step of the latest Temple. On the south side of the site were discovered the remains of a Doric building, which is probably of the same period as the latest Temple. The excavations were extended on the West without yielding any remains of the Temple; on the East was found an *akroterion* from the roof of the Temple. In the exploration of the cella a number of archaic fragments of sculpture were found. In several places the diggings were carried down to the original foundations of the earliest Temple, below which was a layer of charcoal distinctly visible. The presence of this layer confirms the statements of Pliny (Nat. Hist., XXXVI, 21), and Diogenes Laertius (II., 8, 19), that the foundations of the Temple were laid on a bed of charcoal and fleeces of wool, an expedient which was probably adopted to prevent the damp rising. After the site of the Temple and the margin of soil immediately adjoining it had been completely explored, the excavations were brought to a close in March 1874.

Sculpture.—1. Several fragments of archaic figures in relief similar in style to the statues from Branchidæ in the Museum, and therefore to be ascribed to the period when the first Temple was built.

2. Several lions' heads from the cornice of the earlier Temple.

3. Fragments of base mouldings inscribed with archaic Greek characters.

4. A number of fragments of an archaic frieze, which appears to have formed part of an internal decoration, and may perhaps have been the θριγκός or cornice mentioned by Pausanias (X., 38, 6) as ornamenting an altar in the Temple of Diana. This frieze is probably not later than B. C. 460.

5. Part of a drum of a column from the latest Temple on which are sculptured the upper parts of figures, the lower parts having been cut on the next drum.

6. Part of another sculptured drum of a column.

7. Three large blocks sculptured in very high relief. The subject is apparently the contests of Theseus, and perhaps also of Herakles. These are thought by Mr. Wood to be portions of the frieze of the Temple.

Architecture.—1. Capital of an Ionic column.

2. Plinth on which stood the base of one of the two columns of the Temple found *in situ*.

3. Another plinth.

4. Part of the drum next to the capital of one of the Ionic columns of the peristyle.

5. Two pieces of architrave.

6. Two stones, believed to be part of the tympanum of one of the pediments of the Temple.

7. A number of fragments of cornice, including a colossal lion's head which had formed a waterspout. This head, and the floral ornaments of the cornice, are sculptured with extraordinary force and mastery of execution.

8. A number of fragments of the flat marble tiles, *tegulæ*, and joint tiles, *imbrices*, used for covering the roof.

9. Part of a step from the platform on which the Temple stood.

10. A large number of fragments of mouldings; one fragment is ornamented with a strip of gold inlaid.

11. Fragments of triglyph and cornice from the Doric building found on the south side of the Temple.

12. Fragment of a base moulding inscribed with characters which seem to be archaic Greek, but yet are not intelligible when read as such.

13. An elliptical Corinthian capital.

Inscriptions.—Among the Greek inscriptions received from Ephesus, most of which were discovered on the site of the Temple, are the following:—

1. One of the duplicate bilingual inscriptions found in the *peribolos* wall, and referred to in the Annual Report for 1872, p. 19. This inscription, which is in Greek and Latin, states that the Emperor Augustus, out of the revenues of the Goddess Diana, had rebuilt the *peribolos* wall round her Temple. This was in the pro-consulship of C. Asinius Gallus (B. C. 6), whose name is erased from the inscription. He had been condemned by the Senate, A. D. 31. (Cf. Waddington, Fastes, p. 94).

2. *Stelè*, with inscription bearing the same date as the last, and with the name of C. Asinius Gallus again erased. This inscription marks the breadth of a watercourse. From the *peribolos* wall.

3. Another

3. Another *stelè*, with the same date as the last two inscriptions, and also with the name of C. Asinius Gallus erased. This inscription marks the breadth of a road and a watercourse together. From the *peribolos* wall.

4. Slab with a dedication by the Senate and people as *neokoros* to the Emperor Trajan. It is dated in the pro-consulship of Vettius Proculus, which Waddington (Fastes, p. 181) places A. D. 112.

5. Inscription containing mention of the pro-consul Pedanius Fuscus Salinator, apparently the same Fuscus Salinator who, according to Waddington (Fastes, p. 169), was consul A. D. 118.

6. Dedication, probably of a statue, to Attidius Fuscus, prætor and legate, who is styled *generosos* and *eugenestatos*.

7. Decree of the senate and people of Ephesus, honouring a comic actor for his virtue and skill. Mention is also made of the sacred games at Ephesus called *Artemisia*.

8. List of names below which is a dedication in elegiac verse by a sophist, who seems to have been invited from Athens to settle at Ephesus by a decree of the senate.

9. Slab from an aqueduct or fountain which, the inscription says, was made by Claudius Diogenes to convey water from the Marnas. A personification of the Marnas occurs on coins of Ephesus. Its local position is unknown.

10. Sepulchral tablet of a Jew whose name Hellenized is Marmoussios [Mar Moses?], son of Jair, erected by sorrowing Jews (Κήδονται οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι).

11. Sepulchral tablet in honour of Nemerius, son of Nemerius Flammas.

12. Altar dedicated by T. Calpurnius Quintianus Africanus to L. Calpurnius; below, an inscription in elegiac verse.

13. Bilingual inscription, published, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum III, No. 6574, in which occurs the title Præfectus Vigilum, here written Vigulum.

14. Latin inscription, published Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum III., No. 6575, concerning the Procurator T. Cl. Papiria Xenophon.

15. Latin inscription, containing mention of one Paulus who was *verna arcarius*, a title which occurs on another Latin inscription previously found at Ephesus.

Among the smaller antiquities found during the excavations on the site of the Temple are—

(1.) A burnt carnelian intaglio, with bronze setting; subject, Victory crowning an athlete.

(2.) A number of axe-heads and other tools in iron.

(3.) Fragments of painted fictile ware.

(4.) Small head of a male figure in calcareous stone, with traces of colour similar to the heads found in Cyprus by Messrs. Cesnola and Lang, and of the same period as the head and statues from Branchidæ already referred to.

(5.) A small terra-cotta figure, rather Egyptian in style. This and the preceding object were found on the level of the pavement of the earlier Temple.

C. T. Newton.

Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography.

I.—*Arrangement.*

The mounting of Indian sculptures on stone pedestals has been continued, as well as the arrangement of these sculptures, which had been interrupted by works connected with ventilation, in the basement which they occupy.

A collection of 27 British urns, found in the parish of Ashford, Middlesex, has been repaired, and placed in cases in the British Room, of which the fittings have been altered to receive them.

The registration of antiquities has been continued; 57 antiquities have been mounted on tablets.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

The acquisitions, exclusive of the additions to the Christy Collection, may be classed as follows:—

(1.) *Early British Antiquities.*—A stone celt found at Hayes Common, Kent; presented by D. Muir, Esq.

A stone with pit-markings, found on a farm at Greenloan, near Cabrach, Aberdeenshire; presented by the Rev. Dr. A. Gordon.

Cast of an ancient British skull, found in a tumulus at Gristhorpe, Yorkshire; presented by H. S. Harland, Esq.

Nine gold ornaments found in Ireland, including a bulla of rare type.

The foreign illustrations of this section include a series of bronze implements and weapons found in Denmark, some of which are decorated with gold.

(2.) *Anglo-Roman.*—Roman pottery found at Basing Hampshire; presented by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill; and a Roman iron clasp knife, from Stamford Hill; presented by W. E. Skinner, Esq.

A considerable number of antiquities discovered from time to time on the site of the Roman station at Brough, Westmoreland, including some singular leaden seals.

(3.) *Anglo-Saxon, British Mediæval, &c.*—Antiquities discovered in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire.

Two iron weapons found in Kent; presented by Professor J. Prestwich, F.R.S.

An Anglo-Saxon ornament found at Iffley, Oxon.; presented by the Rev. Greville Chester.

The head of a king, carved in ivory, of the 14th century, probably of English workmanship; from the Meyrick Collection; presented by William Burges, Esq.

Forty-three tiles from the site of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey; presented by John Henderson, Esq., F.S.A.

An ewer in pottery of the 13th century, in the form of a knight on horseback; a stoneware figure of Meleager, made by John Dwight at Fulham, about 1672; and an earthenware tyg, dated 1640.

Three specimens of English earthenware, presented by Henry Willett, Esq., F.G.S.; one of them, a candlestick dated 1651; another, with inscription relating to the contested election for Oxfordshire, in 1754–55.

(4.) *Byzantine, Mediæval, &c.*—A Byzantine buckle set with pastes; Byzantine cameo, and two gold ornaments of uncertain age, from Ephesus.

Carved ivory head of a tau staff of the 13th century; two carvings in ivory, probably of Syrian work; two early carved Oriental boxes in ivory, and a German cup turned in ivory; an early Majolica bowl, two Majolica jars from a Spezieria, one of them dated Faenza, 1549, and four pewter plates, made at Nürnberg, with designs in relief; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

A very extensive collection of watches, illustrating the various phases through which the art of watchmaking has passed, collected by the late Sir Charles Fellows, and bequeathed by his widow, Lady Fellows. It consists of 87 specimens, varying in date from 1520 to 1720; two of them are stated to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell.

A German alarum clock made at Tübingen, 1554, an old English watch in a gold filigree case, and five pocket dials; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

A very fine watch, in an enamelled case, stated to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign the works may have been made; the case is of the time of Charles II.

A watch with an enamelled portrait of George II., and a curious movement of soldiers, probably alluding to the battle of Dettingen, 1743; presented by Henry Willett, Esq., F.G.S.

A cross of the 16th century, such as were worn by knights of Malta.

Seven painted tiles, from Valencia; presented by Professor Antonio Corzanego.

A German stoneware jug of the 16th century, found in the City of London; presented by Thomas Miles Restell, Esq.

(5.) *Glass.*—Three antique glass instruments in the form of twisted rods, found in the Greek Islands; two of them presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

Two slices of ancient glass beads; presented by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S.

A large glass bowl, with an enamelled inscription in Arabic, probably of the 14th century; nine glass bottles, made in the Island of Rhodes, and 10 Italo-Byzantine glass cameos.

A glass bottle, with ornamental inscriptions, engraved by W. Heemskerk of Leyden, 1675.

Six specimens of Bristol glass, of which one presented by Henry Willett, Esq., F.G.S.

An elaborately carved Chinese glass vase, imitating in colour a sapphire.

(6.) *Ethnographical.*

(6.) *Ethnographical.*—A portion of the loot from Coomassie, West Africa, consisting of 12 gold and 12 silver ornaments.

A Mexican terra-cotta head, presented by Don Alesandro Cerda y Morodes; and a terra-cotta figure from Central America, presented by John M. Mitcheron, Esq.

A terra-cotta vase from the Nilagiri Hills, Southern India; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

An ancient Chinese jade vase, found in a tomb near the Great Wall of China.

A Chinese steatite seal, which belonged to the well-known Commissioner Yeh; presented by J. T. V. Hardy, Esq.

A Japanese bronze mirror, presented by J. P. G. Smith, Esq.

Two skulls prepared for drinking cups, taken by Hamad-ikky, King of Dixcove, after the bombardment of Aquidah by H. M. Ship "Druid;" presented by James Morton Paske, Esq., R.N.

A model of a boat made in cloves, from the Asiatic Archipelago, and a Chinese shirt of rattan; presented by Mrs. Butterworth, by desire of the late Miss Butterworth.

III.—*Christy Collection.*

The following progress has been made in arranging and augmenting this collection, which remains at 103, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Various minor improvements in classification have been made, but further progress in this direction is impeded by want of space, and the temporary nature of the arrangements.

504 objects have been mounted on tablets, and 809 additional slips have been prepared for the registration catalogue.

The following donations have been received by the Christy Trustees, and by them transferred to the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. *Pre-historic Antiquities of Europe, Asia, and Africa.*—Flint implements discovered in a cave at Brixham, Devonshire; described in the Report of the Brixham Cave Committee, printed in the Philosophical Transactions; from the Royal Society.

Flint implements discovered in ancient flint works at Cissbury, Sussex, from Ernest H. Willett, Esq.; stone implements found in Ireland, from the Earl of Enniskillen; arrowheads found in Scotland, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

A fine flint celt found at Amiens, from John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; a flint arrowhead of Egyptian type found in a cave in Champagne, from Mons. Jean de Baye.

A collection of flint and stone implements found in Denmark, from A. W. Franks, Esq.; a worked flake from the Government of Olonetz, Russia, from Mons. P. J. Lerch, of St. Petersburg.

Flint cores and flakes found on the banks of the Spree, from the Magistracy of Berlin.

A flint implement from Cumæ, from the Rev. Greville Chester; a collection of stone implements, from Italy, Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

A large series of stone implements found by the Abbé Moretain at Beth Saour, near Bethlehem, and obtained by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake; from A. W. Franks, Esq.; stone implements found in Egypt by the donor, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

2. *Ethnography of Africa.*—Specimens from various parts of Africa, from John Davidson, Esq.; a terra-cotta rubber used in Egypt, from H. Maxwell Lyte, Esq.; a knife from East Central Africa, from Dr. Wroblewski, of Copenhagen.

Ashantee weights and weapons, and an ancient carved ivory head, probably from Congo, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

Various objects used by the Bushman tribes of South Africa, from Dr. Bleek.

3. *Ethnography of Asia.*—Objects from Ladakh, from Dr. Aitchison, through the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; a collection from the Naga tribes of Assam, from A. W. Franks, Esq.; two flints used in making paper in Central India, from Colonel Keatinge; a cup of rhinoceros horn, from John Davidson, Esq.

Enamelled Chinese mirror and sceptre, from A. W. Franks, Esq., and a Chinese seal from John Henderson, Esq., F.S.A.

4. *Ethnography of Oceania and Australasia.*—The kava bowl of Thakumbau, King of Fiji, presented by the Corporation of Maidstone, in accordance with the intention of the late Julius L. Brenchley, Esq.; a very large Fiji club, from the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sheffield.

Various ethnographical specimens from the South Seas, from John Davidson, Esq., C. Frederic Wood, Esq., and A. W. Franks, Esq.; a fish-bone dagger, from Henry Willett, Esq., F.G.S.

A large food-bowl, from the Solomon Islands, given by the King of Guadalcanar to Admiral Sir Henry Denham, and two wooden carvings, from A. W. Franks, Esq.; a collection of stone implements from the Solomon Islands, from the Rev. R. H. Codrington.

A chief's staff (*hani*) from New Zealand, carved in whale's bone, from Captain J. Storey; four New Zealand stone implements, and two Australian, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

5. *Antiquities and Ethnography of America:—*

(*a.*) *North America.*—Objects used by the Esquimaux, collected by the donor, Dr. J. Rae, F.R.S.; a bow and barbed arrowhead from Labrador, from T. G. B. Lloyd, Esq., F.G.S.; North American dresses, from John Davidson, Esq.; a carved slate pipe from the North West Coast, from Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S.

(*b.*) *Central America.*—Mexican ear ornaments of obsidian, from A. W. Franks, Esq.; three vases found in Guatemala, from his Excellency Edwin Corbett, Esq.; a Mexican jade figure, from William Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S.

(*c.*) *South America.*—Objects discovered in an ancient cemetery at Arica, Peru, from Lieutenant M. J. Harrison, R.N.; Peruvian vases and antiquities, and Ecuador ear ornament, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

An arrowhead from Uruguay, from Daniel Williams, Esq.

The Christy Collection is open on Fridays by means of tickets to be obtained at the British Museum. During the year there have been 858 visitors, being about the same number as the previous year.

Augustus W. Franks.

Department of Coins and Medals.

I.—*Arrangement.*

1. *Greek Series:—*

458 coins of various classes and one piece of Aes Grave have been registered, and 214 coins incorporated.

137 coins from the Wigan Collection have been registered.

The coins of Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, and Lydia have been re-arranged, and printed cards giving the date of the accession and death of each of the Roman Emperors have been placed at the head of the money of each Emperor in the Imperial series struck in the above districts.

710 coins of Apulia and Calabria have been compared with their descriptions in the Catalogue of Greek Coins, Italy, and references to this Catalogue have been placed on the cards beneath them.

The silver coins of Thrace, the Thracian Chersonese, and Macedon, including those of the regal series down to Archelaus I., as well as the series of the Kings of the Edones, the Bisaltæ, &c., have been weighed, and re-arranged according to the metrological system of the late Dr. Brandis.

The coinage of the Persian Empire and of the Satraps has also been arranged, for the most part on the same system.

The electrum and gold coinage of the coasts of Asia Minor has been weighed, re-arranged, and classified according to the various standards, Babylonian, Asiatic, and Phocæan which these coins follow.

The archaic silver coins of uncertain attribution have also been weighed and classified in a similar manner.

2. *Roman Series:—*

154 coins acquired during the year have been registered, and 8 incorporated.

144 coins from the Wigan Collection have been registered.

The series of the barbarous silver coinage has been transferred to a fresh cabinet and labelled.

The Roman medallions and the coins of the Greek Emperors of Trebizond have been transferred to fresh cabinets.

The coins of the Blacas Collection, now in the British Museum, which were engraved by the late Duc de Blacas for his translation of Mommsen's History of the Roman Coinage, have been identified with the plates and weighed.

The copper coins of the Republican period have been re-arranged, and labels have been affixed to the cabinets, showing the various reductions of the As and the dates of the issue of the various coinages.

An index has been made of all the silver and copper coins of the Empire, from the reign of Valerian to the commencement of the Byzantine period. This portion of the series, which is arranged geographically under numerous places of mintage, is thus rendered available for constant reference, while the scientific classification is still preserved.

3. *Mediæval and Modern Series :—*

136 coins and medals of various countries have been registered and 117 incorporated.

3,303 copper coins and tokens of Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and Russia, from the Freudenthal Collection, have been registered.

The small silver coins of the Archbishops of Maintz have been examined, and references given on their registration-cards to the works in which they are published.

4. *English Series :—*

46 coins and medals of various classes have been registered and incorporated.

The nobles and divisions of the noble with the name of Henry have been separated by types into three divisions, assigned respectively to Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI.

The short-cross pennies with the name of Henry have been in like manner separated into four classes, assigned respectively to Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III.

The silver coinage of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. has also been re-arranged.

The Irish coins of Edward I. have been transferred to the Irish series, and 31 Scottish gold coins have been transferred from James II. of Scotland to James I.

The coins of the East India Company have been transferred to the British Colonial Cabinet, and the whole of the series of the British Colonies in Asia has been re-arranged, the coins of several of the smaller Dependencies having been identified and separated.

178 labels have been attached to the English gold coins exhibited in electrotype.

The English medals from the beginning of the series to the year 1729 inclusive (148 trays) have been re-arranged in fresh cabinets.

5. *Oriental Series :—*

453 coins have been registered and 524 incorporated.

The coins of the Fátimees, 233 in number, have been weighed.

Three new dynasties have been introduced into the series, viz.: the Aboo Dáoodees, the Teemoorees of Khorasán, and the Sheybánees.

The coins of the following dynasties have been re-arranged, and those of many new kings, chiefly unknown to numismatic science, have been classed in them :—The Teemoorees, the Jánees, the Ghoorees of Feeróz Koh, and the Kings of Ghazneh.

The coins of Akbar, Mogul Emperor of Dehli, have been re-arranged, so as to separate those with the dates of the Hijreh from those with the dates of the Iláhee era. A coin of Sháh Shujáa, pretender to the throne of Dehli, the first known, has been discovered among the uncertain and classed.

The local coinages of various Indian towns and districts have been transferred to a fresh cabinet, and new heading-cards have been written for them.

Acquisitions, 1874.

Class.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Billon.	Glass.	Total.
Greek	6	176	720	-	-	902
Roman	160	84	12	2	-	258
Mediæval and Modern	15	73	41	12	-	141
English	4	24	9	4	-	41
Oriental	18	77	2	-	86	183
Total	203	434	784	18	86	1,525

Among the above acquisitions the most notable are the following :—

a. *Greek Series :—*

Six large pieces of Aes rude found at Ravenna, and two ingots, one of Asculum and one of an uncertain city, together with a semis of a new type.

An early didrachm of Pandosia in Southern Italy (plated).

A unique copper coin of Acium in Sicily with the head of the river-god Acis, of the best period of Greek art.

Two tetradrachms of Agrigentum in fine condition, one with artist's signature.

A very rare Siculo-Punic tetradrachm having the head of a bearded divinity.

Nine rare silver coins of the Tauric Chersonese.

A silver stater of Abdera in Thrace, of the Æginetan standard.

A silver stater of Acanthus in Macedon, of the Asiatic standard, forming an important link between the earlier and later coinage of that city.

A fine silver stater of Chalcidice.

A didrachm of Haliartus in Bœotia.

A fine tetradrachm of Messenia, with the type of the national divinity Zeus Ithomates.

A very rare silver stater of Cyzicus, of great beauty.

Two archaic silver staters of Tenedos, of the Euboic standard.

A tetradrachm of Lebedus in Ionia, of great rarity, issued in the second century B.C.

A unique tetradrachm of Seleucus II. of Syria, having the portait of the king bearded.

A unique copper coin of Cleopatra of Syria and her son Antiochus, in alliance with Alexander II., Zebina.

A rare silver stater of Barce.

A Persian daric, of a remarkable type.

A tetradrachm of Artaxias King of Armenia, with an inscription.

A gold stater of Diodotus of Bactria, in very fine condition.

A tetradrachm of the same king.

A drachm of Heliocles of Bactria, with the date 83, of the Bactrian era (B.C. 164).

A rare didrachm of Menander of Bactria.

A unique silver coin of Heraüs, King of the Sacæ, with the inscription *τυραννοῦντος Ἡράου Σάκα κοιράνου*, of the end of the second century B.C.

In the Greek Imperial series, a remarkable selection of coins of Phrygia and the neighbouring parts, collected on the spot, and comprising specimens of rare cities, such as Baratea in Lycaonia, and Alia, Appia, Beudos, Briana, Ococlia, Siblia, and Sibidonda, in Phrygia.

Also a series of coins bearing on their reverses names of rivers in Asia Minor, and comprising nearly all that are known of this class.

A number of very fine coins and medallions, including pieces of Mytilene, Ephesus, Pergamus, Ilium, Phocæa, with many others of great rarity, chiefly from the well-known cabinet of Mr. Addington.

β. Roman Series:—

Rare aurei of the Aquilia and Durmia Families.

A unique aureus of Trajan, with a representation of the Column of Trajan on the obverse, and his Forum on the reverse.

An aureus of Commodus, having Sarapis and Isis with the Emperor, on the reverse.

An aureus of the Empress Crispina, with Ceres on the reverse.

A rare aureus of Didius Julianus.

An aureus of Trebonianus Gallus, with the reverse inscription P.M.TR.P.IIII. COS. II., the only dated gold coin known of this Emperor.

A unique billon medallion of Postumus, with a representation of the river Rhine on the reverse.

An aureus of Julian the Tyrant, who was slain near Verona by Carinus. The Museum possesses only one other gold coin of this personage.

A fine solidus of Crispus, representing him armed.

A small medallion of Priscus Attalus, with Victory on the reverse.

A solidus of Zeno, struck at Ravenna, of great rarity.

Three bracteates of gold, one of which bears the head of Alexander the Great, probably made in the time of Caracalla or Severus Alexander.

γ. English Series:—

A gold medal, supposed to be of George Seton Earl of Huntley, and dated 1562.

Presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

δ. Oriental Series:—

A gold muhr of Mahmud ibn Mohammad Ibn Taghlak (Pretender) Pathan King of Dehli.

Four silver coins of the Gupta series, one of extreme rarity.

Presented by the Hon. Miss Baring.

Catalogues:—

A Catalogue of the Roman Medallions has been published.

The second volume of the Catalogue of Greek Coins (Sicily) is in the press.

A Catalogue of Oriental Coins, Arab Section, Vol. I., has been written and partly printed.

The number of visitors to the Coin Room in 1874 was 1,674.

The number of visitors to the Gold Ornament Room was 16,560.

Reginald Stuart Poole.

Departments of Natural History.

The number of specimens added to the Departments of Natural History in the year 1874, is 34,616. Of these, 30,699 have been registered in the Department of Zoology, 3,103 in the Department of Geology, and 814 in the Department of Mineralogy. The additions to the Botanical Department, for which, also, estimates of space have been made in

in the Plans of the New Museum of Natural History, are noted under the head of Botany.

During the past year, the state of preservation and general good condition of the specimens of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy, have been maintained.

Those stuffed and mounted specimens of the class *Mammalia*, which, from their large size, or the limits of wall space, stand on the floor, or are suspended above the cases in the Mammalian Gallery, have continued to receive the care and treatment necessary to prevent or diminish the effects of such exposure; the few found requisite to be removed have been replaced by other specimens.

The unstuffed skins of the Mammalia are in a good state of preservation, applicable to the purposes of scientific examination and comparison, and many of them retain the conditions suitable for future mounting and exhibition.

The stuffed and mounted skins of the class *Aves* are in a state of preservation. Due care has been bestowed on the now very extensive collection of unstuffed skins of birds preserved in boxes; they are in a good state of preservation, available for the purposes of study and comparison, and have contributed to the instructiveness and completeness of the Catalogues of Species and Varieties of Age, Sex, and Colour in Birds, as well as to some valuable Monagraphs of limited groups of the class.

The proportion of the collection of the *Reptilia* stuffed, mounted, and exhibited, is in a good state of preservation. Most of these specimens occupy glazed wall-cases. The larger specimens suspended above the cabinets have received the same attention as the exposed stuffed specimens of the larger Mammalia.

The proportion of the class *Pisces*, similarly prepared or preserved in spirits, and displayed in systematic order in the glazed cabinets of the Gallery, is, under present conditions and allotments of space, necessarily small. These specimens are in good condition, and through typical selection, afford elementary instruction.

The greater proportion of this class available for advance of knowledge in Ichthyology, preserved in alcohol, and stored in the basement vaults, is in a state of preservation, care being taken to keep the localities at as low a temperature as possible.

The larger proportion of the series of Shells of the *Mollusca*, arranged and exhibited in the glazed cases of the public Gallery, is in a good state of preservation; and by the systematic classification and labels of names and localities, this series lends most useful aid in comparison of specimens and in the study of Conchology. The unexhibited shells, preserved in the drawers of cabinets, are in a state of perfect preservation, and available, like those exhibited for purposes of study and comparison, to scientific visitors and students.

The animal constructors of the shells, and the shell-less Mollusca, preserved in spirits, and stored in the basement vaults, have received continuous care, by change and renewal of the spirit, so as to maintain the state of preservation fit for applications of anatomical research needful for determining the affinities of their shells, and for comparison with the fossil casts of the interior of shells of extinct species.

The small portion of the class of *Insecta*, publicly displayed, is in a state of preservation, and is instructively arranged and labelled. The large portion of the class in the drawers of the cabinets in the Entomological Room is in a good state of preservation, and its applicability to purposes of comparison and study is attested by the number of visitors specially admitted for such work.

The portion of the class *Crustacea*, exhibited and systematically arranged, and the larger portion stored in drawers, are in a good state of preservation; these have undergone taxidermal processes for conservation in the dried state. The large proportion of the class preserved in spirits is in a good state of preservation.

Of the class *Arachnida* (Scorpions, Spiders, Mites), a few only of the larger kinds are exposed to view, stuffed or dried, in the glazed cabinets: both these and the larger number of similarly preserved specimens arranged in drawers are in good condition. A large proportion of the class is preserved in spirit, in a state fit for study and comparison, in the basement store-rooms.

The portion of the class *Echinodermata* (Starfish, Sea-urchins, Trepang), exhibited in a dried state, and displayed, systematically arranged, in the glazed cabinets, as well as the dried specimens stored in drawers and boxes, are in a good state of preservation. The *Holothuriæ* and allied forms stored and kept in alcohol are in a state of preservation.

The corals and hard parts of zoophytes, including the framework of sponges, *Euplectella*, e.g., which now occupy detached glazed cases in the Mammalian and Avian Galleries, are in a good state of preservation. The major part of the *Radiata* are well preserved in drawers, accessible for study and comparison.

The great bulk of the collection of Osteological specimens, stored in the basement vaults, is kept in a state of preservation; and, as regards the entire framework of the animal, many specimens are in a state fit for future articulation and exhibition in an Osteological Gallery.

The exhibited series of Nests and Nidamental structures, of Eggs, of Horns and Antlers, and the specimens in the sub-department of British Natural History, are severally in a good state of preservation. All the specimens are labelled, and the serial and systematic arrangements are carried out to the extent which the conditions of exhibition space permit.

The specimens of Geology and Fossil Remains, both exhibited and in store, are in a good state of preservation. The exhibited specimens are systematically arranged, so far as conditions of present space permit; they are instructively labelled, and, for the most part, of easy access for scientific examination and comparison. The rock-specimens and fossils stored in drawers, or in wall-cases of rooms or recesses not accessible to the public, are well arranged for study by scientific visitors.

The series of Mineralogy is in a good state of preservation, instructively arranged, displayed, and classified.

Among the additions to the Department of Zoology, the most notable, by donation, is the collection of shells, formed by Mrs. John Edward Gray, consisting of about 12,000 specimens, representing about 4,000 species.

By purchase, the series of the brilliant or richly-coloured Beetles of the family *Buprestidæ*, is the most remarkable acquisition of the year 1874. They give the results of the studies of the eminent Naturalist, so long and specially applied to the group; the collection made by Mr. Edward Saunders, in combination with the previous acquisitions of the same group of *Coleoptera*, constitutes a feature in the Entomological series unique in its completeness.

Amongst the fossils from the nummulitic eocene limestone, near Cairo, noticed in the Report from the Department of Geology, the most remarkable is a cast, in that matrix, of the interior of the cranium of a Sirenian Mammal (*Eotherium ægyptiacum,*) exhibiting a form and proportions of the brain different from, and inferior in relative size to, that in existing species of Manatees and Dugongs. Additional evidences of the extinct pouched quadrupeds of Australia have been received, chiefly through the research and liberality of the donor, Dr. George Bennett, F.L.S., of Sydney, New South Wales. Characters of new genera and species founded on these fossils are recorded in the "Transactions of the Royal Society."

Richard Owen.

Department of Zoology.

I. *Arrangement.*

The work of determining, arranging, and cataloguing the extensive Collection of *Chiroptera* (Bats), which includes now more than 2,000 specimens, was commenced in the middle of last year, and has made considerable progress. The skins and osteological preparations of the Quadrumanous and Carnivorous Mammals have been re-labelled, the manuscript registers having been carefully searched for information regarding the history and localities of the specimens.

The examination and re-arrangement of the Nocturnal Birds of Prey is nearly completed.

The numerous specimens and remains of the living and extinct gigantic Land-Tortoises have been examined, arranged, and described; and a full account of them is in course of publication in the forthcoming volume of the "Philosophical Transactions."

Further progress has been made in collecting the preliminary materials towards a re-arrangement of the Collection of Lizards; this work has now proceeded as far as the family *Geckotidæ*.

Several groups of the Collection of Fishes, as the *Chætodontidæ*, *Acronuridæ*, &c., have been re-examined; and numerous recent additions named and entered into the catalogue.

The general arrangement of the specimens of Crustaceans has been continued; and that of the Sponges completed.

The addition of eight 20-drawer cabinets has greatly facilitated the work of re-arranging certain portions of the Entomological collection, more especially the Coleopterous family *Buprestidæ*, and the Homopterous Insects. The former is contained in 70 drawers, and consists now of 3,263 species, 449 of which have been described from the collection in the Museum, the number of specimens amounting to 11,036. The class of *Homoptera* occupies 151 drawers, and is represented by 4,046 species, and 10,161 specimens. All these specimens have been so arranged, that a sufficient space is left for future accessions, which thus can be incorporated without disturbing the previous contents of the drawers. The arrangement of the *Diptera* has been proceeded with, and that of the Moths commenced.

II. *Conservation.*

Several of the large mounted specimens of Mammals have been cleaned, and others removed from the public galleries on account of their deteriorated condition. Specimens more recently acquired have taken their place; for instance, a wild Buffalo of Southern Abyssinia, the skeleton of a Giraffe, skeletons of the Narwhal and Killer (*Delphinus orca*), the skeleton of a large Crocodile from Abyssinia, &c. Some beautiful specimens of corals (*Antipathes* and *Madrepora*) have also been mounted for exhibition. The work of labelling

labelling all the stands of the exhibited series of Birds is steadily progressing. The spirits in the bottles containing the Radiata and Crustaceans, and the camphor in most of the Insect Cabinets, have been renewed.

III. *Acquisitions.*

During the last year 30,699 specimens have been added to the several parts of the collection, namely:—

Vertebrata	6,008
Mollusca	13,977
Annulosa	10,466
Radiata (and Vermes)	248
TOTAL	30,699

All these specimens have been marked with the date of their acquisition, and a separate number corresponding to an entry in the manuscript registers of accessions, in which, for future reference, the name of the collector, the country in which the specimens were collected, the mode of their acquisition, and any other interesting information regarding them are entered.

With the exception of those specimens which proved to be duplicates, and the acquisition of which could not be avoided on account of their forming part of donations, and which may hereafter be utilized by way of exchange, the objects acquired during the past year have been incorporated with the general collections; and many of them have been described and figured by the officers of the department, in the catalogues published by order of the Trustees and mentioned hereafter, or in the best known scientific periodicals.

Mammalia.—The additions to this class have been 241 in number, the majority being either entire animals preserved in spirits, or skeletons.

In the acquisition by purchase of the latter, particular care has been taken that they should be those of animals captured in a wild state, the skeletons of Mammals (and Birds) which have been brought up, or have lived for some time in menageries, showing rarely, if ever, a perfect development of the osseous system. Scarcely less caution is required in admitting specimens of this kind into the collection for the sake of their skins.

The most noteworthy additions are the following:—

A series of nine skins and skeletons of large Quadrupeds from Southern Abyssinia, supplementary to the collection purchased last year, viz., the skeleton of a male Giraffe, the skins and skeletons of both sexes of a wild Buffalo (*Bubalus centralis*), the skins and skulls of a variety of Water-buck (*Kobus sing-sing*), and of a smaller Antelope (*Tragelaphus decula*), and skeletons of an adult *Rhinoceros bicornis* and *Hippopotamus*.

Skulls of the African Elephant and Hippopotamus; presented by Sir Samuel Baker.

A series of skulls of a Dwarf Antelope (*Nesotragus moschatus*), and of several varieties of the Domestic Goat, and other Mammals from East Africa; presented by Dr. Kirk, H. M. Political Agent at Zanzibar.

The skin and skull of a River-hog from Madagascar (*Potamochoerus edwardsii*); purchased.

A set of thirty-one species of Mammals collected in Persia by W. T. Blanford, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and described by him in his forthcoming work on the Natural History of that country; obtained by exchange.

A skeleton of the very rare freshwater Dolphin of the Indus (*Platanista indi*); presented by Sir W. Merewether, C.B., K.C.S.I.

A skeleton of the freshwater Dolphin of the Ganges (*Platanista gangetica*); purchased.

A small collection of skins from Daouria; obtained by exchange from the Warsaw Museum.

Twenty-three specimens from Northern China; collected by R. Swinhoe, Esq., F.Z.S.

A series of twenty-four skins of Rodents from the United States; presented by the Smithsonian Institution.

Eleven specimens of Flying Foxes (*Pteropus*) from various parts of Polynesia; purchased of the Godeffroy Museum.

The skin of a new species of Kangaroo (*Halmaturus apicalis*) from North-eastern Australia; purchased.

A perfect skeleton of a young New Zealand Fin-Whale (*Balænoptera novæ-zelandiæ*), 16 feet long; obtained by exchange from the Otago Museum.

The skull of a new species of Dolphin (*Feresa attenuata*); purchased of the Godeffroy Museum.

Specimens of the Spanish Lynx and Otter; presented by Lord Lilford.

Birds.—In acquiring specimens of this class by purchase, special care has been taken to fill up deficiencies in the series of the Birds of Prey, which is in such a perfect state of arrangement as noticed in the last annual Report. Numerous other desiderata, however, were acquired by the same means, and they, together with valuable donations of the correspondents of the department, swell the total number of accessions to this part of the collections to 2,609.

The following may be specially mentioned:—

The formation of a complete series of Scandinavian Birds being highly desirable for the sake of comparison with the species of the British Fauna, a collection of 132 skins has been acquired by purchase as a first instalment.

An adult female of the Laemmer-geier (*Gypaëtus barbatus*) from Spain; presented by Howard Saunders, Esq., F.Z.S.

Two specimens of the Spanish Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella bætica*); presented by Lord Lilford.

The types of a new species of Raven (*Corvus tingitanus*) from Tangier; presented by Lieut. Col. Irby.

A set of the Birds collected by W. T. Blanford, Esq., in Persia, consisting of 319 skins; it contains some typical specimens of the species discovered by him; obtained by exchange.

A series of 50 specimens from Siberia and other countries, containing 13 species not previously represented in the collection; obtained by exchange from the Warsaw Museum.

A series of 20 skins of rare species of Birds of Prey from Northern China; collected by R. Swinhoe, Esq., F.Z.S.

Ten specimens of as many species new to the collection, from India; presented by Allan Hume, Esq., C.B.

One of the types of *Paradoxornis austeni* from the Naga Hills; presented by Major Godwin Austen, F.Z.S.

A series of 72 skins from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, containing 21 species new to the collection; presented by R. B. Sharpe, Esq.

A specimen of the Megapode from Trinkut Island; presented by Professor Sharpey, F.R.S.

Twenty-five eggs of Megapodes from New Britain and the Solomon Islands; presented by J. Brazier, Esq.

Three specimens of the singular Samoan Ground-pigeon (*Didunculus*), in spirits; presented by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee.

A collection of 125 skins from Labuan; presented by R. B. Sharpe, Esq.

The type of a new Pheasant (*Lobiophasis bulweri*) from the interior of Borneo; presented by H. E. the Governor of Labuan, and named after the donor. This is one of the most interesting additions that have been made for some years past to our knowledge of birds. It is a bird rather above the size of a common Pheasant, and with skinny wattles on the naked head which are probably of a bright blue colour during life. The body, which is entirely of a deep black colour (each feather having a glossy margin), terminates in a long lyre-shaped snowy-white tail.

Twenty-four specimens from the regions of the Upper Nile; presented by Sir Samuel Baker.

A portion of the collection of African Birds formed by, and formerly in the possession of, Mr. R. B. Sharpe; it consists of 603 specimens, and contains 15 types; purchased.

Seventy-six specimens from the Gaboon; collected and presented by T. Ansell, Esq. Two new species (*Dryoscopus coronatus* and *Centropus anselli*) are amongst the latest discoveries of this indefatigable Naturalist.

A series of 12 specimens of Birds of Prey from Madagascar; purchased.

A new genus from Old Calabar (*Lobornis alexandri*); presented by Dr. J. A. Smith.

A series of nests and eggs of Birds from the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, among them, those of the parasitic Cow-Birds (*Molothrus*); presented by W. H. Hudson, Esq.

Twenty-two skins of Birds of Prey from Demerara; presented by R. B. Sharpe, Esq

The types of *Todus pulcherrimus* and *Phœnicomanes iora*; purchased.

Reptiles and *Amphibians*:—The total nmmber of additions amounts to 2,540 specimens. The most important acquisition for this branch of the department was the purchase of a collection formed by Colonel Beddome in Southern India. In his position as Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency, this gentleman had unequalled opportunities for collecting in districts which had never before been visited by naturalists, and are still most difficult of access to collectors. A part of his numerous discoveries has been described by himself; but the greater part of the collection, especially the Batrachians has not yet been examined. The value of this collection consists not only in the great number of types it contains, but also in the completeness with which it illustrates the Reptilian Fauna of that well-defined district of the Indian region, the localities of all the specimens having been carefully noted. This collection consists of 1,518 specimens.

Of the other additions the following may be mentioned:—

Specimens of a new European Lizard (*Zootoca lilfordi*); discovered by Lord Lilford on Ayre Island near Minorca, and presented by him.

Five Lizards of the family of Geckoes from Cairo; presented by Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S.

A set of the Reptiles collected by W. T. Blanford, Esq., in Persia, consisting of 148 specimens; it contains typical specimens of the majority of the species discovered by him; obtained by exchange.

The type of *Centrotrachelus loricatus* from Bushire; presented by P. L. Slater, Esq., F.R.S.

Thirty-four specimens from Chefoo, collected by R. Swinhoe, Esq., F.Z.S.

Fifteen specimens from the Western Hills of Pekin; presented by S. W. Bushell, Esq., M.D.

Thirty-four

Thirty-four specimens from Java; presented by G. Lyon, Esq.

The skeleton of an adult crocodile (thirteen feet long), from Southern Abyssinia; purchased.

Nineteen specimens from the Camaroon Mountains, purchased. This small but highly interesting collection contained two new Chamæleons, and two new snakes (*Bothrolycus ater* and *Lycophidium elapoides*).

A small collection of the Reptiles of Savage Island or Niue, made by the Rev. Mr. Lawes; it consists of five species of which a Lizard (*Mabouia lawesii*) and a Sea Snake (*Platurus schistorhynchus*) were previously unknown.

A magnificent specimen of one of the gigantic Land Tortoises which inhabited the Galapagos Islands; it proved to be a distinct species (*Testudo vicina*); obtained by exchange from Professor Huxley, F.R.S.

An adult specimen of the very rare *Heloderma horridum*, regarded by the Mexicans as the most venomous Reptile, but perfectly harmless; presented by J. Marshall, Esq.

A small series of Frogs from High Peru, among them types of *Batrachophrynus brachydactylus*; obtained by exchange from the Warsaw Museum.

A collection of 122 Reptiles and Batrachians from Moyobamba (High Peru); purchased.

Thirty specimens of Lizards and Snakes from the province Soriano (Uruguay); presented by Thos. Havers, Esq.

Fishes.—Besides a selected series of desiderata from various localities obtained by purchase, the majority of the additions made in the last year to this branch of the Department have been donations. The total number of accessions amounts to 618 specimens.

Seven specimens, among which a very young example of an unknown genus of Gadoid Fish, from the South-West coast of Ireland; presented by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

Two specimens of the Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*) from the coast of Cornwall; purchased.

A collection of marine and freshwater-fishes made by Dr. Rein and Professor C. von Fritsch during their journey in Morocco, and presented by them; it contains a new Sea-Perch (*Serranus atricauda*) and three new species of Barbels (*Barbus reinii*, *fritschii* and *nasus*).

Specimens of the *Chromis desfontainii*, a small Perch inhabiting the Hot Springs of Cafsa; presented by the Marquis J. Doria.

An exceedingly interesting collection from the River Tigris, made at Bagdad by William Henry Colvill, Esq., and presented by Professor Sharpey, F.R.S. The most important additions from this collection were a Freshwater-Shark (*Carcharias gangeticus*), a new Siluroid (*Macrones colvillii*), and a new Barbel (*Barbus sharpeyi*).

A collection of Freshwater-fishes from Transylvania, made and presented by Messrs. C. G. Danford and J. A. H. Brown.

The types of *Synodontis robbianus* and *Corvina nigripinnis* from Old Calabar; presented by Dr. J. A. Smith.

The types of *Mollienesia jonesii*, a fish discovered by T. M. Rymer Jones, Esq., in a volcanic lake near Huamantla in Mexico, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; presented by the discoverer.

A collection of marine and freshwater fishes from the Bermudas, made and presented by J. Matthew Jones, Esq., F.L.S.; it contained two new species, *Fundulus bermudæ*, and *Syngnathus jonesii*.

A new genus of Loach from mountain torrents of the interior of Borneo (*Gastromyzon*); purchased.

A series of 50 specimens of marine Fishes from the South Sea; presented by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee.

Mollusca.—Large and valuable additions have been made during the last year to this class. First is to be mentioned the donation of an extensive collection of Shells by Mrs. John Edward Gray. It consists of about 12,000 specimens representing nearly 4,000 species, many of which have been desiderata to the Collection in the British Museum; it contains, besides, a great number of types of species described or figured by Dr. John Edward Gray, S. Hanley, Lovel Reeve, and other Conchyliologists in the standard works on this popular branch of Zoology.

Although much smaller, yet of great intrinsic value, is a series of 445 shells, presented by Mrs. T. Lombe Taylor. Mrs. Taylor allowed these specimens to be selected from the famous collection of her late husband, because they were desiderata to the British Museum, and many of them actual types.

A series of 194 minute forms of shells from the Japanese Seas, all new to the collection, and of special interest as having been described by Mr. A. Adams; purchased.

A series of 192 specimens of shells, collected by Capt. Francis Hamilton in the Andaman Islands; and presented by Edward Hamilton, Esq., V.P.Z.S.

A series of 99 Land and Freshwater shells from Trinidad and Dominicia; presented by R. J. Lechmere Guppy, Esq., and containing many representatives of the species described by the donor.

Forty-three Pteropods collected in the Mid-Atlantic; presented by Dr. Günther.

Crustacea.—The additions during last year amount to 747 specimens; the following may be mentioned:—

Forty-three specimens from the South-western Coast of Ireland; presented by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

A specimen of *Dromia vulgaris* from Penzance, a species very rarely found on the British coast; presented by the Crystal Palace Aquarium Company.

A collection of 67 young and larval forms made in the Mid-Atlantic; presented by Dr. Günther.

A collection of 145 specimens from Spitzbergen; presented by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

A collection of 242 specimens from Samoa; presented by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee.

A series of 32 species from Chefoo and Shanghai; collected by R. Swinhoe, Esq., F.Z.S.

Arachnida and *Myriopoda.*—118 specimens from various sources and localities have been added to this part of the Collection, among them several new species of *Glomeridæ* from Sikkim, two minute forms of Scorpion (*Chactas*) from Peru, *Phrynus ceylonicus*, etc.

Insecta.—A most important acquisition has been made by the purchase of Mr. Edward Saunders' Collection of *Buprestidæ*, a group of Beetles which by the beauty of their colours as well as by the manifold modifications of their form, have always attracted the attention of scientific Entomologists and amateur collectors. Mr. Edward Saunders having made this group his special study for many years, had brought together a collection of 7,267 specimens in the most perfect state of preservation, which, with the exception of a very small proportion, were named, many from comparison with the types in continental museums. The amalgamation of this collection with the one previously existing in the British Museum has raised this part of the Entomological Collection to a condition of unrivalled completeness, as may be seen from the notice given in an early part of this report.

Of the other accessions the following may be mentioned:—

Thirty-five *Hymenoptera* from Tangier; presented by T. Blackmore, Esq.

A selected series of 124 *Hymenoptera* from Japan; presented by Frederick Smith, Esq.

A collection of 245 *Lepidoptera* from Natal; presented by C. O. Waterhouse, Esq.

Twenty-one *Lepidoptera* from D'Urban; presented by Capt. Shelley.

Nineteen *Lepidoptera*, new to the Collection, from Cape Coast; purchased.

Sixty-seven *Orthoptera* from Bombay; collected and presented by Dr. Leith.

Two new species of Fire-flies (*Fulgora*) from Northern India; purchased.

Twenty *Coleoptera* from Ceylon; presented by Major Parry.

A selected series of 555 specimens of Moths collected by Mr. Wallace at Sarawak; purchased.

Seventeen *Coleoptera* from Queensland, new to the collection or previously undescribed, as *Elythomerus*, *Demelius*, etc.; purchased.

A selected series of 542 *Coleoptera* from Texas, named by M. Belfrage; purchased.

A collection of 160 *Coleoptera* from Mexico; presented by Hr. Julius Flohr.

A collection of 32 *Coleoptera* and 12 *Hymenoptera* from Uruguay; presented by Th. Havers, Esq.

A selected series of 57 species of *Hymenoptera* from various localities; purchased.

Eighteen *Coleoptera* destructive to plants in the Royal Gardens at Kew; presented by Dr. Hooker, C.B., P.R.S.

The types of the Gall-making Moth (*Cacoecia gallicolens*) and its parasite (*Mesoleptus mülleri*); presented by A. G. Butler, Esq.

Radiata (and *Vermes*).—These branches of the Department have received only 248 additional examples, of which the following are more particularly worthy of notice:—

Two magnificent tree-like Corals (*Antipathes*) from the Bermudas and the Samoa Islands; the former presented by Dr. Hooker, C.B., P.R.S., the latter by H. R. Williams, Esq.

A large Madrepore (*Madrepora flabellum*) branching in the shape of broad antlers, from Jamaica; purchased.

Eleven species of Annelids from Ceylon, described by Professor Grube of Breslau; presented by E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., F.L.S.

A collection of *Virgularia* in different stages of growth, *Hydractinia echinata*, *Pectinaria*, *Velella*, and others; presented by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

A selected series of 30 species of *Echinodermata* from various parts of Polynesia, all new to the collection; purchased of the Godeffroy Museum.

A small collection of Star-fishes and Holothurias; presented by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee.

A collection of Annelids, Echinoderms, Tunicates, Cœlenterates and *Spongiidæ* from Spitzbergen; made and presented by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

IV.—*Cataloguing.*

The following Catalogues have been completed and printed during the year 1874:—

"Hand-List of Seals, Morses, Sea-lions, and Sea-bears in the British Museum." By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. 8vo. (pp. 44, with 30 plates of skulls).

"Catalogue

"Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum." Vol. I., Accipitres or Diurnal Birds of prey. By R. Bowdler Sharpe. 8vo. (pp. 480, with 14 coloured plates).

In these Catalogues all the specimens which were in the collection at the date of their publication, are numerated, later additions being entered in an interleaved copy for the use of students, so that every person who wishes to consult the collection is enabled to select and call for the specimens he requires.

V.—*Visitors* and *Students*.

Three thousand three hundred and six students who have visited this Department with the object of consulting the various portions of the collections, have been assisted and attended to.

Albert Günther.

Department of Geology.

Arrangement.

In Room I. The additions made to the Plant remains during the year have been incorporated with the collection in drawers. Some additional labels, prepared for the Fossil Plants in the Wall-cases, have been introduced.

In Room II. A collection of Welsh Silurian fossils has been named and registered and placed in drawers under Table-cases.

In this room have also been placed a series of Nummulitic fossils, from near Cario, collected by Professer Owen, C.B., with a similar collection, made at the same spot, by John Milne, Esq., F.G.S.; also a small collection from the Sinaitic Peninsula.

The specimens from the Oolite of Leckhampton, obtained by William Jenkins, are named and placed in drawers in this room.

The Fish-remains in Wall-case of Room II. have been cleaned and re-arranged.

A considerable number of Fish remains from the Coal Measures have been developed by the mason, mounted on tablets, and arranged in drawers in this room.

In Room III. A partial re-arrangement of the Dinosaurian Reptiles has been made, and additional specimens have been incorporated in Wall-cases 8 and 9.

The remains of the Ruminant Mammalia in Wall-case 7 have been re-arranged.

The Bird remains in Wall-case No. 11 have been cleaned and re-arranged.

The Sowerby collection of Mollusca has been cleaned and re-arranged in drawers in this room.

In Room IV. Several additions have been made to the fine series of Fossil Oxen, exhibited in and upon Wall-case No. 7.

A series of Marsupial Quadruped remains, described by Professor Owen in the Philosophical Transactions, has been mounted, labelled, and exhibited in a Table-case in this room.

The smaller detached bones of Ichthyosaurian Reptiles have been collected together, and arranged in drawers in Room IV., as have also the unexhibited Bird remains.

In Room V. By a modification of the arrangement of the Ammonitidæ in this room, space has been gained in the Table-cases to display a set of remarkable Crinoids, from the Carboniferous Limestone series of Burlington, Iowa, chiefly obtained by Mr. C. Wachsmuth, of Burlington, and the remainder by the late M. Saemann, of Paris. Also a smaller series from Indiana.

Various additions have been made to the Cephalopoda, exhibited in this room.

A large number of Chalk Fossils have been registered and labelled, and placed in drawers beneath the Table-cases in Room V.

The fine and nearly perfect skull, with a lower jaw, of *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, Owen, from the Pleistocene Freshwater Deposit at Ilford, Essex (part of the Brady collection of Fossil Mammalia), with other specimens, have been added to the Wall-cases in this room.

In Room VI. Many of the specimens from the Bruniquel Cave, South of France, have been mounted on tablets and labelled, and the whole collection has been cleaned and re-arranged.

The Mammalian remains from the Caves of Brazil have been re-arranged.

Additions have been made to the exhibited series of Crag Mollusca in this room.

A large series of Crag fossils have been named and registered, and placed in drawers under the Table-cases here; also a series of fossil shells, from the Pliocene Tertiary of Turin.

The Etheridge Oolitic collection is labelled and arranged, in drawers here, and likewise the Tesson collection of Oolitic Echinodermata.

A series of Zechstein fossils from Gera, N. E. Germany, has been named, registered, and arranged in drawers under Table-cases.

Supplemental Room. Numerous additions have been made to the series of Ammonites, Crinoids, and Crustacea, in the Pier and Wall-cases of this room; and also to the series of fossils stratigraphically arranged.

The Tesson collection of Oolitic Mollusca, from Normandy, has been labelled, registered, and arranged in drawers in this room.

The five cabinets containing the fine series of the Edwards Eocene Tertiary shells, have been completely labelled and arranged, so as to be accessible to students, although not exhibited.

A series of Nummulinæ, from Hungary, has been prepared for exhibition.

Basement Rooms. The Gigantic Dinosaurian Reptile from Swindon, presented (through Mr. Shopland) by the directors of the Swindon Brick and Tile Works, has been cleared from the enveloping stone, and is now prepared for mounting in a frame.

The work of developing and restoring the various parts of this enormous skeleton, owing to the unequal density of the rock (consisting of septaria with traversing veins of stalagmite), and the extremely brittle nature, both of the rock and the bones, has furnished a task requiring the greatest amount of skill and labour ever witnessed in the Department, and has been most successfully performed.

The extensive collection of Mammalian remains, obtained from Sir Antonio Brady, has been arranged in accordance with a printed Catalogue, in a room specially prepared for its reception; shelves and cases having been fitted up for the purpose. (Some of the more striking objects have been exhibited in Rooms IV. and V.)

Specimens registered in 1874:—

Mammalia	1,256	
Aves	17	
Reptilia	143	
Pisces	189	
Total Vertebrata		1,605
Articulata	394	
Annulosa	14	
Echinodermata	2,382	
Zoophyta (Zoantharia)	57	
Polyzoa	85	
Mollusca	3,947	
Protozoa and Rhizopoda	369	
Total Invertebrata		7,248
Plantæ		67
TOTAL		8,920

The number of visits from *Students* during the past year was 508.

Acquisitions.

The principal additions to the Department during the past year are as follows:—

I. *By Donation.*—A. VERTEBRATA.

(1.) Mammalia.—A plaster cast of the skull of *Pælæolemur Betillei*, Delf. Figured and described in the Actes Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, vol. 29. 1873, pl. 5. The original specimen is from the Quaternary Phosphates of Lime, in the Department of Lot, France. Presented by Monsieur Delfortrie.

Four molar teeth of a Bovine animal, found in gravel at an elevation of 5,600 feet above the sea, in New Grenada, S. America. Presented by H. J. C. Williams, Esq.

Skull of a Mammal (*Prorastomus sirenoïdes*, Owen), from the Island of Jamaica. The specimen figured and described in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, vol. xi., 1855, p. 541, pl. 15. Presented by Professor Owen, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

Cast of the skull of *Halitherium Canhami*, Flower, from the Suffolk Crag. Described and figured in the Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc., vol. xxx., p. 1, pl. 1, figs. 1 to 5. Presented by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

A series of 35 specimens of Marsupial remains, including characteristic parts of *Diprotodon* and *Nototherium*, together with various species of Kangaroos; from Queensland, Australia. Presented by Dr. George Bennett, F.L.S., &c.

A radius, and part of a lower jaw of *Diprotodon Australis*, Owen; from the Newer Tertiary deposits, New South Wales. Presented by W. L. H. Gipps, Esq.

Right maxillary bone, and teeth of a full grown *Sthenurus Atlas*, Owen; from South Australia. Specimens figured and described by Professor Owen, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1873, vol. 164, pl. 24, figs. 4 to 6. Presented by Professor Owen, F.R.S., &c.

Considerable

Considerable portions of both upper and lower jaws of *Homalodontotherium Cunninghami*, Flower; showing the upper and lower molar teeth. From the bank of the River Gallegos, on the West Coast of Patagonia. Described by Professor Flower, F.R.S., in the Phil. Trans. of the Royal Society, vol. 164, part 1, 1874, p. 173. The teeth figured in plate 16. Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, through Dr. Cunningham, Naturalist to H. M. S. "Nassau."

(2.) Reptilia.—Three portions of a slab of Kimmeridge clay, containing vertebræ and ribs of *Plesiosaurus brachyspondylus*, Hulke; figured and described in the Quarterly Journal of the Geolog. Soc., 1870, vol. 26, pl. 41, figs. 7, 8, and 9. Presented by J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., F.G.S.

Lower jaw and vertebræ of *Plesiosaurus*, and vertebræ of *Ichthyosaurus*; from the Lias Presented by Professor Owen, F.R.S., &c.

A new and undescribed Chelonian, from the Purbeck Beds, Swanage. Presented by J. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A.

Vertebræ and other parts of an *Ichthyosaurus*, from the Kimmeridge Clay, Swindon, Wilts. Presented by Henry Farnby Mills, Esq.

A considerable portion of the skeleton of small species of *Dicynodon*, from Sneeuwberg, Cape Colony. Presented by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., &c.

Remains of a Gigantic Dinosaurian Reptile (*Omosaurus armatus*, ow.), showing many of the vertebræ, the pelvis, limb and feet bones, &c. From the Kimmeridge Clay, Swindon, Wilts. Presented by the Directors of the Swindon Brick and Tile Company.

(3.) Pisces.—Three specimens of Fish-remains, from a "Bone bed," probably Devonian, at Lynmouth, North Devon.

An extensive series of Fish remains, from the Transition Beds, and Devonian, in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. This collection has additional value since it contains numerous specimens which are figured and described by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, vol. 13; and by Mr. E. Ray Lankester, in his Monograph of the Old Red Sandstone Fishes, in the Palæontographical Society's Publications for 1868. Presented by Robert Lightbody, Esq., F.G.S.

A specimen of *Aspidorhynchus Comptoni*, Agassiz, contained in a nodule from a cretaceous deposit in the Province Piauhy, Brazil. Presented by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., &c.

A plaster cast of the jaws, with the teeth, of *Streblodus oblongus*, Agassiz. The original, in the collection of the Earl of Enniskillen, is from Armagh. Presented by the Earl of Enniskillen, F.R.S.

A specimen of *Hypturus Bainii*, Owen MSS., from the Trias, Sneeuwberg, South Africa. Presented by the Trustees of the Albany Museum, Cape of Good Hope.

Thirteen teeth of *Diplodus gibbosus*, Agassiz, from the Shale Coal Measures, Longton, Staffordshire. Presented by John Ward, Esq.

I. *By Donation.*—B. Invertebrata.

A series of slabs of Cretaceous limestone, from the Lebanon, containing specimens of a minute crustacean (*Palæmon* sp. nov.) Presented by the Hon. Robert Marsham, F.G.S.

Two *Choanites* from the Chalk of Margate. Presented by John W. Wetherell, Esq.

Portions of *Bourgueticrinus* from the Chalk of Gravesend, and a *Nautilus* from the London clay. Presented by Nathaniel Wetherell, Esq., F.G.S.

A new species of *Phacops* from the Devonian of South Africa. Presented by E. J. Dunn, Esq.

The type-specimens of *Erinnys venulosa* from the Menevian of St. David's, S. Wales; and a new star-fish from the upper Ludlow rock, Leintwardine. Presented by Robert Lightbody, Esq., F.G.S.

A slab of "Burdie House" limestone from a quarry west of Burntisland. Presented by W. Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S.

Specimen of *Scutella* from the Tertiary formation, Blanche Town, Murray River, Australia. Presented by the Baron von Müller, F.R.S.

Specimens of *Rhabdomeson gracile*, Phil. sp. from the Carboniferous limestone, Beith, Ayrshire; and of *Polypora tuberculata*, Prout; from near Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Presented by Professor Dr. Young, F.R.S., and Mr. John Young, F.G.S.

Twenty specimens of *Calostylis denticulata* from the Upper Silurian, Wisby, Isle of Gotland. Presented by Dr. Gustav Lindström.

Nummulites, Echinoderms, and cast of a large turbinated shell, from the Eocene Tertiary limestone, Mokattam Quarries, Cairo. Presented by E. T. Rogers, Esq.

Two specimens of *Mecocheirus* from the Kimmeridge clay, Boulogne-sur-Mer. Presented by John E. H. Peyton, Esq., F.G.S.

A series of Tertiary fossils from the Sinaitic Peninsula (collected by Mr. Milne during his journey, with Dr. Beke, in search of the *true Sinai*); also a series of fossils from the Mokattam Quarries, near Cairo. Presented by John Milne, Esq., F.G.S.

II. *By Purchase.*—A. VERTEBRATA.

(1.) Mammalia.—A very extensive collection of Pleistocene Mammalian remains from the Fluviatile deposit of "Brick earth" in the Valley of the Thames at Ilford, Essex, being the entire Museum of Sir Antonio Brady, Knt., J.P., F.G.S., and consisting of upwards of 900 specimens. They comprise portions of the skeletons of the following animals:—The Fossil Lion (*Felis spelæa*, Goldfuss), Fox (*Canis vulpes*, Briss.), and a species of Bear, together with Elephant, Rhinoceros, Horse, Hippopotamus, Deer, Bison, and Ox remains.

Of Elephant remains there are nearly 300 specimens, including tusks, molar teeth, portions of skulls and lower jaws, and other parts of the skeleton. Some few of these are referable to the *Elephas antiquus*, Falconer; the remainder appertain to the *Elephas primigenius*, or Mammoth; a series of great scientific interest, since it comprises teeth, jaws, limb-bones, and other parts, of a large number of individuals showing the conditions of these parts at the different ages of the animal, from the extremely young Mammoth, to very aged individuals.

The Rhinoceros remains appertain to three species, namely, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, Owen, represented by a skull and lower jaw (figured in the Geological Magazine for September 1874), and numerous other parts; the *Rhinoceros megarhinus*, and the *R. tichorhinus*. The *Equus fossilis*, of Meyer, is well represented by numerous teeth and bones. Amongst the ruminant Mammalia is a considerable portion of the skull, with the horns complete, of a full-grown Bison; numerous remains of a gigantic species of Ox (*Bos giganteus*, Owen MSS.), including a nearly perfect skull with the horns. The Deer remains are referred to two species, the Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) being one of them; besides which there are parts of the Irish Elk (*Megaceros hibernicus*).

The value of this collection is much enhanced by an excellent catalogue of its contents which accompanies it. This Catalogue was prepared for Sir Antonio Brady by Mr. William Davies, and has been perfected by an "introduction" by Sir Antonio Brady.

A second important series of British Mammalian remains, the Collection of Mr. J. J. Owles of Great Yarmouth. The specimens were procured by the "Trawlers" on the East Coast, and especially off the Dogger Bank, and are, most of them, in a good state of preservation. In this Collection is a nearly perfect skull of the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, apparently unique as a British example; besides which are numerous Elephant remains, including some well-preserved tusks, bones, teeth, &c., and remains of Horse, Ox, Stags, Irish Elk, Reindeer, Hyæna, Wolf, Walrus, Beaver, &c.

A skull of a Bison (imperfect), and jaws of other ruminants, from the Pleistocene of Erith.

A molar tooth of a Mastodon from the Red Crag, Suffolk; together with molar teeth of *Elephas*, *Sus*, *Bos*, and *Cervus*; a tooth of *Physeter*; tooth of *Balænodon* and 11 other Mammalian remains from the Suffolk Crag.

Tusk of *Trichecodon Huxleyi*, Lankester. The specimen figured and described in the Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc. 1865, Vol. XXI., p. 226, pl. 10.

Three remains of *Anoplotherium*, and a jaw of *Palæotherium medium*, from the Eocene, of Montmatre, Paris.

Two Mammalian bones from the Eocene, Isle of Wight.

Lower jaw of *Spalacotherium tricuspidens*, Owen, from the Purbeck, Swanage, Dorset. The specimen figured and described in the Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc. Vol. X. p. 426.

(2.) Aves.—An almost complete skeleton of the largest of the extinct birds of New Zealand (*Dinornis maximus*, Owen), standing nine feet in height; obtained (in exchange for a cast of the *Megatherium*), from the Museum of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.

(3.) Reptilia.—A Fossil Turtle, from the London Clay, Isle of Sheppey.

A leg-bone, two vertebræ, and three other bones of *Iguanodon* from the Greensand and Wealden, Isle of Wight.

Bones of *Scelidosaurus*, from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

A Saurian bone, from the Muschelkalk of Baireuth.

Eight Reptilian remains, from the Coal Measures, Newsham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(4.) Pisces.—Fourteen fish-remains from the Suffolk Crag.

A slab with fish-remains, from the Lebanon.

A Lepidotus, from the Purbeck, Swanage, Dorset.

Thirty fish-remains, from the Kimmeridge Clay, near Weymouth.

Twenty fish-remains, from the Coal Measures, Newsham and Airdrie, including the united series of cranial plates of *Ctenodus* figured and described in Barkas' Manual of Coal Measure Palæontology, p. 113; Atlas, pl. X., fig. 244.

II. *By Purchase.*—B. INVERTEBRATA.

1 Crustacean from the Red Crag of Boyton.
1 *Hoploparia Saxbyi* from the Greensand of the Isle of Wight.
1 *Bellinurus* from Coal Measures, Dudley.
15 Trilobites from the Wenlock Shale, Dudley.

32 Trilobites

32 Trilobites from the Lower Silurian, Dolgelly, etc.
1 *Temnechinus globosus*, Forbes, from Coralline Crag, Oxford.
12 Remains of *Bourgueticrinus*, etc., from the Chalk, Merstham and Gravesend.
20 Echinoderms from the Neocomian of Tealby, Lincolnshire.
4 Slabs of a new species of *Ophiura* from the Oxfordian of Weymouth.
12 Specimens of *Pygaster, Clypeus*, etc., from the Inferior Oolite and Upper Lias, Leckhampton.
A remarkably fine series of Crinoids from the Lower Carboniferous Series, Burlington, Iowa, U.S.A., containing examples of 31 genera, and 138 species, and comprising 290 specimens, many of them in a most beautiful and perfect state of preservation, and illustrating points in the anatomy of the Crinoidea never before seen in this country.
10 Crinoids from the Wenlock Limestone, Dudley.
13 Polyzoa from the Suffolk Crag.
1 Polyzoon from the Chalk, Gravesend.
41 Polyzoa from the Zechstein (Permian) formation of Gera.
1 *Siphonia* from the Chalk of Surrey.
3 Sections of Sponges in Flint from the Chalk of the Isle of Wight.
56 Types of Foraminifera, etc., from the Zechstein (Permian), of Gera.
A fine slab of *Eozoon Canadense* from the Laurentian of Canada.

Fossil Plants.

6 Specimens of Fossil Wood from the Crag of Suffolk.
7 Remains of *Araucarites, Zamia, Odontopteris*, etc., from the Lias of Lyme Regis.
48 Plant-remains from the Zechstein (Permian), of Gera.
8 Coal Plants from Dudley Coalfields, etc.
The total acquisitions during the past year are as follows:—

Vertebrata - - - - - - - -	1,490
Invertebrata - - - - - - - -	1,557
Plantæ - - - - - - - -	56
Total - - -	3,103

Geo. R. Waterhouse.

Department of Mineralogy.

The additions to the Collection of Minerals during the past year have been valuable rather than numerous. The number of specimens acquired being 814, and they have been catalogued, labelled and placed in the collection. Much of the work of the Department has been given to the minute examination and assortment of the rocks in the Collection, and for the study of these, sections for the microscope have been made, latterly by the hands of the staff itself. A large collection of rocks from Sweden, and Collections from Scotland, and from the volcanic regions of the Mediterranean, have also been minutely examined, and selections made from them.

The Meteorites have been re-arranged: alterations have been made in the cases containing them for the exclusion of the dust, and new fittings, with an arrangement for desiccating the air, have been introduced into them. To about 2,000 of the specimens in the Reserve Collection, the localities have been attached wherever research has enabled this to be done; a work needing careful elaboration. About one-half of that portion of the collection is now completed.

The embodiment in one single catalogue, arranged under the heads of the Mineral species, of all the specimens distributed through the volumes of the General Catalogue, has occupied all the time that could be spared on it during the past three years, and only a portion of one volume and an index remain now to be completed. With the year 1875, by the aid of this catalogue, a new and complete catalogue of the whole collection, with descriptions of the crystalline forms, and with analyses of important specimens, will be commenced.

The decomposed brecciated rock in which the diamonds are met with in South Africa, has been investigated, and various minerals that occur in it have been separated and determined, and have been analysed. A method for the analysis of Phosphate of Iron and Alumina in cases where only small quantities could be provided for analysis, was much needed: a satisfactory means of performing such analysis has been worked out by Dr. Flight in the laboratory, and the complete analysis of Andrewsite has been effected by this new method.

The more important acquisitions of the year are the following:—

By Presentation:—

From A. R. Endrès, Esq., Native Gold, finely disseminated in quartz, Acosta mine, Costa Rica.

From Spencer G. Perceval, Esq., F.G.S, Molybdenite, with iron pyrites in the hornblendic

blendic granite of Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire; a series of small Agates from the "Bunter" pebble-bed near Lichfield, Staffordshire; Celestine, Clifton, near Bristol; and a globular felsite from a boulder near Old Cleeve Church, West Somerset.

From T. Davies, Esq., F.G.S., Rock Crystal enclosing acicular crystals of Rutile and casts of vermicular crystals of Chlorite, from Minas Geraes, Brazil.

From Thomas W. Eady, Esq., a polished Cat's-Eye, Orange River, South Africa.

From John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., specimens of Beauxite, Beaux, Bouches du Rhône, France.

From D. L. Mundy, Esq., specimens of Siliceous Sinter, from the Geysers and Hot Springs of Rota Mohana, New Zealand.

From M. Gustave Lehmann, through Robert Bunch, Esq., H. M. Minister at Bogotá; two large detached crystals of Parisite, Muzo, Santa Fé de Bogotá, New Granada.

From S. Sharp, Esq., F.G.S., Allophane, and specimens of Ironstone replacing shells, from the Oolite, near Northampton.

From William Butt, Esq., Scolecite in long diverging crystals, sprinkled with limpid crystals of Apophyllite, Syhadree Mountains, Bombay.

From the Rev. Greville Chester, specimens of Lapis Lazuli, Turquoise, Emerald, and Amazonstone found in Egypt.

From J. M. Blake, Esq., Wulfenite in large thin transparent tables, Tecoma mine, Lucin district, Utah, U. S. A.

From H. Poole, Esq., F.G.S., Argentiferous Anglesite, Arizona district, Colorado River, U. S. A.

From G. W. Muir, Esq., Copal enclosing small beetles, West Africa.

From Col. Richard L. Maury, a block of Splint Coal, Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, U. S. A.

From William Vicary, Esq., F.G.S., 32 rock specimens from Devonshire.

From J. W. Judd, Esq., F.G.S., 80 specimens of rocks, principally from the Islands of Mull and Skye.

From Thomas Davies, Esq., F.G.S., 52 rock specimens from the Isle of Skye, and various other localities in Scotland.

By purchase and exchange:—

Specimens of Native Gold, from various localities in Queensland, Australia, by exchange from Richard Daintree, Esq., F.G.S.

Native Gold in quartz, Butt Co., California, U. S. A., a section of a pebble with veins of solid gold; a series of crystals of Diamond lying in the decomposed rock in which they are found at the diamond-fields of South Africa; and Native Sulphur, in remarkably fine crystals, from Girgenti, Sicily.

Fine Blende in dolomite from the Binnenthal, Rhônethal, Switzerland; large cubo-octahedron of Galena, Neudorf, Hartz; fine Stromeyerite in large though indistinct crystals, Sombrerete, Mexico; specimens of Metacinnabarite in semi-opal, Lake Co., California, U. S. A.; Bismuth Glance, Sorato, Bolivia; Bournonite, Horhausen, Nassau; Enargite, Willis Gulch, Colorado, U. S. A.; Pyrargyrite, Freiberg, Saxony; and specimens of Jordanite in remarkable crystals, with a series of the minerals peculiar to the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

Fine cubes of green fluor curiously eroded, from the Oehrli, Appenzell, Switzerland; an octohedron of rose-fluor from the Göschenen-Alp, Switzerland; fluor with blende on chlorite, Trevannance mine, St. Agnes, Cornwall; with copper pyrites from near Redruth, Cornwall; and from Beeralston, Devonshire.

A large deep yellow Sapphire, facetted; a colourless Sapphire, also facetted; a bright little facetted specimen of Hyacinth from Ceylon; a large crystal of Kibdelophane from Krageröe, Norway; specimens of Precious Opal, associated with ferruginous sands and Jaspar, Baracoo River, Queensland, Australia; one of them a cut specimen remarkable for its fire and the dark colour of the matrix; Precious Opal with native gold, Czerwenicza, Hungary; and a very large cavernous mass of botryoidal pale Sard, from India.

A large specimen of Alstonite, Bromley Hill, near Alston, Cumberland; a very fine Chessylite, Chessy, Dep. du Rhône, France; and Pearl-spar pseudomorphous after a scalenohedron of calcite, Schemnitz, Hungary.

Apophyllites, Bergen Hill, New Jersey, U. S. A., and the Syhadree Mountains, Bombay; and fine specimens of Scolecite, Stilbite and Heulandite from the same locality; the same, together with Natrolite, Calcite, Prehnite and Datholite, from Bergen Hill, New Jersey, U. S. A.; amygdules of Natrolite, Aussig, Bohemia; cut crystal of Andalusite from Brazil; a fine dark-yellow facetted Topaz: group of crystals of Lievrite, Rio la Marina, Elba; a crystal of Beryl, Bahia; Annite from Rockport, Massachusetts, U. S. A.; Serpentine pseudomorphous after crystals of Hornblende, Phillipstown, Putnam Co., New York, U. S. A.; Steatite, after large crystals of Quartz, Göpfersgrün, Wunsiedel, Bavaria; and Carpholite, Wippra, Hartz.

Specimens of Cuproscheelite, from Kern Co., California, U. S. A.; and of Hübnerite, from the Mammoth district, Nevada, U. S. A.

Large crystal of Barytes, Courtada, Auvergne; and fine specimens of Suzannite and Lanarkite, from Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

Specimens of Ludwigite (a magnesioferric borate), from Morawicza, Banat, Hungary; and of Sussexite, from Franklin, Sussex Co., New Jersey, U. S. A.

Very

Very fine grouped crystals of bright red and of pale Roselite in a cavernous quartz and chalcedonic matrix; and specimens of Walpurgite and of Zeunerite, all from the White Hart Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony; fine Cuprouranites and Calcouranites, near Redruth, Cornwall, and Wiserine from the grey gneiss of the upper part of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

Nevil Story-Maskelyne.

Department of Botany.

The work of incorporating plants in the General Herbarium has been actively carried on during the past year. In its progress, the following Natural Orders have been greatly increased, and more or less completely re-arranged: *Dilleniaceæ*, *Magnoliaceæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, *Berberideæ*, *Cruciferæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, *Saxifragaceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Labiatæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Scrophularineæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Marantaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Cyperaceæ*, *Gramineæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Filices*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*.

The following collections have been either entirely or in part incorporated in the General Herbarium. The plants of Aden, the Somali Country, and Zanzibar, collected by Dr. Hildebrandt; of Madagascar, by Hilsenberg, Bojer, and Thompson; of Mauritius, by Aublet and Roxburgh; of Asia Minor, by Kotschy; of India, by Hooker and Thomson; of the Himalayas, by Strachey and Winterbottom; of Hong Kong, by the Rev. James Lamont; of Japan, by Hughes; of North America, by Sir John Richardson; and of South America, by Ruiz and Pavon.

The principal acquisitions of the past year have been the additions made to the cryptogamic collections. Some of these deserve special notice. A large series of Lichens has been obtained from the Herbarium of Dr. Nylander, of Paris; and the extensive Lichen Herbarium of Isaac Carroll has been purchased, consisting of more than 4,000 specimens, and 260 original drawings; this is especially rich in Irish specimens, containing many that are rare, and some that are unique, besides a large exotic collection of specimens from Schærer, Hepp, and Nylander.

But the most important acquisition is the Moss Herbarium of the late William Wilson, of Warrington, the remaining portion of which was purchased from his executors during the year. Mr. Wilson had devoted his life to the study of Mosses, was the author of the standard work on "British Mosses," and of numerous memoirs on exotic species. His extensive Herbarium contains the type specimens of those various works, and it abounds in original drawings prepared with singular accuracy, and with manuscript notes of great critical value. It consists of a collection of British Mosses and *Jungermannieæ*, as well as a collection of foreign specimens of these two Orders. The British Herbarium is accompanied with an extensive correspondence with Muscologists, and includes numerous authentic specimens from Dawson Turner, Th. Taylor, Sir William Hooker, and other authors of species.

Mr. Wilson's Herbarium of foreign Mosses contains type specimens from the Herbaria of Montagne, Bruch, Schimper, Angström, Mougeot, Zetterstedt, Hooker, Arnott, the Paris Museum, &c. Besides this Herbarium there are many separate collections, of which the following may be specified:—The sets of Mosses employed by Wilson in preparing the descriptions of Drummond's Mosses of the Southern United States; of Captain Sir J. C. Ross's Antarctic Expedition; and of Seemann's Voyage of the "Herald." Collections from Europe by Schimper, Bartsch, Bruch, Gottsche, Mougeot, Nestler, Angström, Zetterstedt, Spruce, Carroll, &c.; from Asia, by Wallich, Wight, Strachey, Winterbottom, Blake, Gough, Gardner, Hooker, Thomson, Walker, Junghuhn, &c.; from Africa, by Zeyher (Cape of Good Hope), Bové (Algiers), Vogel (the Niger Expedition), Salwey (Madeira), Webb and Lemann (Canary Isles); from New Zealand, by Colenso, Bolton, Sinclair, Bidwill, Joliffe, Knight, Buchanan, &c.; from Tasmania, by Gunn, Lyall, Oldfield, &c.; from the Pacific Isles, by Beechey and Bidwill; from North America, by Parker, Johnstone, Nuttall, Lea, Sullivant, Greene, Scouler, Tainturier, &c.; from Jamaica, by McFadyen, Purdie, Wilson, and McNab; from New Granada, by Purdie; Peru, by Matthews and Cuming; Brazil, by Gillies, Mund, and Douglas; Cape Horn, by Davies; and Terra del Fuego, by Darwin. The exotic *Jungermannieæ* contain specimens from Dr. Taylor of the species of Sir J. C. Ross's Antarctic Voyage, described by him; from Sullivant, Drummond, Jameson, and others.

In addition to the important Cryptogamic acquisitions now specified, the following are the principal additions to the collections of the Department during the year 1874:—

I.—*To the Herbarium.*

a. General Herbarium.

Phanerogamia.

506 species collected on the Island of Hong Kong, and presented by the Rev. Jas. Lamont.

240 species from Southern Europe; collected by Rugel.

264 species from Zanzibar; collected by Dr. Hildebrandt.
300 „ Malta; collected by J. F. Duthie, Esq.
100 „ the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg; collected by Meinshausen.
133 „ Russia; collected by Golde.
250 „ Brisbane, Queensland; collected by A. Dietrich; purchased from the Godeffroy Museum.
24 species from Spitzbergen; collected by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.
82 „ the Falkland Islands; collected and presented by T. Havers, Esq.

Cryptogamia.

209 species of Ferns from Samoa, Tonga, and Viti; purchased from the Godeffroy Museum.
20 species of Cryptogams from the Falkland Islands; collected and presented by Captain Abbott.
40 species of Hepaticæ; prepared by Rabenhorst.
24 „ Mosses from Queensland.
213 „ Lichens; presented by Dr. Weddell of Poitiers.
150 „ Lichens from the Tyrol; collected and named by Dr. Arnold.
30 „ „ Samoa and Tonga.
40 „ Algæ; prepared by Rabenhorst.
90 „ European Fungi; collected by Kretschmeir.
100 „ Fungi; prepared by Rabenhorst.
400 „ „ collected and named by Thumen.
100 „ Ascomycetes; prepared and named by Rehm.
50 „ Discomycetes from the Herbarium of M. C. Cooke.

b. British Herbarium.

Phanerogamia.

An extensive Herbarium of the plants of North Lancashire, enumerated in Miss E. Hodgson's Flora of that district; presented by Miss Hodgson.
50 species of Hertfordshire plants; collected by R. A. Pryor, Esq.

Cryptogamia.

A large collection of Irish Mosses, purchased from Isaac Carroll.
Several species of Sphagnum, from Dr. Braithwaite.
450 species of Lichens, from the Rev. J. M. Crombie.
A series of Lichens; collected by the late W. Wilson.
100 species of Fungi; collected by M. C. Cooke.
60 species of Fungi; collected by W. W. Saunders, Esq.
A series of Fungi; collected by the late W. Wilson.

II.—*To the Structural Series.*

a. Fruit Collection.

A large collection of the Fruits and Foliage of the *Coniferæ*; formed by Andrew Murray, Esq.
An extensive general collection of Fruits, especially rich in Fruits of *Palmæ*, *Proteaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Coniferæ*, and *Gramineæ*, formed by W. W. Saunders, Esq.
Fruits of *Hancornia* from Sen. F. A. C. Cordoza.
Specimens of Fruits of *Lecythis*, *Cinnamodendron*, *Canella*, &c., from J. Miers, Esq.
A collection of Fruits from Hong Kong; collected and presented by the Rev. Jas. Lamont.

b. General Collection.

The stem of a *Phœnix* from Travancore.
3 stems of Tree-ferns from Jamaica.
3 stems of *Cyathea* from South Africa.
Stems of *Alsophila armata*, Pr., and *Cyathea arborea*, Sm., from Jamaica, and portions of the stems of two Palms; presented by the President and Council of the Geological Society.
2 trunks of *Cycas media*, R. Br., from Australia.
Specimens of injuries done to various woods; presented by Professor T. Rupert Jones.
Specimens of injured Myrtle; presented by M. Moggridge, Esq.
170 preparations illustrating the structure and fructification of British Fungi; prepared by M. C. Cooke.

III.—*To the Fossil Series.*

Specimens of *Dadoxylon* found near Leicester; presented by James Plant, Esq.
25 species of Plants from the Carboniferous rocks of N. America.

17 specimens

17 specimens of *Dadoxylon* and other Fossil Plants from the Carboniferous rocks of Lancashire.

3 specimens of Coniferous wood from the Tertiary rocks of Greenland; presented by Ed. Whymper, Esq.

Specimen of a Fossil Fern stem from Queensland; presented by R. Daintree, Esq.

3 Fruits from the London Clay; presented by Jas. Wright, Esq., F.G.S.

A collection of Fossil Plants from New Zealand, Scotland, &c.; presented by Dr. Lauder Lindsay.

The number of visits paid during the year to the Herbarium for scientific inquiry or research was 1,266. The following foreign botanists may be specified as having used the Herbarium in prosecuting their various studies:—Professor Strasburger, of Jena; Professor Reichenbach, of Hamburg; Professor Caruel, of Pisa; Dr. Schweinfurth, of Cairo; and Dr. Farlow, of America. Of British botanists, the following may be specified:—Mr. J. Miers, Dr. M. T. Masters, Professor Lawson, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Mr. D. Hanbury, Dr. Braithwaite, the Rev. J. M. Crombie, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. M. C. Cooke, Mr. A. W. Bennett, Mr. Leo Grindon, Mr. B. D. Jackson, Rev. W. W. Newbould, Mr. R. A. Pryor.

William Carruthers.

Department of Prints and Drawings.

Considerable progress has been made with the third volume of the Printed Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings; all the works of Hogarth have been described, and the allusions in which they abound exhaustively explained; in this respect the Catalogue will probably leave nothing to be done, and will represent Hogarth completely. The Catalogue of other works is practically finished up to the year 1743, including many hundreds of entries; and numerous later examples have also been described. This volume will probably be ready for publication about the middle of the current year.

In consequence of the large number of additional titles required to be written for prints which had previously escaped notice, or been only recently acquired, the publication of the first volume of the Printed Catalogue of Prints and Drawings illustrating events in English History has been delayed beyond the time originally anticipated; but the whole of the MS. is now fairly in the hands of the printer, and it will be issued in a few months. One thousand and sixty-three full titles have been written for the same during the year.

All the prints after Italian masters published in series, such as galleries, hitherto collected in the department, but not accessible until now for want of space, have been divided to harmonize with Lanzi's classification of local schools, and sorted prior to their final arrangement according to subjects, in eighty-four portfolios; the prints in each school being temporarily arranged in alphabetical order to simplify reference to them under the masters' names, of which an Index has been prepared, giving references to the cases in which the portfolios are placed.

The general collection of fine specimens of the works of English engravers in mezzotinto has been arranged in chronological order, in twenty-six volumes; so that, including the works of John Smith, Thomas Frye, Richard Earlom, James Ward, William Say, Charles Turner, David Lucas, Samuel Cousins, and J. Richardson Jackson, which are in separate sets of volumes, and had for the most part been arranged previously, the whole series now consists of fifty-three volumes. A full descriptive Catalogue of the entire collection has been prepared, giving references to the positions of all the prints described.

The collection of specimens of the works of foreign engravers in mezzotinto has been arranged in two portfolios; an alphabetical Index has been prepared of the names, and also a chronological one.

The fine series of prints from Raffaelle's frescoes in the Loggie of the Vatican, engraved by G. Volpato and G. Ottaviani, and coloured by the former artist, which was purchased at the sale of the Marquis of Salamanca, has been arranged in three large solander cases.

The prints and etchings described in the second volume of the Printed Catalogue of Satirical Prints have been arranged in five solander cases, the references and dates being printed in bistre on each mount.

The collection of prints after Sir Joshua Reynolds has been re-arranged in twelve volumes, and the references altered in the manuscript catalogue.

All the prints by Marc Antonio, recently acquired, have been mounted and incorporated, references to Bartsch and Ottley and the register being affixed to each; the collection is now increased to eleven cases.

Five of the old volumes, marked O 1, O 2, O 3, O 4, and O 5, containing one thousand and ninety-nine Foreign Portraits described in the inventory of the contents of the Print Room, made in 1837, have been broken up, and the portraits distributed.

The Drawings by masters of the French School, recently mounted, have been incorporated with the collection, thus increasing the number of cases.

The Drawings by masters of the English School, recently acquired, have been similarly treated.

A selection of the best and most interesting examples has been brought together from the collection of drawings by William Hilton, R.A., presented last year by Miss Tatlock, and deposited in a solander case.

The English etchings recently mounted have been incorporated in the temporary alphabetical arrangement.

The specimens of prints of ornaments recently mounted have been incorporated with the collection, and the new names have been added to the alphabetical index.

The Catalogue of the Books of Prints, formerly contained in one volume, has been broken up, and the titles incorporated with those recently written; the whole, to the number of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-three, have been again pasted down on cartridge paper, so as to form three volumes similar to those of the carbonic catalogue in the Library.

One hundred and one sheets have been written of the first portion of the catalogue of portraits, historical prints, costumes, &c., contained in the illustrated copy of Madame de Sévigné's Letters, namely, that of the portraits D—LA.

Drawings, carbon photographs, and choice prints have been mounted on sunk boards, to preserve them from injury by friction, to the number of seven hundred and ninety-one; other examples of less value, to the number of two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine, have been mounted in the ordinary manner; and in all cases the names and references have been printed in bistre on the mounts.

Eight hundred and ninety-eight titles have been prepared for the Catalogue of foreign portraits.

Three hundred and fifty for the Catalogue of prints after foreign masters.

Forty-eight for the Catalogue of books of prints.

Thirty-seven for the Catalogue of pamphlets on Art subjects in the Library of Reference.

And one thousand three hundred and thirteen for the Catalogues of English and foreign engravings in mezzotinto.

All the above titles have been duly incorporated, and the prints to which they refer arranged with their respective collections.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine titles have been prepared for, and incorporated in the Catalogue of English portraits, and the portraits themselves have been placed in their respective periods and classes, according to Bromley's arrangement.

Six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven articles have been entered in the register of purchases, presentations, and bequests.

Prints and drawings have been impressed with the Departmental stamp and register marks, to the number of nine thousand one hundred and thirty-nine.

The following acquisitions, 11,381 in number, have been made during the past year:—

By Presentation; 2,381 examples:—

A collection of drawings of ancient architecture, furniture, iron work, stained glass, and tiles, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen in number, mounted in thirteen folio and eight quarto volumes, together with seventeen small sketch books; by the late William Twopeny; accompanied by a catalogue and an alphabetical index. Presented by Edward Twopeny, Esq.

"Elysium and Tartarus, or the State of Final Retribution," and "The Diagorides Victors at Olympia"; two large pen drawings by James Barry, R.A., for his pictures in the great room of the Society of Arts; also an etching from the principal group in the second of the above subjects; two states, printed on one sheet. Presented by J. Power Hicks, Esq.

Thirty-eight unpublished amateur etchings, by Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.; presented by himself.

Artist's proofs before letters of portraits of Lord Hatherley, Lord Muncaster, the Earl of Radnor, and John Faber, Esq.; engraved by John Richardson Jackson, Esq., and presented by him.

An important donation by J. Deffett Francis, Esq.; namely, eighty-two drawings, including a series of forty-seven slight, but highly interesting, sketches by William Blake, and also examples by W. Alexander, H. P. Bonington, J. Cristall, J. Scarlett Davis, W. De la Motte, H. Edridge, T. Hearne, Ozias Humphry, R.A., Malsphant, J. Matham, W. Muller, T. Rowlandson, P. Sandby, R.A., D. Serres, F. Tatham, F. Tayler, J. Varley, Watkeys, &c.; forty-eight portraits, after T. Gainsborough, Sir J. Reynolds, T. Rowlandson, Tomlinson, Woolaston, &c.; fifty-five prints after English masters, including examples after W. Blake, G. B. Cipriani, R.A., A. Cooper, R.A., G. Cooper, R. Cosway, R.A., A. W. Devis, T. Gainsborough, R.A., T. S. Goode, Gwinn, J. Hayter, C. R. Leslie, R.A., J. Martin, S. Rigaud, G. Romney, R.A., A. Walker, &c.; thirty-three prints after foreign masters, including examples after Bassano, N. Berchem, G. Cagnacci, G. da Carpi, H. Gravelot, Titian, P. de Witte, &c.; seventeen English etchings, by W. Blake, J. Crome, A. Kauffman, R.A., S. Prout, T. Rowlandson, W. Sherlock, and B. Wilson; five foreign etchings, by G. Poussin, G. B. Tiepolo, &c.; five English mezzotints, by R. Houston, S. W. Reynolds, and W. Ward, &c.

A portrait

A portrait of Felix Slade, Esq., drawn in chalks, by Mrs. Margaret Carpenter. Presented by William Carpenter, Esq.

A collection of one hundred and fifty-nine original sketches, illustrating the local antiquities of Etruria; also four tracings, fifty-five etchings and lithographs, and nine sketch books; all by S. James Ainsley, Esq., and bequeathed by him.

By Purchase.—The most important examples acquired by purchase have been selected from the fine collection formed by Hugh Howard, an eminent connoisseur, at the commencement of the last century; at his death, in 1737, the collection was removed to Ireland, where it remained without being in any way interfered with, until its sale, in two portions, in December 1873 and November 1874; from each division, previous to its sale, the Museum authorities were permitted to select whatever specimens were required for the department.

Italian School; 1,670 *Examples:—*

Drawings.—Profile head of an old man, highly finished in sepia, with a pen; by Leonardo da Vinci.

Thirty-eight designs for plate and furniture, by Giulio Romano, drawn in sepia with a brush; these form part of a numerous collection of similar works, some of which are in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, while others were already in the Print Room, having been acquired with the Payne Knight collection.

A frieze of marine gods, by Luca Cambiaso.

Other examples by Alessandro Algardi, Stefano Della Bella, Valerio Belli, Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, Lodovico Caracci, Polidoro da Caravaggio, Crescenzi, Paolo Farinato, Francesco Fernandi, Giorgione, Pietro Liberi, Benedetto Luti, Carlo Maratti, Antonio Pellegrini, Pietro de'Pietri, Mattia Preti, Lorenzo Sabatini, Francesco Salviati, Bartolommeo Schidone, Riccio da Siena, Lionello Spada, Agostino Tassi, Pietro Testa, and Gaspar Vanvitelli.

Etchings.—By Giuseppe d'Arpino, Alessandro Badiali, Giacomo Barri, Bonaventura Bisi, Giovanni Battista Bolognini, Agostino Caracci, Lodovico Caracci, Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione, Giovanni Battista de Cavalleri, Alberto Fontana, Battista Fontana, Giovanni Battista Galestruzzi, Giovanni Francesco Grimaldi, Marius Kartarus, Giovanni Lanfranco, Il Lucchese, Agostino Mitelli, Giuseppe Maria Mitelli, Orizonte, Sebastiano Orlandi, Parmigiano, Francesco Perrier, Lorenzo Pasinelli, Bartolommeo Passerotti, Ventura Salimbeni, Raffaello Sciaminossi, Pietro Stefanoni, Antonio Tempesta, and Giovanni Luigi Valesio.

Engravings.—An early Florentine print, probably by Leonardo da Vinci, representing a dragon seizing a lion; this is not described in any book of reference, or known to any modern collector, but there exists a drawing of the same subject, by Leonardo, in the Uffizi Gallery, and there is also a reversed copy by Zoan Andrea, which is described by Bartsch.

Four rare examples by Marc Antonio Raimondi, namely:—The Queen of Sheba, in an early state, before the plate was corroded; the Nativity, after Francia, one of the plates executed before Raimondi went to Rome; in an early state, before the nimbus over the heads of the Virgin and St. Joseph; St. Apollonia, one of the most beautiful of the little saints; and a curious counterproof of "La Cassolette," which is the only instance known of this mode of taking impressions by Marc Antonio.

Others by Cherubino Alberti, Andrea Andreani, Pietro Aquila, Pietro Santi Bartoli, Niccolo Beatrizet, Domenico Beccafumi, Giulio Bonasone, Giovanni Antonio da Brescia, Domenico Campagnola, Carlo Cesio, Bartolommeo Coriolano, Girolamo Ferroni, Battista Franco, Giovanni Girolamo Frezza, Diana Ghisi, Master of the Die, Andrea Procaccini, Marco da Ravenna, Martin Rota, Orazio de Sancti, Giovanni Battista Vanni, Agostino Veneziano, Enea Vico, Filippo Vasconi, Francesco Villamena, and Antonio Maria Zanetti.

German School; 596 *Examples:—*

Drawings.—A design for the hilt and sheath of a dagger, by Hans Holbein, made in Indian ink, with a fine brush, in his admirable and complete mode of execution; it is most elaborately enriched with arabesques of foliage, satyrs, male and female figures, &c., and is of exquisite draughtsmanship and superb design.

A finely drawn head of the Duke of Lauderdale, by Sir Peter Lely; spiritedly rendered in chalks, on buff paper.

Other examples by Prince Rupert and Virgil Solis.

Engravings.—A fine impression of St. Francis receiving the Stigmata; by Israel von Meckenen.

Two friezes, of great beauty and rarity, by Bartel Beham, the ablest of the little masters.

A brilliant impression, in the first state, of the portrait of William, Duke of Juliers; by Henry Aldegrever.

An undescribed print, representing figures seated near a tent, engraved in mezzotinto by Prince Rupert.

Other examples by Albrecht Altdorfer, Jost Amman, Jacob Binck, Hans Burgmair, Lucas Cranach, Urs Graf, Augustin Hirschvogel, Wenceslaus Hollar, Melchior Lorch, Matthew Merian, Master of the Monogram I. B., George Pencz, Hans Schauffelin, Adrian Schoonebeeck, Virgil Solis, Joseph Wagner, and Antony of Worms.

Dutch and Flemish Schools; 945 *Examples:—*

Drawings.—A study by Rembrandt for his etched portrait of Cornelius Sylvius, made in bistre, with a reed pen; freely and roughly treated.

A beautifully finished head, in three-quarters view, of a woman, wearing a high raised coif and pinner; by Lukas van Leyden; executed in sepia with a brush, lightly shaded and perfectly modelled.

Study by Van Dyck for the horse, in his well-known equestrian portrait of Charles I., now in the Louvre.

An early drawing of the Crucifixion; by Jan Swarts.

Other examples by Jan Bischop, Paul Bril, Antonie Van Dyck, Adam Elsheimer, Pieter van Lint, David Teniers, Jan van der Vaart, and Simon de Vlieger.

Etchings.—The set of War Horses, by Jan Hugtenburg; in an earlier state than that described by Bartsch.

Other examples by Pieter van der Banck, Ferdinand Bol, Adriaan van der Cabel, Adriaan van Diest, Frans Floris, Romeyn de Hooghe, Lukas Jordaens, Paul van Somer, Pieter Tillemans, Willem Unger, and Willem van de Velde, the younger.

Engravings.—By Robert van Audenaerde, Hendrik Bary, Pieter Van Bleeck, Abraham Bloemaert, Abraham Blooteling, Cornelis Bos, Dirk de Bry, Alaert Claas, Cornelis Cort, James Frey, Cornelis Galle, Philip Galle, Theodore Galle, Jan Gole, Hendrik Goltzius, Pieter van Gunst, Hendrik Hondius, Christoffel Jegher, Pieter de Jode, Pieter Lombart, Jan Saenredam, Pieter van Schuppen, Paul van Somer, Pieter Soutman, Jonas Suyderhoef, Jan van der Vaart, Wallerant Vaillant, Gerard Valck, Nicolaus Verkolje, Cornelis Visscher, Jan Visscher, Lukas Vorsterman, Arnold van Westerhout, and Jerome Wierix.

French School; 2,067 *Examples:—*

Drawings.—The sketch by Antoine Watteau, for his portrait of Bernard Baron, the engraver, sitting at a table before a window at work.

Other examples by Pierre Angelis, Martin Du Bois, and Louis Pierre Boitard.

Etchings.—By Andrieux, A. Appian, A. Balfourier, A. Ballin, Bernard Baron, C. Beauverie, M. Blairat, F. de Blois, F. Bonvin, A. de Boret, G. de Borromeo, Sebastian Bourdon, F. Brissot, Charles Le Brun, A. Brunet-Desbaines, Jacques Callot, C. Chaplin, T. Chauvel, Louis Cheron, G. Coindre, M. Corneille, Couturier, Etienne Delaune, A. Delauney, V. Delaye, E. Detaillé, G. Duseigneur, Feyen-Perrin, G. Doré, H. Dupray, H. de Gourcy, H. de Grandmaison, C. de Gravesande, V. Hamel, L. de la Hire, E. Hédouin, J. Hereau, Jongkind, M. Lalanne, A. Lalanze, A. Laneron, J. Laurens, A. Legros, Le Rat, L'Hermitte, L. Lowenstam, L. Mar, A. P. Martial, Philip Mercier, E. Millet, P. Montarlot, E. L. Montéfiore, E. Morin, J. Morin, E. Moyse, C. Nanteuil, Mademoiselle G. Miel, J. De Nittis, L. Paris, L. Petit, T. Pierdon, O. de Rochebrune, H. Saffrey, E. Selle, Soumy, A. Taiée, P. Teyssonnieres, P. Thomassin, Trimolet, J. Veyrassat, Claude Vignon, E. Yon, and P. Yvres.

Engravings.—By Benoit Audran, Gerard Audran, Jean Audran, Etienne Baudet, Nicolas Bazin, Nicolas Dauphin de Beauvais, Guillaume Chasteau, Louis de Chastillon, François Chereau, Louis Desplaces, Nicolas Dorigny, Pierre Drevet, Nicolas Dupuis, Gerard Edelinck, Benoit Farjat, Claude Gillot, Alexis François Girard, Bernard Lepicié, François de Louvemont, Jean Marot, Antoine Masson, Claude Mellan, Gabriel Perelle, Jean Pesne, Etienne Picart, Nicolas Poilly, Simon François Ravenet, Giles Rousselet, Gerard Scotin, Jean Simon, Louis Simoneau, Claudine Stella, and Nicolas Tardieu.

English School; 3,594 *Examples:—*

Drawings.—A series of four hundred and seventy-nine drawings in water colours, of remains of ancient buildings in London and its vicinity; by John Wykeham Archer.

Other examples by Francis Barlow, Hablot Knight Brown, Henry Edridge, Isaac Fuller, W. Harding, John Hoppner, R.A., Hugh Howard, Inigo Jones, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Marcellus Laroon, Isaac Oliver, Thomas Patch, Samuel William Reynolds, John Thomas Serres, Francis Philip Stephanoff, and Henry Trench.

Etchings and Lithographs.—A collection of three hundred and sixty-nine specimens of lithography, called originally polyautography, by all the most eminent painters in England, 1807—1816.

Other examples by Henry Alken, William Blake, Luke Clennell, S. Colman, Edward Davis, Henry Ffrench, Isaac Fuller, Richard Gaywood, Hugh Howard, Samuel Howitt, William Kent, Edward Kirkall, George Lambert, Thomas Landseer, William de la Motte, Francis Place, Jonathan Richardson, Thomas Rowlandson, Paul Sandby, R.A, James

James Seymour, Stephen Slaughter, E. P. Slocombe, E. Slocombe, F. Slocombe, John Smith, Sir James Thornhill, Francis Vivares, James Whistler, and Hamlet Winstanley.

Engravings.—An extremely interesting woodcut in three blocks, measuring $19 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and representing "The Ark Royal," the largest vessel in Queen Elizabeth's navy, and the flag-ship of Lord Howard of Effingham in the battles with the Armada; she carried fifty guns, and was of 800 tons burthen; in the woodcut she is represented as rigged with four masts, and carrying the admiral's standard at her gangway, thus continuing the custom, which obtained in ancient as well as mediæval times, of exhibiting the armorials of the warriors on board a vessel, on shields suspended at her sides; the Royal standard flies at her mainmast head; the Tudor rose is on a flag at the summit of her mizenmast, and a St. George's cross appears at her foremast truck. This woodcut, if it is of English origin, is one of the oldest works of the kind executed in this country.

A curious series of the works in chiaro-scuro by Edward Kirkall.

Portrait of "Mr. Harris acting Cardinal Wolsey," after Greenhill, by John Smith; of this print only one other impression is known, which is cut to an oval, and is preserved in the Pepys Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

Other examples by J. C. Armytage, Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A., James Basire, Isaac Becket, William Bond, Alexander Browne, John Dixon, Reginald Elstracke, John Faber, William Faithorne, James Fittler, James Heath, William Holl, Edward Lutterel, W. Ridgway, William Ridley, H. Roberts, John Smith, William Skelton, Joseph Constantine Stadler, Lumb Stocks, R.A., Richard Thompson, George Vertue, George White, Robert White, and Robert Williams.

George William Reid.

British Museum,
10 April 1875.

J. Winter Jones,
Principal Librarian.

AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BRITISH MUSEUM (SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS), for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1875; Number of Persons admitted, Progress of Arrangement; &c.

(*Mr. Spencer Walpole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1875.

148.

Under 4 *oz.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (FRESCOES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1875;—*for*,

COPY of "REPORT of a COMMITTEE, consisting of Viscount *Hardinge*, Sir *William Boxall*, R.A., *E. M. Ward*, Esq., R.A., *G. Richmond*, Esq., R.A., and *G. F. Watts*, Esq., R.A., appointed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to inquire into the Condition of the FRESCOES by *D. Maclise*, R.A., in the ROYAL GALLERY at the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT."

My Lord, House of Lords, 18 December 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Committee appointed by your Lordship to inquire into the deterioration of the Maclise Paintings met this morning, and proceeded to examine the paintings themselves.

During this investigation information was afforded to them by Mr. Ward, a member of the Committee, to the effect that the Silica Glazing had been copiously applied to one half of the painting, whilst in the case of the remaining half it had been much more sparingly used, Mr. Ward having been an eye-witness of the operation. The result was so far apparent that, whilst on the right half of the painting the efflorescence was almost general, that on the left half was very partial, and scarcely to be distinguished by the naked eye.

Inferences might, in the opinion of the Committee, be fairly drawn from this fact, that the deterioration may be due to external influences. It is further to be remarked that a small portion of the efflorescence, removed by means of a silk handkerchief three months ago by Sir William Boxall, is no longer visible, whilst on the present occasion Mr. Richmond was successful in removing the bloom from a few inches of the painting by the same simple process.

The Committee are inclined to infer from the above results that much may be done in this way to remove the general appearance of deterioration which the painting presents, and they would recommend that, previous to any further experiments being tried, the injured parts be operated upon by the above simple process, a certain time being allowed for testing the result at this period of the year, when damp and other changes of atmosphere are especially prevalent.

They would recommend that this operation should be commenced at once. Should the result be unsatisfactory, it may then be a question whether any, and what, further experiments should be tried; and in such a case it might be desirable to have chemical evidence on the subject. The Committee have to request your Lordship to take the following resolutions into your consideration, which they have unanimously agreed to:—

It was moved by Sir William Boxall, R.A., and seconded by Mr. Rich mond, R.A.,—

1st. That it is desirable that the Committee be authorised to remove the efflorescence on the Waterloo Painting by the simple process of using a cambric or silk pocket-handkerchief, a certain period of time being allowed to elapse before any further experiment be tried.

2ndly. That Sir W. Boxall and Mr. Ward, being unable to undertake such a duty, Mr. Richmond's offer to superintend the process be accepted, with the best thanks of the Committee.

3rdly. That Mr. Richmond, in such a contingency, be permitted to select a competent manipulator, who would operate under his immediate supervision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hardinge*, Chairman.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.,
First Commissioner of Works.

Royal Gallery, House of Lords,
3 February 1875.

My Lord,

In continuation of my former letter, dated 18th December 1874, I have to report on the part of the Committee that Mr. Richmond having received your Lordship's instructions and permission to operate upon the "Wellington" and "Nelson" wall paintings in accordance with their recommendations, commenced his labours on the 11th of January, and completed them on the 16th of the same month.

The Committee have carefully inspected the paintings this day. With regard to the "Wellington," considering that for the last 15 years it has gradually become more dull and filmy on the surface, the result of the process is most satisfactory. The "Nelson" having, with the exception of the hat in the foreground, not suffered to the same extent, does not now exhibit any signs of deterioration; whilst the "Wellington," which presented an almost ruined appearance, may be said to have been so far successfully restored that it leaves little or nothing to be desired.

We have thought it right to append to this Report Mr. Richmond's own statement of the process employed, which he has so skilfully and successfully carried out. It is satisfactory to note that, should the efflorescence again come to the surface, there is every reason to hope that such an injury would be remediable by the simple process which has been devised. The firmness of the ground, and of the picture itself, has enabled Mr. Richmond to deal with it more effectively than might have been expected, such simple treatment being preferable to, and less hazardous than, the application of chemicals.

There can be no doubt of the desirability of carefully watching the condition of these paintings, for it would be necessary, in the event of the bloom recurring, to remove it at once. In those parts of the painting where it has been allowed to remain for a long period the injury is greatest, and less capable of being removed. It might be a question whether, under other circumstances, such an external coating might be applied as has been sanctioned in the case of Mr. Dyce's frescoes; but in the present condition of these water-glass paintings, with the contingency of a return of the efflorescence, no such process could with safety be recommended.

We have again to express our best thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. Richmond for the labour and care he has bestowed on what was more or less a hazardous and difficult task, as well as for the sacrifice of his valuable time, in which we feel sure your Lordship will cordially concur.

We have further to report that Mr. Richmond has intimated to us his readiness to undertake the task of watching and reporting upon the condition of these two paintings from time to time, should your Lordship approve of such a duty being committed to him. On this we need only remark, that this offer, prompted solely by a love for art, and a regard for the memory of the late Mr. Maclise, is well worthy of your Lordship's favourable consideration.

We would suggest that, for some time at least, the scaffolding should not be removed, in order that the public and those interested specially in art, may have an opportunity of inspecting the paintings in their present state.

In conclusion, we have to thank your Lordship for the readiness with which you have acceded to our recommendations, and to express again our hope that the results will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hardinge*.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

20, York-street, Portman-square,
22 January 1875.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordship's wish, that I would draw up a short statement of what has been done to the two great wall pictures in the Royal Gallery, by Maclise, of the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, and the Death of Nelson, I proceed to state that I found both pictures affected in the same way, though the "Nelson" but slightly, while the "Wellington" seemed ruined.

This picture was so obscured that, in parts, it was impossible to trace even the subject. The head of a grenadier officer to the right of Wellington I could not make out a feature of, even when looking at it on a level with it, and at the best point for observation; this certainly was one of the worst bits of all. But the whole work was more or less covered with an efflorescence which gave it an utterly ruined look.

This efflorescence showed especially in the darks, and seemed to have affinity to certain colours,—black, dark blue, and the ochres.

This mould, for such it looked like, was largely mixed with London dirt, and was of a rust colour; though on the "Nelson" picture, where it was but just appearing, it was quite white. It was extremely tenacious, and not to be removed by merely wiping or rubbing, which spread, but did not remove it. Warm water with spirits of wine was more effectual for this purpose; but by far the best mode I found to be, beating it with slings of linen and wash-leather, with pads of cotton wool confined in them, and this with all the force that a man could give to a side stroke, the oblique stroke throwing off, at each blow, whatever it had displaced; and in this way the whole picture was gone over.

The extraordinary firmness of the ground and of the picture itself warranted what otherwise might have been a rude and dangerous treatment.

I speak now of the "Wellington" only, for the "Nelson" is painted upon a different ground of rougher texture, and is not so completely incorporated with it, and had to be dealt with more tenderly, though in the same way.

Both pictures are now quite clean, and must be kept so, and should the efflorescence appear again, which I think not unlikely (but in a very much weakened form), it must not be allowed to remain, for where it was found in greatest excess, there the picture has slightly suffered; and I cannot but think that if it had been allowed to remain much longer, the work would have been irredeemably injured. As they now stand, the masses of light and shade are well marked, the relation of the parts satisfactory, and, as painters term it, the keeping is good.

Higher brilliancy of tint might certainly be given to the whole work by the application of a wax varnish, such as the Neapolitans use for protecting the Pompeian pictures from the air, and also giving lustre to the colours, and which leaves no shine; but it would be full of risk to apply this until we are quite sure that the efflorescence has worn itself out.

As time only can prove this, I hope the Committee will be content, for the present at least, with what has been done; and if the Chief Commissioner will empower me to watch these two works during the year, I will do so with loving care, and report to his Lordship if I see mischief arising.

When first called to examine these works about two years ago, I formed the impression that the malady would yield to *mechanical treatment*, and the result has not disappointed me.

In conclusion, I venture to remark that the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher seems to me the finest work Maclise ever executed, and I predict for that and the "Nelson" centuries of life.

I have, &c.

The Viscount Hardinge. (signed) *Geo. Richmond.*

HENRY G. LENNOX,
First Commissioner of Works, &c.

COPY of REPORT of a COMMITTEE, consisting of Viscount *Hardinge*, Sir *William Boxall*, R.A., *E. M. Ward*, Esq., R.A., *G. Richmond*, Esq., R.A., and *G. F. Watts*, Esq., R.A., appointed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to inquire into the Condition of the FRESCOES by *D. Maclise*, R.A., in the ROYAL GALLERY at the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

(*Lord Henry Lennox.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1875.

71.

Under 1 *oz.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (SIGNAL LIGHTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 April 1875;—*for*,

COPY "of LETTER from Mr. *J. R. Wigham* to Her Majesty's Office of Works in reference to the REPORT by Mr. *Douglass* on the comparative Merits of the SIGNAL LIGHTS used on the CLOCK TOWER of the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT during the Session of 1873 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 103, of Session 1874)."

To the Right Hon. Lord *Henry Lennox*, First Commissioner of Public Works.

19, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W.
17 July 1874.

My Lord,

In accordance with the permission given me by Captain Galton, I beg to call your attention to Mr. Douglass' report on the comparative merits of gas and electric lights as signal lights for the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, printed by Order of the House of Commons 20th of April last.

Mr. Douglass states as the result of his investigations that the electric light was shown to be greater in intensity than the gas light, and that its cost in proportion to its intensity was less than the cost of the gas light, and he has summed up their comparative merits in a table of figures with which he concludes his report.

The high official position which Mr. Douglass holds as Engineer to the Corporation of the Trinity House, necessarily gives weight to his opinions, and therefore the report which he has made, if left uncontroverted, would naturally produce an unfavourable impression as to the merits of the gas light.

But I submit that Mr. Douglass' own record of the observations made from Primrose Hill is decidedly in favour of the gas light, that the results of his photometric measurements made in the vaults of the House of Commons were not such as should detract from the superiority possessed by the gas light, and that his estimates of the comparative costs of the two lights are not in accordance with the actual facts, and consequently that the conclusions at which he arrives are not to be accepted as correct.

In proof of these assertions I beg to say,

First.—With respect to the observations made from Primrose Hill on the 4th of June 1873 (not the 1st, as stated by Mr. Douglass, which was a Sunday), that Mr. Douglass is wrong in stating "that the stipulations under which the lights were arranged were that they be fixed white" to illuminate 180 degrees &c. The competitors were bound by a fundamental condition to maintain a continuous beam over an arc of 180 degrees, but were at liberty to increase that beam in any way that would make the lights remarkable and different from ordinary lights. This condition of a continuous fixed light the gas light fulfilled, and had, besides, in combination with it a flash light, which added to its intensity and made it peculiarly distinctive. The gas light was also arranged in different degrees of power, capable of being applied at pleasure according to the density of the atmosphere. This economical arrangement, by which in clear weather but little gas would be consumed, and the great consumption of gas would only take place in thick or foggy weather, and the plan of exhibiting a combined fixed and flashing light were adopted with the approval of the First Commissioner of Works, not only because of the economy of the arrangement, but also because the distinctive character of the light rendered it particularly suitable as a signal light. Therefore, in comparing the gas light with the electric light, the former must be given credit for the power which it showed at the period of its flash. If this be not, the comparison will be between the

electric light, wholly assisted by the fixed cylindric lens and the triform gas light, with only *one-third* of its light assisted by a cylindric lens, the other two-thirds being *naked*: in other words, unassisted by *any* lens, which is manifestly a totally unfair and delusive comparison. A large proportion of the observations recorded by Mr. Douglass are, therefore, beside the question, and are, I fear, likely to mislead those who are not acquainted with the real circumstances of the case.

Bearing these explanatory remarks in mind, it will be seen that, in his observation No. 3, the 28-jet gas light (its lowest power) being exhibited, Mr. Douglass states that "the flashes of gas appeared about double the power of the electric light."

In his observation No. 8, the 48-jet gas light (its second power) being exhibited, he states "the flashes apparently raised the power of the gas 3 to 4 times:" that is to say, raised the power of the gas as compared with the electric light, from the ratio (according to his own figures) of 2 to 3 to the ratio of superiority over the electric light of 6 or 8 to 3.

In his observation No. 13, the third power or 68-jet gaslight being exhibited, he states that between the flashes "the gas was rather superior, the flash apparently raising the power 3 to 4 times," *i.e.*, the gas light was, when shown through its lenses, about 3 to 4 times more powerful than the electric light.

In his observation No 18, the highest or 108-jet gas light being exhibited, he states that the "gas was best," its intensity, "as compared with the electric light, being nearly as 3 to 2" between the flashes when, as I have already said, two-thirds were naked, but when during the flash the entire gas light was assisted by the lenses, Mr. Douglass states that its power was raised "from 3 to 4 times," making it from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 *times more powerful than the electric light*.

As to the observations No. 22A and 22B, seeing that the use of a holophote lens did not fulfil the stipulated condition of a continuous light, it is evident that it should not have been used in the trials, and that reference to it being given in the official report is unfair and misleading.

In observations Nos. 24 and 26, when both lights were exhibited at their maximum power, but naked and unassisted by any lenses, Mr. Douglass states that "the gas was *best*," "its intensity," as compared with the electric light, "being nearly as 2 to 1."

The practical observations made by Mr. Douglass from Primrose Hill having thus shown that the gas light, when exhibited through its lenses, was at its lowest power *twice* as brilliant as the electric light, and at its maximum power from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 *times* more brilliant than the electric light, and when both lights were shown naked, even then the highest power of the gas was twice as bright as the electric light; it may be asked of what real value were the photometric experiments subsequently made in the vaults of the House of Commons? The result of the test made by Mr. Douglass with the photometer differs entirely from the result of the test made by him in his observations from Primrose Hill. This shows either that the photometer is not to be relied on as a means of measuring the comparative powers of lights of different characters, or else that Mr. Douglass did not conduct the experiments with the photometer with sufficient accuracy.

I very much regret that Mr. Douglass did not, in common fairness to me as the inventor of one of the competing lights, give me notice of his intention to make the test with the photometer, and ask me to be present. Therefore I am unable to speak from personal knowledge of the mode in which the experiments were conducted; but my nephew, Mr. Edmundson, who happened to hear that experiments were to be made, obtained admission, and was present on one of the occasions of Mr. Douglass' photometric experiments, although not allowed to take any part in the proceedings, or to check the readings of the instrument. Mr. Edmundson has informed me that Mr. Douglass did not ascertain, by weighing, the quantity of sperm consumed in the candles, so that he might make sure that he had a correct basis for his calculations. In all my long experience of photometric experiments, I never knew of this important fundamental matter being neglected.

Mr. Edmundson also informed me that, in making the comparison, the two lights were shut off by fixed opaque screens, with a small hole cut in each to allow the direct rays to fall on the small moveable disc of the ordinary photometer used in testing London gas. This appears to disregard the known laws

of

of the diffusion of light, and must have been done through inadvertence. The electric light being merely a point, would lose very little of its power on its way to the disc by diffusion of its rays; and therefore almost all of its light would illuminate the disc, whereas the gas light being a ball of light 12″ in diameter and 9″ in height, would lose much of its power on its way to the disc by the diffusion of its rays, and a large proportion would be kept back by the screen. Mr. Douglass seems to have lost sight of the fact that the illuminating power of a light that is intended to carry to a distance is dependent upon quantity as well as intensity. It is the union of quantity with intensity of light that gives my gas burner its peculiar illuminating power as a signal light, and this is of especial value when the atmosphere is thickened either by fog or by smoke, as is often the case in London. This valuable quality of the gas light has been amply proved by the experience of several lighthouses where it is used, and is indeed confirmed in a remarkable manner by Mr. Douglass himself in the record of his observations from Primrose Hill. His observations (Nos. 24 and 26) at Primrose Hill make the naked gas light superior to the electric light in the ratio of two to one, but the figures at which he arrived in the very same experiment in the vaults of the House of Commons show a totally different result. I venture to believe that in this inquiry nominal photometric results obtained by trials at short distances within doors cannot be considered satisfactory, and that it is preferable to judge of the merits of the competing lights by their actual effect upon the eye at such a practical distance as that of Primrose Hill from Westminster. For these reasons,—there are also other reasons which it would lengthen this Paper too much to enter upon,—I submit that no reliance can be placed upon the figures at which Mr. Douglass has arrived as the result of his photometric experiments.

Next as to his calculation of cost, I have no means of testing the correctness of his estimate as to the first cost of the apparatus for the electric light, but he has not included any sum for the cost of the necessary boiler and engine. I presume, therefore, that he expects the power to be obtained from the existing boilers and engines of the Houses of Parliament. If this be so, he should make his estimate of the consumption of coal conform with the actual extra quantity consumed for the use of the electric light while in operation last year; this will, I believe, be found to be considerably more than the five tons per annum at which Mr. Douglass estimates it. He can easily test the correctness of his estimate in this respect by ascertaining from the Ventilation Department the quantity of coal per hour really used for driving the electric machine during its trials last Session, over and above that used for the regular requirements of the Houses of Parliament.

I am obliged altogether to deny the correctness of Mr. Douglass' estimate of the first cost of the gas light, for I have submitted a tender to your Lordship's Department for erecting a patent triform gas apparatus for the

	£.	s.	d.
Sum of - - - - - - - - -	296	–	–
Lenticular apparatus - - - - - - - -	263	–	–
The lantern for same I estimate at - - - - - -	150	–	–
And the alteration to Clock Tower being the same as in the case of the electric light may be put down at the same price as Mr. Douglass estimates, viz. - - - -	100	–	–
Making a total expenditure of - - - - - £.	809	–	–

instead of the very large sum of 2,782 *l.* which Mr. Douglass assumes as the cost of the gas light.

Why Mr. Douglass should have thought it right thus to alter the figures of my estimate I cannot conceive, unless his reason can be gathered from his statement, that apparatus of the third order, proposed by me, could not, in his opinion, be used with efficiency. From this opinion I entirely dissent, and it is probable that Mr. Douglass would not have committed himself to it, if he had seen, as I have, the splendid result of burning these large gas flames in third-order apparatus. But even supposing that it was desirable to adopt first-order apparatus, I find that the tariff price by Messrs. Chance of Birmingham for first-order dioptric apparatus to illuminate 180°, amounts to 448 *l.* which still makes

the total cost of the gas apparatus only 994 *l.* or 611 *l.* less than that of the electric light.

As to the annual maintenance of the gas light Mr. Douglass has fallen into the very great error of supposing that it was ever proposed or intended that three gas burners, each consisting of 108 jets, should be continuously used as the signal light. In ordinary clear weather comparatively small burners, similar to those now in use on the Clock Tower, would be quite sufficient, and would not consume more than 300 feet per hour, and the larger powers would only be turned on in case of fogs, which may be estimated at about 10 per cent. on the period of illumination ; thus the annual cost of gas would be—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Interest on outlay - - - - -	32	7	3
Annual repairs - - - - - -	5	–	–
Consumption of gas, viz., 624 hours, at 300 feet and 62 feet at 600, equal to 224,400 cubic feet at 6 *s.* 3 *d.* - - - -	70	2	6
£.	107	9	9

as against 174 *l.* per annum for the electric light as given by Mr. Douglass.

From the above it will be seen that the concluding table in Mr. Douglass' report cannot be taken as correct either as regards illuminating power or cost. I therefore proceed to the concluding paragraph of his report, in which he advocates the use of the electric light on the ground that "if manipulated by careful attendants it is perfectly reliable," stating, in proof of this, that the electric light has now been exhibited for 2½ years at Souter Point Lighthouse on the coast of Durham, and "the light has never been known to fail for one minute." My information respecting the electric light is the very reverse. When it was exhibited on the Clock Tower, in comparison with the gas light, last Session, it is notorious that it went out frequently, and therefore I cannot conceive that reliance could be placed upon it as a signal light. As to Souter Point, I asked Mr. Edmundson to visit that station, and on the evening of his visit and while he was there, the light *went out*. He was also informed by the keeper that it required the most constant vigilance, and that he dared not take his eye off it as it was liable to go out at any moment.

There are great doubts on the part of many scientific men as to the suitability of the electric light for lighthouse purposes. In foggy weather it has been found to be less useful than even the common oil lamp. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, while, on the other hand, my system of gas lighting has been used in several lighthouses for many years, and is about to be placed in several others ; and it has been found by actual practice to be perfectly continuous, less in cost than the large first-order oil lamps, and consequently less costly than the electric light. As to the case of lighthouses, the Parliamentary Papers which have been published abundantly prove that the cost of the electric light has been very largely in excess of the gas light. That there would be a similar result if the electric light were adopted as the signal light of the Houses of Parliament, I have not any doubt.

In justice to the system of gas illumination for lighthouses, signal lights, &c., of which I am the inventor, I have thought it right to make these observations upon Mr. Douglass' report ; and soliciting your Lordship's consideration of the various remarks which I have made,

I have, &c.
(signed) *John R. Wigham.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (SIGNAL LIGHTS).

COPY of Letter from Mr. *J. R. Wigham* to Her Majesty's Office of Works, in reference to the REPORT by Mr. *Douglass* on the comparative Merits of the SIGNAL LIGHTS used on the CLOCK TOWER of the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT during the Session of 1873 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 103, of Session 1874).

(*Lord Henry Lennox.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *April* 1875.

MUSEUMS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 April 1875;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing the SUMS Voted during each of the last Five Years under Class I. and Class IV., and for Specimens and Books, for the British Museum, Natural History Museum, South Kensington Museum, Bethnal Green Museum, Jermyn Street Museum, and the Edinburgh Industrial Museum (Museum of Science and Art), with the Total Amounts of the same, and the Average Annual Amount of the Votes, arranged as under; together with a Summary of Results, showing the Aggregate Amounts Voted to London and Edinburgh respectively for each Year, and also for the Five Years:"

"And, of the Number of VISITORS to each Institution during each of the last Two Years."

CLASS I.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.*	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	TOTAL.	Average Annual Amount.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
British Museum	15,244	5,170	5,229	5,547	5,545	36,735	7,347
Natural History Museum	6,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	80,000	246,000	49,200
South Kensington Museum, New Buildings	52,500	48,850	29,674	14,000	4,121	149,145	29,829
Bethnal Green Museum, New Buildings	5,000	5,122	- -	- -	- -	10,122	2,024
South Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Jermyn Street Museums:—Ordinary Maintenance, Rent, Rates, and Taxes (*a*):—							
Class I.	(*b*)	2,075	5,222 (*c*)	5,773	5,585	81,675	16,335
Class IV.	14,520	12,550	11,790	12,300	11,860		
TOTAL £.	93,264	113,767	91,915	117,620	107,111	523,677	104,735
Edinburgh Industrial Museum, New Buildings	10,000	12,000	11,200	9,200	5,000	47,400	9,480
Ditto, Ordinary Maintenance, Rates and Taxes, Fuel, Light, Water and Household Articles, Rent:—							
Class I.	565	410	410	1,391 (*d*)	1,403 (*e*)	9,379	1,876
Class IV.	1,670	1,670	1,370	245	245		
TOTAL £.	12,235	14,080	12,980	10,836	6,648	56,779	11,356

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION VOTES, SALARIES.	1870–71.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.	1874–75.	TOTAL.	Average Annual Amount.	Number of Visitors. 1873.	Number of Visitors. 1874.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
British Museum	50,875	50,269	49,657	51,815	53,098	255,714	51,142	576,019	601,843
South Kensington Museum	15,966	17,643	17,939	18,529	17,613	87,690	17,538	859,037	914,127
Jermyn Street Museum	4,990	5,003	5,057	5,063	5,068	25,181	5,036	36,911	38,605
Bethnal Green Museum	- Nil -	- Nil -	1,920	1,830	2,090	5,840	1,168	709,472	530,676
TOTAL £.	71,831	72,915	74,573	77,237	77,869	374,425	74,884	2,181,439	2,085,251
Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art £.	2,329	2,379	2,409	3,862	4,174	15,153	3,030	336,539	337,036
Purchase of Specimens and Books.									
British Museum	24,190	43,340	38,940	51,640	25,658	183,768	36,753		
South Kensington Museum	16,250	16,250	15,350	15,250	15,250	78,350	15,670		
Jermyn Street Museum	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	6,500	1,300		
TOTAL £.	41,740	60,890	55,590	68,190	42,208	268,618	53,723		
Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art £.	2,350	2,350	1,650	2,000	2,000	10,350	2,070		

* *N.B.*—It must be remembered that the above Table, although showing the amount Voted, is no guide to a knowledge of the sums actually expended. In the four years to 1873–74 inclusive, the amount Voted for the Natural History Museum was 166,000 *l.*; that expended only 66,286 *l.*

NOTES.

(*a*) It is not possible to distinguish the sums voted in each year for ordinary maintenance of the South Kensington, Jermyn Street, and Bethnal Green Museums respectively; the Votes for these Buildings are therefore given in one sum, which includes also the cost of maintenance of the College of Chemistry.

(*b*) The ordinary maintenance of the South Kensington, Jermyn Street, and Bethnal Green Museums in 1870, was not provided for in Votes, Class I., but in Class IV., the service being then in charge of the Science and Art Department.

(*c*) Rates, taxes and rent included for first time in Votes, Class I., formerly in Science and Art Vote, Class IV; 300 *l.* rent, Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, was included in error in this Vote, but being a personal allowance, was paid out of Science and Art Vote, Class IV.

(*d*) Rates, taxes, and fuel included for first time in Votes, Class I., formerly in Science and Art Vote, Class IV.

(*e*) Rent, included for first time in Votes, Class I., formerly in Science and Art Vote, Class IV.

MUSEUMS.

RETURNS showing the Sums Voted during each of the last Five Years, under Class I. and Class IV., and for Specimens and Books, for the British Museum, Natural History Museum, South Kensington Museum, Bethnal Green Museum, Jermyn Street Museum, and the Edinburgh Industrial Museum (Museum of Science and Art), with the Total Amounts of the same, and the Average Annual Amount of the Votes; &c.

(*Mr. M'Laren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *May* 1875.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 April 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "of all SUMS derived from PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS Expended in each Year since 1852 by the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, or under its Control and Direction, in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively; specifying, as to the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874, the several Purposes for which such Sums were Expended."

(*Mr. Sullivan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *May* 1875.

— No. 1. —

RETURN of all Sums derived from Parliamentary Grants Expended in each Year since 1852 by the Science and Art Department, or under its Control and Direction, in *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland* respectively.

YEAR.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		Expenditure common to the Three Countries.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Science and Art.	Buildings.	Science and Art.	Buildings.	Science and Art.	Buildings.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1852-53 -	19,516 3 2	- -	1,100 - -	- -	1,696 10 10	- -	- -	22,312 14 --	Expenditure for Department of Practical Art, and Schools in connection, in Great Britain and Ireland.
1853-54 -	21,440 17 6	- -	1,375 - -	- -	5,215 2 11	- -	- -	28,031 - 5	Museum of Irish Industry and Geological Survey, first included.
1854-55 -	34,394 4 10	- -	1,539 7 9	- -	13,909 14 -	190 - -	6,878 3 6	56,911 10 1	Royal Dublin Society, first included.
1855-56 -	46,635 16 3	- -	2,711 1 10	7,000 - -	15,228 18 9	1,000 - -	8,809 - 10	81,384 17 8	Industrial Museum, Scotland, first included.
1856-57 -	38,780 8 -	- -	3,965 17 2	- -	16,035 15 10	- -	7,496 18 10	66,278 19 10	
1857-58 -	41,239 6 -	3,500 - -	3,664 1 5	- -	15,591 1 6	- -	8,110 2 10	72,104 11 9	
1858-59 -	51,650 4 3	- -	4,309 7 -	- -	16,619 11 8	- -	10,662 19 8	83,242 2 7	
1859-60 -	55,443 19 10	4,000 - -	4,830 9 5	- -	16,880 5 11	- -	11,438 1 3	92,592 16 5	
1860-61 -	65,112 14 6	- -	5,201 13 3	- -	17,885 1 2	- -	13,977 13 3	102,177 2 2	Royal Hibernian Academy, first included.
1861-62 -	71,210 8 5	3,142 2 8	5,765 15 10	- -	18,334 13 4	- -	15,515 10 5	113,968 10 8	
1862-63 -	69,237 17 1	23,856 3 1	5,435 8 6	- -	19,143 7 1	- -	14,840 10 9	132,513 6 6	
1863-64 -	67,887 - -	10,965 4 2	5,268 12 6	- -	18,940 2 6	- -	14,303 5 10	117,364 5 -	
1864-65 -	69,781 9 9	23,919 16 6	5,589 16 -	- -	19,782 5 4	- -	14,536 11 9	133,609 19 4	
1865-66 -	83,640 12 2	19,998 9 8	8,785 15 1	- -	27,912 19 7	- -	17,891 14 1	158,229 10 7	
1866-67 -	87,324 18 8	20,028 13 10	9,102 19 5	- -	26,731 14 10	3,164 19 1	17,847 15 7	164,201 1 5	
1867-68 -	101,837 14 1	34,845 11 9	10,529 1 7	- -	30,264 9 10	1,767 10 -	21,422 16 8	200,667 3 11	
1868-69 -	109,423 7 1	37,363 5 7	14,898 16 1	- -	25,721 16 6	- -	23,143 15 9	210,551 1 -	Geological Survey, Scotland, first separated from England.
1869-70 -	122,245 5 5	26,982 8 4	15,867 5 5	- -	27,201 16 6	- -	26,610 17 1	218,907 12 9	
1870-71 -	130,068 13 -	- -	17,231 17 8	- -	27,970 8 10	- -	28,623 13 1	203,894 12 7	
1871-72 -	134,341 14 9	- -	17,275 11 1	- -	29,093 3 9	- -	30,372 18 5	211,083 8 -	
1872-73 -	148,238 16 -	- -	19,412 13 4	- -	29,302 4 6	- -	33,466 18 8	230,420 12 6	Branch Museum, Bethnal Green, opened this year.
1873-74 -	168,536 10 6	- -	22,464 4 9	- -	30,176 1 4	- -	36,611 16 5	257,788 13 -	
£.	1,737,988 1 3	*208,601 15 7	186,324 15 1	*7,000 - -	449,637 6 6	*6,122 9 1	362,561 4 8	2,958,235 12 2	

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT specifying as to the Years 1871–72, 1872–73, 1873–74, the several Purposes for which Sums derived from PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS were Expended.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.
A.—ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Salaries of Staff	5,046 19 6	5,599 – 1	4,483 5 6
B.—SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART:			
1. Science	20,527 8 6	27,832 16 8	32,960 6 3
2. Naval Architecture	1,524 – –	1,058 18 –	546 17 8
3. Salaries of National Art Training School.	1,588 15 –	1,562 17 –	1,942 1 11
4. Maintenance of Students	2,411 4 9	2,417 5 4	2,513 17 5
5. Schools for the Labouring Poor	8,176 3 –	10,014 13 –	13,074 17 –
6. Artizans attending Night Classes	11,492 9 –	12,930 18 –	15,568 14 –
7. National Scholarships, &c.	1,087 10 –	1,309 10 –	1,499 – –
8. Local Secretaries	1,644 11 8	1,126 11 1	1,140 15 7
9. Preparation of Papers, &c. for Examinations.	4,047 19 9	4,327 – 7	5,685 11 6
10. Inspection and Examination	8,255 7 2	9,857 19 4	10,847 9 3
11. Local Committees	– – –	– – –	3,292 9 –
12. Prizes	4,956 14 7	5,900 17 7	8,057 2 7
13. Scholarships	872 13 4	898 10 –	700 10 –
14. Grants for Examples	3,786 14 –	4,390 11 1	4,713 19 2
15. Building Grants	1,804 7 10	875 – –	1,643 2 6
£.	72,175 18 7	84,503 7 8	104,186 13 10
C.—EXPENSES OF PURCHASES, CIRCULATION, &c.:			
1. Salaries	1,336 3 11	1,330 18 3	1,216 1 –
2. Science Divisions	2,660 18 8	1,111 13 3	1,421 13 1
3. Works of Art	8,588 18 1	8,508 2 2	8,499 – 6
4. Reproductions of Works of Art	3,000 10 10	2,866 14 –	2,869 3 4
5. Hire of Specimens	169 11 7	326 17 10	252 13 2
6. Photographing Art Objects	1,194 6 5	1,566 13 –	880 10 6
7. Specimens	249 14 –	249 11 –	250 – –
8. Exchange of Works	149 15 8	93 18 –	198 14 10
9. Art Library	2,498 19 4	2,487 10 –	2,499 1 8
10. Preparation, &c. of Catalogues	2,897 9 11	2,206 10 7	2,489 11 10
11. Carriage and Materials, &c.	2,001 10 8	1,995 12 6	2,536 19 5
£.	24,747 19 1	22,744 – 7	23,113 9 4
D.—SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM:			
1. Salaries	6,834 9 4	7,663 7 2	6,753 11 3
2. Occasional Professional Assistance	836 – 6	450 4 –	372 13 6
3. Police	4,492 9 2	5,443 7 –	5,980 14 5
4. Furniture, Fittings, and Materials	5,630 5 3	5,758 19 11	9,515 9 3
5. Artizans, Cleaners, Labourers, &c.	7,509 3 10	7,004 9 5	8,821 10 2
6. Heating and Lighting	8,920 4 5	8,647 7 6	8,889 9 10
£.	34,222 12 6	34,967 15 –	40,333 8 5
E.—SERVICES COMMON TO THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS:			
1. Temporary Clerks, Assistant, &c.	5,110 19 –	5,573 9 9	8,089 2 7
2. Attendants and Messengers, &c.	9,911 2 9	10,775 19 10	9,764 16 10
3. Travelling	4,811 19 6	6,468 12 9	7,492 18 10
4. Incidental Expenses	1,169 2 1	1,146 16 11	1,158 15 7
£.	21,003 3 4	23,964 19 3	26,505 13 10

No. 2.—Statement specifying as to the Years 1871–72, 1872–73, 1873–74, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
F.—Branch Museum, Bethnal Green:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Salaries, Wages, &c.	- - -	1,265 13 -	2,137 16 4
2. Travelling	- - -	82 - 2	121 5 9
3. Incidents	- - -	32 1 3	27 14 4
4. Police	- - -	1,005 9 4	1,600 13 8
5. Heating, Lighting, Cleaning, &c.	- - -	525 9 2	1,160 4 3
6. Furniture, &c.	- - -	2,060 - -	317 17 3
7. House Rent	- - -	81 15 -	108 - -
£.	- - -	5,052 7 11	5,473 11 7
G.—School of Mines and the Geological Museum:			
1. Salaries and Wages	4,824 1 7	4,792 6 8	4,719 4 6
2. Police	471 14 6	392 12 10	427 3 4
3. Purchase of Specimens, &c.	1,294 2 -	1,210 9 2	1,298 14 -
4. Prizes and Scholarships	536 8 -	631 12 -	598 4 9
– Rent	896 - 8	—	—
– Rates	356 9 1	—	—
5. Furniture, Fittings, &c.	381 11 1	371 14 7	455 - 2
6. Heating and Lighting	559 15 -	378 9 8	700 6 4
7. Travelling	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -
8. Incidental Expenses	238 19 7	308 17 6	268 10 11
£.	9,659 1 6	8,186 2 5	8,567 4 -
College of Chemistry:			
– Rent, Insurance, and Rates	418 14 1	—	—
– Furniture, Repairs, &c.	40 9 9	84 15 -	—
– Heating and Lighting	130 18 6	89 13 3	—
£.	590 2 4	174 8 3	—
H.—Edinburgh Museum:			
1. Salaries and Wages	2,053 11 -	2,153 5 8	3,097 12 7
2. Occasional Assistance	283 5 -	321 12 2	158 8 11
3. Police	394 1 9	427 13 7	457 11 10
4. Purchase of Specimens, &c.	2,646 18 9	1,791 3 6	2,689 - 1
5. Fittings, Repairs, &c.	1,498 15 11	2,331 17 5	2,199 4 2
– Heating and Lighting	958 5 5	1,210 19 2	—
6. Cleaning and Materials	- -	- -	111 8 3
7. Travelling	199 13 11	163 15 5	199 16 -
8. Incidental Expenses	292 9 11	277 3 2	150 19 11
– House Rent	245 - -	—	—
£.	8,572 1 8	8,677 10 1	9,064 1 9
I.—Royal Dublin Society:			
1. Salaries and Wages	1,358 - -	1,356 14 3	1,353 4 1
2. Printing and Stationery	424 18 7	401 11 2	451 11 1
3. Incidental Expenses	426 13 8	458 1 1	398 19 9
4. Police	50 - -	50 9 10	69 18 2
J.—Botanic Gardens (Dublin):			
1. Salaries and Wages	1,381 12 8	1,513 5 10	1,581 14 -
2. Incidental Expenses, &c.	612 6 6	487 11 11	553 1 8
K.—Leinster Lawn (Dublin):			
1. Wages	200 - -	200 - -	199 19 11
Carried forward £.	4,453 11 5	4,467 14 1	4,608 8 8

No. 2.—Statement specifying as to the Years 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	4,453 11 5	4,467 14 1	4,608 8 8
L.—Museum of Natural History (Dublin):			
1. Salaries and Wages - - -	1,043 16 10	1,050 10 8	1,062 1 4
2. Purchase of Specimens - -	578 11 1	550 – –	579 12 2
– Contingencies - - - - -	9 17 3	—	—
3. Incidental Expenses - - -	- -	40 – –	20 10 –
4. Police - - - - - -	30 1 2	16 13 6	22 3 4
M.—Library (Dublin):			
1. Salaries and Wages - - -	769 1 3	737 10 –	723 15 3
2. Purchase of Books - - -	700 – –	699 19 3	690 9 7
3. Index Catalogue - - - -	- -	7 17 –	7 15 11
4. Incidental Expenses - - -	41 13 8	67 – 7	33 17 9
£.	7,626 12 8	7,637 5 1	7,748 14 –
N.—Royal College of Science (Dublin):			
1. Salaries and Wages - - -	4,400 4 7	4,496 19 5	4,370 19 10
2. Purchase of Specimens, &c. -	946 – 6	950 4 –	899 11 11
3. Laboratories - - - - -	91 6 –	83 8 1	99 14 7
4. Prizes and Scholarships, &c. -	696 17 –	866 7 –	810 4 –
5. Incidental Expenses - - -	328 11 9	331 16 8	321 10 9
£.	6,462 19 10	6,728 15 2	6,502 1 1
O.—Royal Hibernian Academy:			
Grant in Aid - - - - - -	300 – –	300 – –	300 – –
P.—Royal Zoological Society of Ireland:			
Grant in Aid - - - - - -	500 – –	500 – –	500 – –
Q.—Geological Survey of the United Kingdom:			
England:—1. Salaries - - -	10,548 19 3	10,521 4 3	10,574 9 10
2. Travelling - -	1,361 15 –	1,616 14 9	1,546 19 –
3. Incidental Expenses -	221 2 7	241 12 5	249 4 –
Scotland:—4. Salaries - - -	2,611 1 5	3,149 5 11	2,866 19 11
5. Travelling - -	307 10 3	296 16 6	336 8 –
6. Incidental Expenses -	193 1 6	191 14 5	194 – 1
Ireland:—7. Salaries - - -	3,905 1 7	4,195 18 11	4,124 17 –
8. Travelling - -	779 14 7	968 3 9	968 2 9
9. Incidental Expenses -	247 10 10	203 10 1	149 9 1
£.	20,175 17 –	21,385 1 –	21,010 9 8
Total - - - £.	211,083 8 –	230,420 12 6	257,788 13 –

Note.—The letters and numbers refer to the year 1873-74 only.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for the Three Years ending 1873-74, showing how the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1871-72. ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Expenditure common to the Three Countries.	Total, 1871-72.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
A.—Administration of Science and Art Department.	- - -	- -	- -	5,046 19 6	5,046 19 6	- -	- -	1
B.—Schools of Science and Art -	57,284 4 9	5,591 16 3	9,271 4 3	28 13 4	72,175 18 7	68,525 19 9	7,097 6 5	2
C.—Expenses of Purchases, Circulation, &c.	10,322 7 1	- -	- -	14,425 12 -	24,747 19 1	8,421 17 8	- -	3
D.—South Kensington Museum -	34,222 12 6	- -	- -	- -	34,222 12 6	34,967 15 -	- -	4
E.—Services common to the several Divisions.	10,131 9 9	- -	- -	10,871 13 7	21,003 3 4	10,530 13 7	- -	5
F.—Branch Museum, Bethnal Green.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,052 7 11	- -	6
G.—School of Mines and Geological Museum.	9,659 1 6	- -	- -	- -	9,659 1 6	8,186 2 5	- -	7
College of Chemistry - -	590 2 4	- -	- -	- -	590 2 4	174 8 3	- -	8
H.—Edinburgh Museum - -	- -	8,572 1 8	- -	- -	8,572 1 8	- -	8,677 10 1	9
I.—Royal Dublin Society - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
J.—Botanic Gardens - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
K.—Leinster Lawn - - -	- -	- -	7,626 12 8	- -	7,626 12 8	- -	- -	12
L.—Museum of Natural History	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
M.—Library - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
N.—Royal College of Science -	- -	- -	6,462 19 10	- -	6,462 19 10	- -	- -	15
O.—Royal Hibernian Academy -	- -	- -	300 - -	- -	300 - -	- -	- -	16
P.—Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.	- -	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	- -	- -	17
Q.—Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.	12,131 16 10	3,111 13 2	4,932 7 -	- -	20,175 17 -	12,379 11 5	3,637 16 10	18
£.	134,341 14 9	17,275 11 1	29,093 3 9	30,372 18 5	211,083 8 -	148,238 16 -	19,412 13 4	

Amount of the GRANT has been apportioned between *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland.*

	1872–73.			1873–74.					Total for Three Years.
	IRELAND.	Expenditure common to the Three Countries.	Total, 1872–73.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Expenditure common to the Three Countries.	Total, 1873–74.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	- -	5,599 - 1	5,599 - 1	- -	- -	- -	4,483 5 6	4,483 5 6	15,129 5 1
2	8,768 11 6	111 10 -	84,503 7 8	84,233 1 5	10,002 15 -	9,882 17 5	68 - -	104,186 13 10	260,866 - 1
3	- -	14,322 2 11	22,744 - 7	8,362 6 9	- -	- -	14,751 2 7	23,113 9 4	70,605 9 -
4	- -	- -	34,967 15 -	40,333 8 5	- -	- -	- -	40,333 8 5	109,523 15 11
5	- -	13,434 5 8	23,964 19 3	9,196 5 6	- -	- -	17,309 8 4	26,505 13 10	71,473 16 5
6	- -	- -	5,052 7 11	5,473 11 7	- -	- -	- -	5,473 11 7	10,525 19 6
7	- -	- -	8,186 2 5	8,567 4 -	- -	- -	- -	8,567 4 -	26,112 7 11
8	- -	- -	174 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	764 10 7
9	- -	- -	8,677 10 1	- -	9,064 1 9	- -	- -	9,064 1 9	26,313 13 6
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	7,637 5 1	- -	7,637 5 1	- -	- -	7,748 14 -	- -	7,748 14 -	23,012 11 9
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	6,728 15 2	- -	6,728 15 2	- -	- -	6,502 1 1	- -	6,502 1 1	19,693 16 1
16	300 - -	- -	300 - -	- -	- -	300 - -	- -	300 - -	900 - -
17	500 - -	- -	500 - -	- -	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	1,500 - -
18	5,367 12 9	- -	21,385 1 -	12,370 12 10	3,397 8 -	5,242 8 10	- -	21,010 9 8	62,571 7 8
	29,302 4 6	33,466 18 8	230,420 12 6	168,536 10 6	22,464 4 9	30,176 1 4	36,611 16 5	257,788 13 -	699,292 13 6

ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT of Sums Expended by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works for Science and Art Department Buildings, for Maintenance and Repairs, Supply of Furniture, Gas, Water, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
1852–53	Marlborough House, School of Art, Gower-street	1,855	–	–
1853–54	Marlborough House, Schools of Art, Gower-street, and Museum of Geology.	3,510	–	–
1854–55	Ditto - - ditto - - and Gore House	6,058	–	–
1855–56	Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto	5,365	–	–
1856–57	Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto	6,017	–	–
1857–58	Ditto - - ditto - - and South Kensington	11,233	–	–
1858–59	Museum of Geology, College of Chemistry, Schools of Art, Gower-street, South Kensington Museum, and Schools of Art, Brompton.	9,371	–	–
1859–60	Ditto - - ditto	8,366	–	–
1860–61	Ditto - - ditto	7,323	–	–
1861–62	Museum of Geology, College of Chemistry, South Kensington Museum, and Schools of Art, Brompton.	12,814	–	–
1862–63	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	10,087	–	–
1863–64	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	10,981	–	–
1864–65	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	11,963	–	–

YEARS.	NEW WORKS.		MAINTENANCE, &c.
	South Kensington Museum, School of Naval Architecture, New S. E. Court and Extension of Offices, &c.	Bethnal Green Museum.	South Kensington Museum, Museum of Geology, College of Chemistry, Bethnal Green Museum.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1870–71	42,199 – –	2,858 – –	—
1871–72	33,614 – –	7,178 – –	1,477 – –
1872–73	15,377 – –	- - -	5,301 – –
1873–74	9,813 – –	- - -	5,296 – –
1874–75	3,594 – –	- - -	5,570 – –

SCOTLAND.

Erection and Maintenance of Industrial Museum, *Edinburgh*.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1861–62	14,843	–	–	1868–69	350	–	–
1862–63	12,261	–	–	1869–70	672	–	–
1863–64	6,246	–	–	1870–71	8,783	–	–
1864–65	8,803	–	–	1871–72	12,604	–	–
1865–66	7,940	–	–	1872–73	4,309	–	–
1866–67	5,561	–	–	1873–74	8,201	–	–
1867–68	1,501	–	–	1874–75	1,578	–	–

IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, for Account of the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, from the 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1875.

BUILDINGS, &c.	YEARS.	New Works and Alterations.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Rent.	Rates, &c.	Furniture and Fittings.	Fuel and Light.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, House, &c., Kildare Street.	1868-69 -	371 15 5	891 9 1	282 7 10	8 6 –	24 12 3	472 13 –	2,051 3 7
	1869-70 -	103 18 2	1,008 16 1	282 7 10	34 3 7	131 11 1	497 7 9	2,058 4 6
	1870-71 -	521 11 11	561 18 8	282 7 10	44 9 6	412 1 1	643 6 6	2,465 15 6
	1871-72 -	115 5 11	361 8 3	282 7 10	35 3 8	465 1 –	768 19 3	2,028 5 11
	1872-73 -	1 5 6	500 3 4	282 7 10	43 16 7	641 9 9	823 8 2	2,292 11 2
	1873-74 -	97 6 2	258 1 –	348 9 4	31 1 2	204 8 –	1,018 11 2	1,957 16 10
	1874-75 -	98 14 7	572 18 –	348 9 4	63 5 4	176 3 4	915 1 9	2,174 12 4
	£.	1,309 17 8	4,154 14 5	2,108 17 10	260 5 10	2,055 6 6	5,139 7 7	15,028 9 10
BOTANIC GARDENS, &c., Glasnevin.	1868-69 -	2,363 6 2	422 15 –	98 2 6	- -	- -	248 3 10	3,132 7 6
	1869-70 -	1,966 10 10	636 7 7	194 3 8	- -	21 10 2	347 9 1	3,166 1 4
	1870-71 -	- -	572 12 1	165 18 8	- -	24 19 5	290 2 –	1,053 12 2
	1871-72 -	16 16 –	565 12 1	132 1 3	- -	7 4 9	334 10 –	1,056 4 1
	1872-73 -	- -	270 3 4	160 18 –	- -	– 4 –	729 12 9	1,160 18 1
	1873-74 -	- -	360 19 5	1,576 4 5*	- -	13 18 6	721 15 10	2,672 18 2
	1874-75 -	83 8 4	594 7 –	159 10 5	- -	25 12 5	426 10 4	1,289 8 6
	£.	4,430 1 4	3,422 16 6	2,486 18 11	- -	93 9 3	3,098 3 10	13,531 9 10
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Stephen's Green.	1868-69 -	1,158 6 7	262 2 7	203 6 –	17 8 –	34 8 3	127 – 4	1,802 11 9
	1869-70 -	307 12 5	217 9 5	203 6 –	28 2 5	38 12 3	168 – –	963 2 6
	1870-71 -	- -	484 13 3	203 6 –	36 9 –	311 14 11	162 13 1	1,198 16 3
	1871-72 -	- -	216 5 2	203 6 –	40 – 4	239 10 2	143 – 11	842 2 7
	1872-73 -	1 16 –	235 7 4	203 6 –	38 5 8	56 7 3	204 17 5	739 19 8
	1873-74 -	456 9 4	229 18 4	203 6 –	37 15 10	116 1 1	279 4 7	1,322 15 2
	1874-75 -	135 8 2	251 13 4	203 6 –	38 3 10	157 2 3	267 2 4	1,052 15 11
	£.	2,059 12 6	1,897 9 5	1,423 2 –	236 5 1	953 16 2	1,351 18 8	7,922 3 10
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE	1869-70 -	- -	118 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	118 1 4
	1870-71 -	- -	208 2 3	90 – –	- -	362 4 1	- -	660 6 4
	1871-72 -	- -	24 5 9	90 – –	- -	19 10 3	20 – –	153 16 –
	1872-73 -	- -	39 18 11	90 – –	- -	11 15 11	30 – –	171 14 10
	1873-74 -	- -	21 13 6	90 – –	- -	7 18 6	40 – –	159 12 –
	1874-75 -	- -	9 13 3	90 – –	- -	7 2 6	40 – –	146 15 9
	£.	- -	421 15 –	450 – –	- -	408 11 3	130 – –	1,410 6 3
ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY -	1872-73 £.	402 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	402 16 6
GRAND TOTAL - - -	£.	8,202 8 –	9,896 15 4	6,468 18 9	496 10 11	5,511 3 2	9,719 10 1	38,295 6 3

Memorandum.—The Expenditure previous to 1st April 1868 was borne on the Estimates of the Science and Art Department.

* Including £. 1,481. 6. 3. purchase of Annual Rent, and Rent-charge from the Commissioner of Church Temporalities.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
12 May 1875.

W. B. Soady,
Accountant.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of all Sums derived from Parliamentary Grants Expended in each Year since 1852 by the Science and Art Department, or under its Control and Direction, in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively; specifying, as to the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874, the several Purposes for which such Sums were Expended.

(*Mr. Sullivan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *May* 1875.

Under 1 *oz.*

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "with respect to the AMOUNTS Voted to the Department of the Privy Council Office for 'AUXILIARY SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS' in each of the Years 1871-2, 1872-3, 1873-4, and 1874-5; showing in detail the separate Payments made out of the Sum so Voted in each Year, the Persons to whom such Payments were made, and the Nature of the Investigations undertaken; together with the Dates and Titles of the Reports made thereon."

Council Office,
13 May 1875.

C. L. PEEL.

(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *May* 1875.

RETURN with respect to the AMOUNTS Voted to the Department of the Privy Council Office for showing in Detail the separate Payments made out of the Sum so Voted in each Year, the Persons to Dates and Titles of the Reports made thereon.

YEAR.	Amounts Voted to the Department of the Privy Council Office for Auxiliary Scientific Investigations.	SEPARATE PAYMENTS made out of SUMS so VOTED, and PERSONS to whom the Payments were made.				
		To DR. SANDERSON		To DR. THUDICHUM		
		For Professional Services.	For Laboratory Expenses, including Payments to Skilled Assistants.	For Professional Services.	For Laboratory Expenses, including Payments to Skilled Assistants.	
	£.	£.		£.		
1871-2 -	2,000	600	400 *l.* (including payments to Dr. Klein for skilled assistance).	250 (Dr. Thudichum was able to work only for half of this year.)	173 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* (including payments to Mr. Page, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Stewart for skilled assistance).	1
1872-3 -	2,000	600	479 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* (including payments to Dr. Klein and Dr. Creighton for skilled assistance).	500	420 *l.* (including payments to Mr. Page and Mr. Kingzett for skilled assistance).	2
1873-4 -	2,000	600	420 *l.* (including payments to Dr. Klein and Dr. Creighton for skilled assistance).	500	480 *l.* (including payments to Mr. Page and Mr. Kingzett for skilled assistance).	3
1874-5 -	2,000	300	700 *l.* (including payments to Dr. Klein, Dr. Creighton, and Dr. Baxter for skilled assistance).	500	499 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* (including payments to Mr. Kingzett for skilled assistance).	4

12 May 1875.

"AUXILIARY SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS" in each of the Years 1871-2, 1872-3, 1873-4, and 1874-5; whom such Payments were made, and the Nature of the Investigations undertaken; together with the

	NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN.	DATES AND TITLES OF THE REPORTS MADE ON THE INVESTIGATIONS.	
1	Investigation of Infective Inflammations. Investigation of Tubercle, with study of the Lymphatic System of serous membranes. Investigation of the chemical changes in cases of Typhus.	1872	*First Report, by Dr. Klein, on the Lymphatic System and its relation to Tubercle. Report, by Dr. Sanderson, on the Infective Products of Inflammation. Provisional Reports, by Dr. Thudichum, on chemical changes in cases of Typhus.
2	Investigation of Tubercle, continued, with study of the Lymphatic System of the Lungs. Investigation of the Febrile Process. Investigation of the chemical constitution of the Brain.	1873	*Second Report, by Dr. Klein, on the Lymphatic System and its relation to Tubercle.
3	Investigation of the Febrile Process, continued. Investigation of the chemical constitution of the Brain, continued. Investigation of Sheep-Pox. Investigation of Cancerous Infection.	1874	*Report, by Dr. Klein, on the Pathology of Sheep-pox. *Report, by Dr. Creighton, on Anatomical Research towards the Ætiology of Cancer. *Report, by Dr. Thudichum, on the Chemical Constitution of the Brain. *Report, by Dr. Sanderson, on the Pathology of the Infective Processes. [*The Reports thus marked have been laid before Parliament, appended to Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board, No. III., dated 30th July 1874.]
4	Investigation of the Febrile Process, continued. Investigation of the chemical constitution of the Brain, continued. Further Investigation of Infective Inflammations. Further Investigation of Cancerous Infection. Investigation as to the Disinfection of Contagious Matters. Investigation of Enteric Fever.	1875	Report, by Dr. Baxter, on Disinfectants. [The following Reports are now in a forward state of preparation, and it is intended that they, with the last-mentioned, should shortly be laid before Parliament: Report, by Dr. Sanderson, on the Febrile Process. Further Report, by Dr. Sanderson, on Infective Inflammations. Further Report, by Dr. Thudichum, on the Chemical Constitution of the Brain. Further Report, by Dr. Creighton, on Anatomical Studies with reference to Cancer. Report, by Dr. Klein, on the Contagium of Enteric Fever.]

John Simon,
Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

RETURN with respect to the AMOUNTS Voted to the Department of the Privy Council Office for "AUXILIARY SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS," in each of the Years 1871-2, 1872-3, 1873-4, and 1874-5; showing in detail the separate Payments made out of the Sum so Voted in each Year, the Persons to whom such Payments were made, and the Nature of the Investigations undertaken; together with the Dates and Titles of the Reports made thereon.

(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *May* 1875.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1875;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the Session of 1875; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division; distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight"—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.126, of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the SESSION of 1875; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division, distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.126, of Session 1874).

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS.

Number of Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS before Midnight - - - - - -	180
Ditto - - - - - after Midnight - - - - - -	67
Ditto - PRIVATE BUSINESS before Midnight - - - - - -	1
Ditto - - - - - after Midnight - - - - - -	0
TOTAL Number of Divisions in Session 1875 - - -	248

DIVISIONS ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
115	May 25	Adjournment.—"That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next."—(*Mr. Secretary Hardy.*)	208	83	292	B. M.	
189	July 19	Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill.—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair":—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "instead of attempting to deal with all classes of agricultural improvements by optional provisions as in the present Bill, it would be more satisfactory to the Country to defer dealing with permanent improvements, and to provide at present that compensation for temporary improvements be imperative in all cases,"—(*Mr. James Barclay,*)—instead thereof:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	305	78	384	B. M.	
190	" "	——— Main Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Gourley.*)	98	257	256	- -	A. M.
195	" 22	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Sir T. Acland.*)	237	119	357	B. M.	
196	" "	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Col. Brise.*)	253	111	365	B. M.	
198	" 23	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 6.—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	198	135	334	B. M.	
199	" "	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 6.—(*Mr. Storer.*)	250	100	351	B. M.	
200	" "	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 6.—(*Mr. Hunt.*)	267	79	347	B. M.	
201	" 26	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Sir G. Jenkinson.*)	195	133	329	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
202	July 26	Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 11.	179	78	258	B. M.	
203	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 14 - -	196	108	305	B. M.	
206	„ 27	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 17.—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	231	83	315	B. M.	
207	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 24.—(*Mr. Hunt.*)	190	126	317	B. M.	
208	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 34.—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	93	170	264	B. M.	
209	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 43.—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	204	41	246	- -	A. M.
210	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 43.—(*Mr. Chaplin.*)	23	202	226	- -	A. M.
211	„ 28	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 43.—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	140	81	222	B. M.	
212	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 45.—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)	118	180	299	B. M.	
213	„ 29	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 45.—(*Mr. Phipps.*)	93	211	305	B. M.	
214	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 45.—(*Mr. Beach.*)	123	168	292	B. M.	
215	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 46 - -	43	98	142	B. M.	
216	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. Seely.*)	87	172	260	B. M.	
217	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Another New Clause.—(*Mr. Seely.*)	96	152	249	B. M.	
218	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. M'Lagan.*)	87	148	236	- -	A. M.
219	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)	91	138	230	- -	A. M.
231	Aug. 5	——— As amended, considered:—New Clause.—(*Mr. Newdegate.*)	46	69	116	B. M.	
232	„ „	——— As amended, considered:—P. 3, l. 24.—(*Marquis of Hartington.*)	59	107	167	B. M.	
180	July 14	Allotments Extension Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time:"—Whereupon previous Question put, "That that Question be now put."—(*Sir Rainald Knightley.*)	118	166	285	B. M.	
59	Apr. 14	Ancient Monuments Bill.—Second Reading -	189	167	357	B. M.	
31	Mar. 18	Artizans Dwellings Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. J. Cowen.*)	101	38	140	B. M.	
32	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Muntz.*)	126	104	231	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
33	Mar. 18	Artizans Dwellings Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Ronayne.*)	140	119	260	B. M.	
34	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Fawcett*).	224	86	311	B. M.	
35	„ 19	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)	193	95	289	B. M.	
50	Apr. 12	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Sir S. Waterlow.*)	50	139	190	B. M.	
51	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Mr. James.*)	55	111	167	B. M.	
52	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)	45	213	259	B. M.	
62	„ 19	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 16.—(*Mr. J. G. Hubbard.*)	201	12	214	B. M.	
9	Feb. 24	Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment Bill.—Second Reading.	92	66	159	B. M.	
43	Apr. 6	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 1.—(*Mr. Norwood.*)	16	94	111	B. M.	
57	„ 13	Banks of Issue —Nomination of Select Committee:—"That Sir John Lubbock be one other Member of the said Committee."	186	60	247	- -	A. M.
58	„ 13	——— "That Mr. Hubbard be one other Member of the said Committee."	162	68	231	- -	A. M.
64	„ 13	——— "That the Select Committee do consist of 23 Members."—(*Mr. M'Laren.*)	50	121	172	- -	A. M.
106	May 11	Bishopric of Saint Albans Bill.—Second Reading	275	63	339	B. M.	
112	„ 21	——— As amended, considered:—P. 3, l. 35.—(*Mr. Monk.*)	64	26	91	- -	A. M.
42	Apr. 6	Brewers' Licence Duty.—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Brewers' Licence Duty is unjust and unfair in its incidence and ought to be repealed."—(*Mr. John Holms.*)—Whereupon previous Question put, "That that Question be now put."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)	85	205	291	B. M.	
65	„ 21	Burials Bill.—Second Reading - - - - -	236	250	487	B. M.	
2	Feb. 9	Business of the House.—"That, except for a Money Bill, no Order of the Day or Notice of Motion be taken after half-past Twelve of the clock at night, with respect to which Order or Notice of Motion a Notice of Opposition or Amendment shall have been printed on the Notice Paper, or if such Notice of Motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when such Notice is called."—(*Mr. Heygate.*)—Amendment proposed, to add, at the end of the Question, the words "Provided that this rule shall not apply to any Bill which has passed through Committee of the House."—(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	51	93	145	B. M.	
171	July 12	Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 4.—(*Mr. Lowe.*)	129	110	240	B. M.	
172	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 4.—(*Lord R. Montagu.*)	202	21	224	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
173	July 12	Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 4.—(*Mr. Lowe.*)	125	100	226	B. M.	
174	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5 - -	176	132	309	B. M.	
175	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 6.—(*Mr. Hopwood.*)	121	216	338	B. M.	
186	„ 16	——— (In the Committee): — New Clause; Amendment.—(*Mr. Hopwood.*)	227	114	342	B. M.	
187	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — New Clause; Amendment.—(*Mr. Butt.*)	243	106	350	B. M.	
188	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — New Clause; Amendment.—(*Mr. Hopwood.*)	266	102	369	B. M.	
191	„ 20	——— As amended, considered:—P. 2, l. 10.—(*Mr. W. Holms.*)	90	102	193	B. M.	
192	„ „	——— As amended, considered:—P. 2, l. 36.—(*Sir J. Lubbock.*)	139	102	242	B. M.	
193	„ „	——— As amended, considered:—P. 3, l. 24.—(*Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.*)	221	93	315	B. M.	
238	Aug. 7	——— Lords amendments considered:—P. 3, l. 23, Amendment.—(*Mr. Lowe.*)	54	42	97	B. M.	
239	„ „	——— Lords amendments considered:—Amendment.—(*Mr. E. Jenkins.*)	44	55	100	B. M.	
240	„ „	——— Lords amendments considered:—Amendment.—(*Mr. Mundella.*)	43	55	99	B. M.	
241	„ „	——— Lords amendments considered:—"That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said amendment, as amended."	57	43	101	B. M.	
152	June 23	Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill.—Second Reading.	128	310	439	B. M.	
30	Mar. 16	Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal Bill.—Second Reading.	40	112	153	- -	A. M.
158	June 30	County Boards (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading -	127	184	312	B. M.	
29	Mar. 16	Currency.—"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845."—(*Mr. Anderson.*)	49	135	185	B. M.	
56	April 13	Declaration of Paris (1856).—"That, in consequence of a Conference being held at Brussels in 1874 on International Law, and the proposed renewal of the Conference at St. Petersburg this year, a favourable opportunity is afforded to the Country of withdrawing from the Declaration of Paris of 1856, and thus maintaining our maritime rights, so essential to the power, prosperity, and independence of the Empire:"—(*Mr. Baillie Cochrane.*)—Whereupon Previous Question put, "That that Question be now put."—(*Mr. Cartwright.*)	38	263	302	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
167	July 6	Duffy, Thomas.—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the dismissal of Thomas Duffy, late Brigade Sutler, Curragh Camp, county of Kildare."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	35	74	110	B. M.	
19	Mar. 9	Durham Capitular Estates Customary Tenants.—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the nature of the estates and interests, and the present position of the Customary Tenants of Lands held lately under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and now under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, by renewable leases made by the Dean and Chapter, who have transferred their estate and interest in such lands to the Commissioners; and to report the opinion of the Committee as to further legislation thereon."—(*Mr. Pease,*)	122	139	262	B. M.	
197	July 22	East India, Auditor of Accounts, &c. (Superannuations).—(In the Committee):—"That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Revenues of India, of a Superannuation or Pension to any person who has held the office of Auditor of Indian Accounts, and to certain Clerks and Officers on the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India:"—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)	34	53	88	- -	A. M.
26	Mar. 15	East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill.—Order for Third Reading read:—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it is inexpedient for Parliament to impose any new charges on the revenues of India until the Select Committee which has been appointed to investigate the Indian home charges has completed its inquiry,"—(*Mr. Fawcett,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	140	74	215	- -	A. M.
245	Aug. 9	East India Revenue Accounts.—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House regrets that the Government have so arranged public business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session," (*Mr. Fawcett,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	92	57	150	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
246	Aug. 9	East India Revenue Accounts.—(In the Committee):—"Motion made, and Question proposed, "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1874 was 49,598,253 *l.*, the charges in India, including the collection of the Revenue, interest on Debt, and Public Works Ordinary, were 42,094,995 *l.*; the charges in England (including 1,156,535 *l.*, the value of Stores supplied to India) were 7,873,574 *l.*; the guaranteed interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting net traffic receipts, was 1,437,352 *l.*, making a total charge for the same year of 51,405,921 *l.*, and there was an excess of expenditure over income in that year amounting to 1,807,668 *l.*; that the charge for Public Works Extraordinary was 3,553,307 *l.*; and that including that charge the excess of expenditure over income was 5,360,975 *l.*:"—(*Lord George Hamilton*).—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words "and, in the opinion of the Committee, the Statement of Indian Finance now submitted is unsatisfactory, because the policy of the Government of India is based upon the principle of borrowing large sums of money in each year, without reference to the income of the country, in order to carry on, through Government agency, undertakings of a speculative character, and classed as "extraordinary," many of which, especially works of irrigation, past experience has proved to be unremunerative:"—(*Mr. Smollett.*)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	23	68	92	- -	A. M.
10	Mar. 2	Education in Rural Districts.—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is undesirable that a less amount of school attendance should be secured to children employed in agriculture than to children employed in other branches of industry:"—(*Mr. Fawcett*).—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "undesirable" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories,"—(*Mr. Pell,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	151	231	383	B. M.	
11	„ „	——— Question put, "That the words 'to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories' be added, instead thereof."	152	228	381	- -	A. M.
12	„ „	——— Another Amendment proposed, after the word "undesirable," to add the words "considering the limited experience of the working of the Agricultural Children's Act, to legislate further on that subject at the present time."—(*Mr. Wilbraham Egerton*).—Question proposed, "That those words be there added:"—Debate arising:—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Locke.*)	146	229	376	- -	A. M.
13	„ „	——— Question again proposed, "That those words be there added:"—Motion made, and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Macgregor.*)	226	43	270	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
130	June 9	Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance) Bill.—Second Reading.	166	257	424	B. M.	
170	July 12	Employers and Workmen Bill—(In the Committee):—Clause 3.—(*Mr. Mundella.*)	184	164	349	B. M.	
53	Apr. 12	Explosive Substances Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 110.—(*Captain Nolan.*)	61	27	89	- -	A. M.
122	May 31	Friendly Societies Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Mr. Salt.*)	29	215	245	- -	A. M.
123	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress."	9	211	221	- -	A. M.
124	June 1	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 11.—(*Mr. W. Holms.*)	157	202	360	B. M.	
126	„ 3	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 14.—(*Sir W. Barttelot.*)	31	155	187	B. M.	
127	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 23.—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	159	75	235	B. M.	
151	„ 22	——— As amended, considered:—P. 30, l. 36.—(*Mr. Charley.*)	56	288	345	B. M.	
168	July 7	Household Franchise (Counties) Bill.—Second Reading.	168	270	439	B. M.	
131	June 10	House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Bill.—Order read, for resuming adjourned Debate on Question (3rd June), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Question again proposed:—Debate resumed:—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Hayter,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	109	22	132	- -	A. M.
224	July 31	——— Third Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."	29	89	119	B. M.	
242	Aug 7	——— Third Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. E. Jenkins.*)	22	56	79	B. M.	
243	„ „	——— Third Reading:—"That this House do now adjourn."—(*Sir C. Dilke.*)	25	33	59	B. M.	
20	Mar. 10	Hypothec (Scotland) Bill—Second Reading -	140	158	299	B. M.	
117	May 28	Increase of the Episcopate Bill.—Second Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Waddy.*)	44	103	148	- -	A. M.
118	„ „	——— Second Reading:—"That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Herbert.*)	39	94	134	- -	A. M.
119	„ „	——— Second Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Sir C. Forster.*)	38	88	127	- -	A. M.
247	Aug. 9	——— Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee:"—(*Mr. Beresford Hope*).—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "Wednesday," in order to insert the word "Monday,"—(*Sir Charles Dilke,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the word 'Wednesday' stand part of the Question."	52	29	82	- -	A. M.
248	„ „	——— Main Question put - - - - -	55	26	82	- -	A. M.
159	June 30	Industrial Savings Banks Bill.—Second Reading	84	109	194	B. M.	
135	„ 11	Infanticide Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 2	78	12	91	- -	A. M.
125	„ 2	Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment Bill.—Second Reading.	153	303	457	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
155	June 28	Land Titles and Transfer Bill.—(In the Committee): —Clause 41.—(*Mr. Jackson.*)	88	48	137	- - -	A. M.
237	Aug. 6	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 80 -	51	37	89	B. M.	
244	„ 9	——— As amended, considered :—New Clause. —(*Mr. Gregory.*)	51	83	135	B. M.	
71	Apr. 28	Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland) Bill.—Second Reading.	101	178	280	B. M.	
61	„ 16	Loans to Foreign States Committee :—Order for the attendance of Mr. Goodlake and Mr. Hales read : — Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' Newspaper, be called in :"—(*Mr. Charles Lewis.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it being stated in 'The Times' and 'Daily News' newspapers of the 9th instant, referred to in the Order of the House on the 13th instant, that a letter professing to be written by M. Victor Herran, Honduras Minister in Paris, and addressed to the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, Chairman of the Committee on Loans to Foreign States, was read and made part of the proceedings before the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States on the 8th instant, it be referred to the said Committee to Report to the House whether such letter was produced and read before the said Committee, and under what circumstances, and whether any copy of the said letter was communicated by or on behalf of the said Committee to the said newspapers, or either of them," — (*Mr. Disraeli,*) — instead thereof. — Question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and negatived :—Question proposed, "That the words 'it being stated in 'The Times' and 'Daily News' newspapers of the 9th instant, referred to in the Order of the House of the 13th instant, that a letter professing to be written by M. Victor Herran, Honduras Minister in Paris, and addressed to the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, Chairman of the Committee on Loans to Foreign States, was read and made part of the proceedings before the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States on the 8th instant, it be referred to the said Committee to report to the House whether such letter was produced and read before the said Committee, and under what circumstances, and whether any copy of the said letter was communicated by or on behalf of the said Committee to the said newspapers, or either of them,' be there added :"—Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, to leave out from the word "being" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "inexpedient to proceed further in the matter of the Order made on Tuesday, 13th April, that Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' newspaper, and Mr. William King Hales, the printer of 'The Daily News' newspaper, do attend at the Bar of this House, the said Order be now read, and discharged,"—(*Sir William Harcourt,*) — instead thereof :—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said proposed Amendment."	233	168	402	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
236	Aug. 6	Local Authorities Loans Bill —(In the Committee): —"That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)	14	54	69	- -	A. M.
149	June 21	Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill.—(On going into Committee):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Ronayne.*)	13	169	183	- -	A. M.
150	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report Progress."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	23	121	145	- -	A. M.
169	July 8	——— (In the Committee);—Clause 8 - -	120	61	182	- -	A. M.
6	Feb. 17	Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.—Second Reading.	144	173	318	B. M.	
139	June 17	Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 4.	113	98	212	B. M.	
140	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Mr. Plimsoll.*)	41	189	231	B. M.	
141	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report Progress."	163	95	259	- -	A. M.
143	„ 18	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 11. — (*Mr. Palmer.*)	253	118	372	B. M.	
144	„ 21	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 12. — (*Mr. Rathbone.*)	151	224	376	B. M.	
145	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 18.— (*Captain Pim.*)	56	156	213	B. M.	
146	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 20 — (*Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.*)	205	130	336	B. M.	
147	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 20.— (*Mr. Ritchie.*)	193	139	333	B. M.	
148	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 20 -	173	123	297	- -	A. M.
108	May 13	Metropolis Gas Companies Bill.—Second Reading. —"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. R. Smyth.*)	39	149	189	B. M.	
109	„ „	——— Second Reading - - - -	134	59	194	B. M.	
164	July 5	Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report Progress."—(*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.*)	73	127	201	- -	A. M.
170	„ 12	——— (In the Committee);—Clause 25 -	159	32	192	- -	A. M.
4	Feb. 16	Mitchel, John.—"That there be laid before this House Copy of the Certificate by the Clerk of the Crown for the County of Dublin, of the Conviction and of the Judgment in the case of the Queen against John Mitchel, tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, held at Dublin on the 26th day of May 1848:—Extract from the Government Gazette, published by authority, at Hobart Town on the 14th day of June 1853, containing an official notification of the escape of John Mitchel, and offering a reward for his apprehension:—And, Copy of any Despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land relative to the Ticket of Leave granted to the said John Mitchel, and to his escape from the Colony."—(*Mr Dyke.*)	176	15	192	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
7	Feb. 18	Mitchel, John.—"That John Mitchel, returned as Member for the County of Tipperary, having been adjudged guilty of felony, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and not having endured the punishment to which he was adjudged for such felony, or received a pardon under the Great Seal, has become, and continues, incapable of being elected or returned as a Member of this House."—(*Mr. Disraeli.*)—Debate arising:—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. O'Shaughnessy:*)	104	271	376	B. M.	
17	Mar. 4	——— "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of the following Documents:—1. The Warrant or Order under which Mr. Mitchel was sent from Bermuda to the Cape of Good Hope; 2. The Despatches from or to the Governor of that Colony in respect of that Colony refusing permission to the Government to land convicts there; 3. The Warrant or Order under which Mr. Mitchel was sent to Van Diemen's Land; and, 4. The Warrant or Order under which he was held in custody there."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	48	173	222	- -	A. M.
40	„ 28	Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Vance.*)	146	98	245	- -	A. M.
36	„ 19	Mutiny Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 26.—(*Captain Nolan.*)	36	177	214	- -	A. M.
37	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 107.—(*Mr. P. Taylor.*)	140	58	199	- -	A. M.
38	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 107.—(*Mr. P. Taylor.*)	124	50	175	- -	A. M.
129	June 8	National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 1.—(*Mr. Gladstone.*)	191	124	316	B. M.	
179	July 13	Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment).—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that Returns of Crime and Punishmont in the Navy should be annually presented to Parliament."—(*Mr. P. A. Taylor.*)	65	103	169	B. M.	
63	Apr. 19	Offences against the Person Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 4.—(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*)	26	67	94	- -	A. M.
104	May 10	——— As amended, considered:—Clause 5 -	10	123	134	- -	A. M.
225	July 31	——— Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th July], "That the Amendments made by the Lords to the Offences against the Person Bill be now taken into consideration."—Question again proposed:—Debate resumed.—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)	19	88	108	B. M.	
205	July 27	Orders of the Day.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Government Orders of the Day shall have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session."—(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)	175	21	197	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
44	April 6	Parliamentary Elections, Returning Officers Bill.—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "no measure dealing with the expenses of Returning Officers is likely to reduce those expenses which does not interest the constituencies in economy by relieving candidates of the charge,"—(*Mr. Fawcett,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	152	48	201	B. M.	
45	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 7.—(*Mr. Anderson.*)	74	128	203	B. M.	
46	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Schedule 1.—(*Captain Nolan.*)	96	105	202	B. M.	
47	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Schedule 1.—(*Captain Nolan.*)	66	124	191	- -	A. M.
162	July 2	Patrick Casey.—"That there be laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or the Irish Government, praying for the release of the prisoner Patrick Casey, confined under the provisions of the Protection to Life and Property (Ireland) Act; of all special Medical Reports in the case; of all special Minutes made by the Lord Lieutenant relative to the prisoner; and, of any application made by him for liberty to marry; and of any answer thereto."—(*Mr. Mitchell Henry.*)	30	87	118	- -	A. M.
39	Mar. 23	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill).—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [22nd March], "That the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill be now read a second time;" and which Amendment was, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House disapproves of the imposition or maintenance of exceptional legislation, except in those cases where urgent grounds, proving the necessity of it, have been clearly shown; and that sufficient grounds for the maintenance of any exceptional legislation have not been proved to exist at present in Ireland,"—(*Lord Robert Montagu,*)—instead thereof.—Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate resumed. Question put.	266	71	338	- -	A.M.
66	April 22	——— Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed,—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to proceed with the consideration of a Bill re-enacting and modifying detached portions of several statutes, until it is put into such a form as to show clearly and distinctly the provisions which are to form part of the continued and revised code,"—(*Mr. Biggar,*)—instead thereof.—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate arising; Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. O'Leary.*)	65	247	313	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
68	Apr. 26	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.—Debate resumed:—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	157	71	229	B. M.	
69	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 2. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	224	86	311	B. M.	
70	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*The O'Conor Don.*)	242	81	324	- -	A. M.
72	„ 29	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Captain Nolan.*)	82	293	376	B. M.	
73	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Captain Nolan.*)	232	146	379	B. M.	
74	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	65	118	184	B. M.	
75	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. R. Power.*)	84	201	286	B. M.	
76	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Downing.*)	86	252	339	B. M.	
77	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Meldon.*)	181	122	304	- -	A. M.
78	„ 30	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Downing.*)	189	112	302	B. M.	
79	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	144	205	350	B. M.	
80	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	87	284	372	B. M.	
81	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Mr. Ronayne.*)	69	272	342	B. M.	
83	May 3	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 3. — (*Captain Nolan.*)	106	262	369	B. M.	
84	„ „	——— (In the Committee):— Clause 3. — (*Mr. R. Smyth.*)	89	271	361	B. M.	
85	„ „	——— (In the Committee):— Clause 3. — (*Mr. Fay.*)	63	223	287	B. M.	
86	„ „	——— (In the Committee):— Clause 4. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	103	70	174	B. M.	
87	„ „	——— (In the Committee):— Clause 4. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	89	87	177	B. M.	
88	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 4.— (Mr. *Gibson.*)	313	5	319	B. M.	
89	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 5.— (*Mr. Butt.*)	115	240	356	- -	A. M.
90	„ 4	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 5. — (*Sir P. O'Brien.*)	82	260	343	B. M.	
91	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 5. — (*Sir P. O'Brien.*)	123	293	417	B. M.	
92	„ „	——— (In the Committee): — Clause 5. — (*Mr. Butt.*)	161	239	401	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
93	May 4	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Mr. Mundella.*)	173	252	426	B. M.	
94	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5.—(*Mr. Ennis.*)	73	292	366	B. M.	
95	„ 6	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 5 - - -	307	70	378	B. M.	
96	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Capt. Nolan.*)	47	159	207	B. M.	
98	„ 10	——— (As amended, considered):—New Clause.—(*Mr. O'Shaughnessy.*)	148	241	390	B. M.	
99	„ „	——— (As amended, considered):—P. 2, l. 16.—(*Capt. Nolan.*)	182	114	297	B. M.	
100	„ „	——— (As amended, considered):—P. 2, l. 26.—(*Mr. Bruen.*)	124	86	211	B. M.	
101	„ „	——— (As amended, considered):—P. 4, l. 11.—(*Mr. O'Sullivan.*)	204	102	307	B. M.	
102	„ „	——— (As amended, considered):—P. 4, l. 35.—(*Mr. Butt.*)	95	213	309	B. M.	
103	„ „	——— (As amended, considered):—P. 4, l. 35.—(*Mr. Butt.*)	86	208	295	B. M.	
105	„ 11	——— Third Reading - - - - - -	289	72	362	B. M.	
138	June 16	Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill.—Second Reading.	88	373	462	B. M.	
194	July 21	Poor Removal Bill.—Second Reading - -	67	233	301	B. M.	
54	Apr. 13	Privilege (Publication of Proceedings on Foreign Loans Committee):—Complaint made by Mr. Charles Lewis, Member for Londonderry, of the publication in "The Times" and "Daily News" newspapers on the 9th April instant, of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Select Committee on Foreign Loans on the 8th instant, in breach of the privileges of this House:—Copies of those newspapers put in, and extracts proving the publication of the proceedings and evidence of the Select Committee on the 8th instant read:—Motion made, and Question, "That the publication in 'The Times' and 'Daily News' newpapers on the 9th April instant, of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Select Committee on Foreign Loans on the 8th instant is in each case a breach of the privileges of this House," put, and agreed to.—Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' newspaper, do attend at the Bar of this House on Friday next, at half-past Four of the clock."	206	155	362	B. M.	
55	„ „	——— "That Mr. William King Hales, the printer of the 'Daily News' newspaper, do attend at the Bar of this House on Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock."	201	157	359	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
120	May 31	Publication of Debates and Exclusion of Strangers.—Order read, for resuming adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [4th May], "That this House will not entertain any complaint in respect of the publication of the Debates or Proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof, except when any such Debates or Proceedings shall have been conducted with closed doors, or when such publication shall have been expressly prohibited by the House, or by any Committee, or in case of wilful misrepresentation, or other offence in relation to such publication:—(*The Marquis of Hartington:*)—And which Amendment was, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it is not expedient to make any permanent alteration in the Rules relative to the reports of the Debates or Proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof, or as to the presence of strangers in the House, until the House has more fully considered the present system of reporting its proceedings with the aid of information to be obtained by the appointment of a Select Committee,"—(*Mr. Mitchell Henry,*)—instead thereof.—Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate resumed:—Amendment, by leave withdrawn.—Original Question put.	149	256	406	B. M.	
121	„ „	——————Motion made, and Question proposed, "That strangers shall not be directed to withdraw upon notice being taken of their presence; but if occasion shall arise for repressing or preventing disorder, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee, may direct their exclusion from any part of the House:—(*The Marquis of Hartington:*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the word "presence," inclusive, and insert the words "if any Member call the attention of the Speaker to the presence of strangers in the House, so soon as the strangers shall have retired, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member who directed his attention to the presence of strangers to state his reasons for their exclusion, and immediately on the Member's resuming his seat, Mr. Speaker shall propose as a question to be decided by the House, that strangers be re-admitted; and it shall not be competent to any Member to call the attention of Mr. Speaker to the presence of of strangers during the remainder of that sitting of the House,"—(*Mr. Newdegate,*)—instead thereof.—Qestion, "That the words 'strangers shall not be directed to withdraw upon notice being taken of their presence' stand part of the Question," put, and negatived.—Question put, "That the words 'if any Member call the attention of the Speaker to the presence of strangers in the House, so soon as the strangers shall have retired, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member who directed his attention to the presence of strangers to state his reasons for their exclusion, and immediately on the Member's resuming his seat, Mr. Speaker shall propose as a question to be decided by the House, that strangers be re admitted; and it shall not be competent to any Member to call the attention of Mr. Speaker to the presence of strangers during the remainder of that sitting of the House,' be there inserted," instead thereof.	32	194	227	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
60	Apr. 15	Public Petitions Committee.—Order for consideration of Special Report read:—Special Report read.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Order that the Petition from Prittlewell and neighbourhood [presented 6th April] do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged."—(*Mr. Disraeli.*)—Whereupon previous Question proposed, "That that Question be now put":—(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*)—Petition read.—Previous Question put.	393	13	407	B. M.	
114	May 24	Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the absence of other and adequate proposals for the reform of Local Taxation and Local Government, this Bill cannot be regarded as meeting the necessities of the time or the expectations which have been raised by Her Majesty's Government, and this House is of opinion that further delay of legislation on these subjects is calculated to impede the social and economic progress of the Country,"—(*Mr. Fawcett,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	251	177	429	- -	A. M.
67	Apr. 23	The Queen *v.* Castro.—"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission, to consist of Members of both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the matters complained of with respect to the Government Prosecution of The Queen *v.* Castro, and to the conduct of the Trial at Bar and incidents connected therewith, and certain incidents of the said trial which have occured subsequent thereto.—(*Dr. Kenealy.*)	3	435	439	- -	A. M.
8	Feb. 22	Regimental Exchanges Bill.—Second Reading -	284	187	472	B. M.	
15	Mar. 4	——— Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House is of opinion that Regimental Exchanges may be properly allowed under official control; but that any legislation permitting a public officer to pay a sum of money by way of profit or bonus to another officer in respect of a bargain for the exchange of their offices would be injurious to the public service,"—(*Mr. Goschen,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	284	188	473	- -	A. M.
16	" "	——— (In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Marquis of Hartington.*)	161	269	431	- -	A. M.
22	" 15	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Anderson.*)	49	324	374	B. M.	
23	" "	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Hayter.*)	97	158	256	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
24	Mar. 15	Regimental Exchanges Bill.—(In the Committee): —Clause 2.—(*Mr. Muntz.*)	148	224	373	B. M.	
25	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Childers.*)	162	244	407	B. M.	
27	„ 16	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 2.—(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)	170	261	432	B. M.	
28	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. Hayter.*)	160	256	417	B. M.	
185	July 15	Representation of the People.—"That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to cause inquiry to be made into the various methods of bringing about a juster distribution of political power, with a view of securing a more complete Representation of the People."—(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)	122	192	315	B. M.	
107	May 13	Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 28.—(*Captain Nolan.*)	107	40	148	B. M.	
113	„ 21	——— As amended, considered.—P. 5, l. 17.—(*Dr. Cameron.*)	19	55	75	- -	A. M.
128	June 7	Savings Banks, &c. Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 1.—(*Mr. Childers.*)	201	163	365	B. M.	
157	„ 28	Shea, Mr. L. J.—"That there be laid before this House, Copies of the Evidence taken by Mr. Elrington, Q.C., at Tracton, in the county of Cork, in the year 1874, on the complaint of Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, then a magistrate for the county of Cork; of the Report of Dr. Elrington; and the decision of the Lords Justices thereon:—And, of the Memorials and Correspondence between Mr. Shea, Mr. John Hennessy, J. P., and Margaret Atkins with the then Lord Chancellor, Lord O'Hagan, and Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875."—(*Mr. Downing.*)	27	70	98	- -	A. M.
204	July 26	Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) [Salaries].—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Ramsay,*)—instead thereof. — Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	59	31	91	- -	A. M.
235	Aug. 6	Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time:" — Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it is not expedient to proceed with this measure until this House has had the opportunity of fully considering the changes which it would be desirable to make on the whole judicial establishment in Scotland,"—(*Sir George Balfour*),—instead thereof. — Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	63	21	85	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
1	Feb. 9	Stroud Writ.—"That no new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Stroud, in the room of Henry R. Brand, esquire, whose Election has been declared void."—(*Mr. Charles Lewis.*)	46	227	274	B. M.	
3	„ 12	——— Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Stroud, in the room of Henry Robert Brand, esquire, whose Election has been determined to be void."—(*Mr. Adam.*)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "no new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stroud until three days after the printing and distribution among the Members of this House of the evidence taken upon the Trial of the Petition against the return of the late Member which took place before Mr. Baron Pigott,"—(*Mr. Charles Lewis,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	186	75	262	B. M.	
156	June 28	Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 4.—(*Mr. Anderson.*)	74	37	112	- -	A. M.
18	Mar. 8	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the assurances of friendship from all Foreign Powers mentioned in Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, warrant a reduction in the Land Forces of the British Army,"—(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	226	63	290	B. M.	
21	„ 11	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, incomes not exceeding 300*l.* per annum should be exempted from the payment of Income Tax,"—(*Mr. Sandford,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	215	79	295	B. M.	
49	„ „	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the case of the Shareholders in the Bank of Bombay is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government,"—(*Mr. Gregory,*) instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	106	39	146	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
82	Mar. 11	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the allegations of the Petition from the President and Members of the Irish College at Paris, presented on the 4th day of August last, and also those contained in the Petition from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, presented on the 5th day of this instant April,"—(*Mr. Butt,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	118	56	175	B. M.	
116	May 28	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the distribution and application of the property of the late Church of Ireland, particularly as regards commutations and compositions, whether under proceedings of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, or of the representative body of the Irish Church,"—(*Mr. Edward Jenkins,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	150	36	187	B. M.	
132	June 11	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue Her Royal Commission to such persons as Her Majesty may see fit to appoint, directing them to inquire into and report upon the operation and effect of the Act passed in 1870 to amend the Law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and more especially to ascertain, if necessary by local inquiries, whether and how far the provisions of that Act intended for such purpose have been effectual in giving increased security of tenure to the Irish tenants, and whether any and what obstacles have existed or do exist to prevent the operation of those provisions; and also to make like special inquiries and report as to the provisions of that Act introduced to facilitate the acquisition by the tenant of the absolute interest in his farm; and generally to inquire and report as to all matters connected with the tenure of land in Ireland which Her Majesty may see fit in Her wisdom to refer to them,"—(*Mr. Butt,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	110	43	154	B. M.	
153	„ 24	——— (On going into Committee):—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	60	120	181	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
154	June 25	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House is of opinion that the Imperial policy regulating the Opium traffic between India and China, should be carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the gradual withdrawal of the Government of India from the cultivation and manufacture of Opium,"—(*Mr. Mark Stewart,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	96	59	156	B. M.	
160	July 2	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "before establishing the proposed Naval College at Dartmouth, it is desirable to consider further the advantages offered by other places,"—(*Mr. Edwards,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	149	137	287	B. M.	
181	„ 15	——— (On going into Committee:—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient that any part of the expenses of the personal entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his proposed visit to India, should be charged on the revenues of India,"—(*Mr. Fawcett,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	381	69	451	B. M.	
222	„ 31	——— (On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House has learnt with concern and regret that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of 'The Debtors Act, 1869,' the County Court Judge at Farnham committed to prison one William Smallbones for non-payment of a sum of costs awarded against him in a suit in equity, such imprisonment being, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, stated to this House on the 22nd of July, wholly illegal, and extending continuously over eight months; and that, inasmuch as it appears that such imprisonment took place under an order of the judge made as upon the commission of a contempt of court, this House is of opinion that the exercise of the power of committal for contempt of court by County Court judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint,"—(*Mr. Charles Lewis,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	76	20	97	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
228	Aug. 3	Supply.—(On going into Committee):—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the abandonment of the principle of limited competition in the appointment of Cadets to the Naval Service is inexpedient,"—(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	135	78	214	B. M.	
41	Apr. 5	———(In the Committee):—"That £.368,700 be granted for Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, &c.":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That £.363,950 be granted, &c."—(*Mr. Gourley.*)	20	64	85	B. M.	
111	May 21	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.92,467 be granted for the Royal Parks, &c.":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That £.90,036 be granted, &c."—(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)	17	55	73	B. M.	
133	June 11	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.29,252 be granted for the Department of the Privy Council":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That £.27,252 be granted, &c."—(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)	29	167	197	B. M.	
134	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.2,249 be granted for the Office of the Lord Privy Seal."	126	46	173	- -	A. M.
161	July 2	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.4,852 be granted for the Exchequer and other Offices, Scotland":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That the item of £.99 for the Queen's Plate, Edinburgh, be omitted."—(*Sir A. Lusk.*)	45	156	202	B. M.	
165	„ 6	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.135,079 be granted for Criminal Prosecutions, &c., in England":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That £.131,205 be granted, &c."—(*Mr. Gorst.*)	41	268	310	B. M.	
166	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.129,879 be granted for the Court of Chancery, &c.":—Whereupon Motion made, and Queseton put, "That £.129,379 be granted, &c.—(*Lord F. Cavendish.*)	122	179	301	B. M.	
182	„ 15	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.60,000 be granted for the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India."	352	18	371	B. M.	
183	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.42,850 be granted for Navy Expenditure consequent on the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India."	257	14	272	B. M.	
184	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.58,653 be granted for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland."	218	20	239	B. M.	
220	„ 30	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.9,550 be granted for certain Learned Societies":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That the item of £.10,000 for the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society be reduced by £.1,000."—(*Mr. M'Lagan.*)	45	58	104	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
221	July 30	Supply.—(In the Committee):—"That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Mr. Monk.*)	23	81	105	- -	A. M.
223	„ 31	——— (In the Committee):—"That £.13,750 be granted for Scottish Universities":—Whereupon Motion made, and Question put, "That £.13,630 be granted, &c."—(*Sir C. Dilke.*)	14	113	128	B. M.	
229	Aug. 3	——— (In the Committee):—Commissioners of Education in Ireland:—"That the Chairman do report progress."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)	25	90	116	- -	A. M.
136	June 14	——— (Report): — Department of Privy Council:—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£.29,252," in order to insert "£.27,252,"—(*Mr. Dillwyn,*)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That '£.29,252' stand part of the said Resolution."	187	20	208	- -	A. M.
230	Aug. 5	——— (Report);—Colonies, Grants in Aid:—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£.72,105," and insert "£.32,105,"—(*Sir W. Lawson.*)—Question put, "That '£.72,105' stand part of the said Resolution."	191	12	204	B. M.	
163	July 5	Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 16.—(*Mr. Watkin Williams.*)	56	203	260	B. M.	
177	„ 13	——— (In the Committee):—Clause 17.—(*Mr. Watkin Williams.*)	85	145	231	B. M.	
178	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. Jackson.*)	63	195	259	B. M.	
233	Aug. 6	——— As amended, considered:—P. 2, l. 38.—(*Sir G. Campbell.*)	19	73	93	B. M.	
234	„ „	——— As amended, considered:—P. 89.—(*Mr. Gregory.*)	47	87	135	B. M.	
110	May 13	Towns Rating (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading:—"That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Captain Nolan.*)	54	129	184	- -	A. M.
142	June 17	Triennial Parliaments.—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill for Shortening the Duration of Parliaments."—(*Dr. Kenealy.*)	13	70	84	- -	A. M.
14	Mar. 3	Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women) Bill.—Second Reading.	153	196	350	B. M.	
226	Aug. 2	Unseaworthy Ships Bill.—(In the Committee):—Clause 1.—(*Mr. E. Jenkins.*)	28	178	207	B. M.	
227	„ „	——— (In the Committee):—New Clause.—(*Mr. Reed.*)	132	195	328	B. M.	
97	May 7	Ways and Means.—(In the Committee):—"That it is expedient that guns used by farmers or persons employed by them exclusively for the protection of crops be exempted from License Duty."—(*Mr. James Barclay.*)	46	175	222	- -	A. M.
5	Feb. 17	Wild Animals (Scotland) Bill.—Second Reading -	68	180	249	B. M.	
48	Apr. 7	Women's Disabilities Removal Bill.—Second Reading.	154	189	344	B. M.	

DIVISION ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
137	June 15	Crosshill Burgh Extension Bill—As amended, considered:—*Ordered*, "That Standing Orders, Nos. 208, 224, and 248 be suspended in the case of the said Bill.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(*Mr. Anderson.*)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	204	96	301	B. M.	

Public Bill Office. *W. Gibbons.*

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the Session of 1875; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division; distinguishing the Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.126, of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

0.139.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 August 1875;—*for*,

STATEMENT "showing the RETURNS Moved for in the House of Commons during the Session of 1875; such Statement to show the Name of the Member Moving; the Estimated Cost of Preparing the Return, *i.e.* the Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour expended thereon; the Number of Copies of each Return Printed; the Price of each Printed Return on Sale to the Public; the Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments or otherwise Gratuitously; and the Number Sold, and Amount Realised by Sale."

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
1.	Trade and Navigation Accounts	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck		67 15 5	2,000	– 3	1,199	177	2 – 4½
1—I.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		120 10 –	2,000	– 4½	1,209	176	3 1 2
1—II.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		110 7 8	2,000	– 4½	1,198	181	3 – 7½
1—III.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		121 13 8	2,000	– 5	1,198	206	3 18 5
1—IV.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		118 8 5	2,000	– 4½	1,198	193	3 6 1
1—V.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		110 9 4	2,000	– 4½	1,200	188	3 4 –½
1—VI.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –	104 12 6	118 8 9	1,500	– 5	1,203	177	3 6 9½
1—VII.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		112 3 6	1,500	– 4½	1,199	189	3 5 8
1—VIII.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		112 3 8	1,500	– 4½	1,198	191	3 5 10
1—IX.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		115 2 5	1,500	– 5	1,198	192	3 12 5
1—X.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		112 18 1	1,500	– 4½	1,198	189	3 4 10
1—XI.	Ditto – – ditto – –	– – „ – –		107 2 1	1,500	– 5	1,198	206	3 17 10
2.	Dover Harbour – – –	Sir Charles Adderley –	– 9 –	5 6 7	1,000	– 1½	866	9	– 1 1½
3.	Temporary Advances Redemption.	Mr. W. H. Smith –	– 5 –	– 17 5	1,000	– –½	832	–	—
4.	Consular Chaplains – –	Mr. W. H. Smith –	– 1 6	1 – –	1,000	– –½	882	3	– – 1½
5.	National Gallery – – –	Mr. W. H. Smith –	—	5 12 6	1,000 100	– 1½	873	16	– 2 –
6.	Fortifications (Defence Loans, 1873–4).	Mr. W. H. Smith –	—	5 10 4	1,000 150	– 1	898	2	– – 2
7.	Post Office (Brazil and River Plate Mails).	Mr. W. H. Smith –	—	4 19 8	1,000	– 1½	847	5	– – 7½
8.	Civil Contingencies Fund –	Mr. W. H. Smith –	6 – –	12 1 4	1,000 100	– 2	881	1	– – 2
9.	Pauper Children (Canada) –	Mr. Sclater-Booth –	—	12 2 3	1,000 250 250 500	– 3	905	709	8 – 3
10.	Pauper Schools – – –	Mr. Sclater-Booth –	—	9 17 10	1,000 250 250	– 3	906	323	3 12 8½
11.	Training Ships – – –	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	20 – –	33 9 9	1,000 150	– 4	892	20	– 6 8
12.	Merchant Ships (Collisions) –	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	20 – –	16 13 2	1,000	– 3½	855	8	– 2 4
14.	Coal-laden Vessels (Casualties)	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	10 – –	5 16 2	1,000 150	– –½	857	131	– 4 11½
17—(1).	Harbour, &c. Bills – –	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck		12 3 5	1,000	– 8	863	24	– 15 7
17—(2).	Ditto – – – –	– – „ – –		1 14 3	1,000	– –½	862	9	– – 4½
17—(3).	Ditto – – – –	– – „ – –	8 – –	6 11 11	1,000 150	– 1½	857	36	– 4 6
17—(4).	Ditto – – – –	– – „ – –		1 17 10	1,000 150	– –½	863	18	– – 9
29.	Railway, &c. Bills – –	Sir Charles Adderley –	61 10 –	55 2 7	1,250	– 6	884	174	4 2 11½
50.	John Mitchell – – –	Mr. Dyke – – –	25 6 –	1 14 6	1,000	– –½	844	27	– 1 1½
57.	Landguard Common – –	Colonel Jervis – –	– 9 –	7 4 1	1,000	– 7	843	6	– 3 6
61.	Public Bills (Ireland) – –	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	2 10 –	– 17 5	1,000	– –½	836	2	– – 1
68.	Navy (Boilers of Iron Clad Ships, &c.).	Mr. Bentinck – –	1 6 –	4 7 6	1,000	– 1	849	23	– 1 11
69.	Metropolitan Water Companies	Mr. Clare Sewell Read	—	67 7 11	1,000 250	– 5	849	47	– 18 9

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
70.	National Education Commissioners (Ireland).	Mr. O'Reilly	– 12 –	11 14 3	1,000 150	– 2½	885	13	– 2 6
71.	Houses of Parliament (Frescoes)	Lord Henry Lennox	– 6 –	1 12 11	1,000	– –½	836	14	– – 6½
73.	Seal Fishing	Sir Charles Adderley	4 – –	13 10 11	1,000 100	– 3	886	24	– 6 –
86.	Merchant Ships (Casualties) (The "Sourabaya.")	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	10 – –	32 9 5	1,000	2 –	850	10	– 19 3
88.	Privy Council (Oath taken by the Clerk).	Sir Wm. Fraser	– 5 –	– 17 2	1,000	– –½	830	2	– – 1
90.	Merchant Ships (Casualties) (Steamship "Viceroy.")	Sir Charles Adderley	10 – –	25 14 8	1,000	– 6	850	2	– 1 –
93.	Army (Regimental Exchanges)	Sir Henry Havelock Colonel North	2 1 2	8 17 2	1,000 150	– 1½	985	6	– – 9
94.	Sugar	Mr. Locke	– 12 8	– 19 6	1,150	– –½	837	42	– 1 7½
95.	Turnpike Trusts	Mr. Sclater-Booth	1 – –	1 3 –	1,000	– –½	833	17	– – 8½
96.	Army (Manufacturing Establishments).	Lord Eustace Cecil	3 – –	200 14 –	600	2 2	366	3	– 5 9
97.	Contagious Diseases Acts	Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.	14 – –	33 10 1	1,000 150	– 3½	892	99	1 8 1
101.	Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.	Sir Colman O'Loghlen	1 17 –	2 13 8	1,000	– –½	841	7	– – 3½
102.	East India (Income and Expenditure).	Lord George Hamilton	*1 10 –	2 1 11	1,150	– –½	954	4	– – 2
103.	Army (Commissions in the Guards).	Mr. Sandford	—	– 18 1	1,000	– –½	858	2	– – 1
108.	Distressed Seamen	Sir Charles Adderley	2 – –	7 12 4	1,000	– 1½	865	7	– – 10½
109.	East India (Customs Duties)	Sir George Balfour	*1 1 –	22 12 6	1,150	– 3	956	5	– 1 2
112.	Criminal Law Accounts (Treasury Minute).	Mr. W. H. Smith	– 3 6	2 19 3	1,000 150	– 1	840	105	– 7 11
113.	Metropolitan Board of Works (City Improvements).	Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth	†13 – –	2 12 9	1,000	– –½	828	9	– – 4½
114.	Marine Assurance (Foreign Countries).	Sir Charles Adderley	5 – –	1 18 8	1,000 150	– –½	867	40	– 1 7
115.	Merthyr Tydvil (Preservation of the Peace).	Mr. Macdonald	Cannot be stated.	1 17 4	1,000 150	– –½	825	46	– 1 11
118.	European Society	Sir Eardley Wilmot	‡3 3 –	1 13 7	1,000	– –½	824	37	– 1 6½
119.	Merchant Ships, Casualties (Steamship "Alpha.")	Sir Charles Adderley	10 – –	4 13 5	1,000	– 1½	856	4	– – 6
121.	Bank of England Bank Notes	Mr. Backhouse	§5 5 –	3 8 7	1,000 150	– –½	829	60	– 2 5½
122-(A).	Poor Rates and Pauperism	Mr. Clare Sewell Read		5 19 6	1,000	– 1	856	22	– 1 10
122-(A.I.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 5 9	1,000	– 1	854	5	– – 6
122-(A. II.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		6 17 –	1,000	– 1½	854	6	– – 9
122-(A. III.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 15 –	1,000	– 1	854	7	– – 7
122-(A. IV.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 5 9	1,000	– 1	854	12	– 1 –
122-(A. V.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		6 10 2	1,000	– 1½	854	14	– 1 9
122-(A. VI.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 15 –	1,000	– 1	854	4	– – 4
122-(A. VII.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 5 9	1,000	– 1	860	1	– – 1
122-(A. VIII.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 5 4	1,000	– 1½	860	2	– – 3
122-(A. IX.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „	550 – –	5 15 –	1,000	– 1	854	14	– 1 2
122-(A. X.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		5 10 7	1,000	– 1	854	2	– – 2
122-(A. XI.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		6 8 1	1,000	1½	854	5	– – 7½
122-(B.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		64 16 5	1,000	– 7	854	10	– 4 7½
122-(B. I.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		61 18 7	1,000	– 7	854	12	– 6 2
122-(C.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		27 10 10	1,000	– 4½	854	18	– 6 6½
122-(C. I.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		29 2 1	1,000	– 4½	854	5	– 1 9½
122-(D.)	Ditto – – ditto	– – „		19 11 9	1,000	– 2½	854	1	– – 2½
127.	Malt and Barley	Mr. Locke	– 12 8	1 1 4	1,000	– –½	831	11	– – 5½
128.	Hops	Mr. Locke	3 – –	2 5 8	1,250	– –½	832	25	– 1 –½
131.	Militia (Training Establishments).	Mr. Mulholland	8 – –	14 4 10	1,000	– 1½	865	9	– 1 1½
132.	Mercantile Marine Offices	Sir Charles Adderley	2 10 –	12 – 5	1,000	– 1½	852	5	– – 7½
135.	Commercial Code	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	40 – –	7 4 7	1,000	– 1	880	2	– – 2
136.	Unseaworthy Ships (Transfer)	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	20 – –	13 6 7	1,000 150	– 2½	870	103	1 1 3½

*Paid from Indian Revenues. † Paid from Funds of the Metropolitan Board of Works. ‡ Paid from European Society Arbitration Funds.
§ Paid from Bank of England Funds.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
137.	National Debt	Mr. W. H. Smith	—	1 5 9	1,000	– –½	860	18	– – 9
138.	County Courts	Mr. Norwood	*—	84 15 8	1,750	– 7	1,384	11	– 6 –
139.	East India (Civil Service Memorials).	Mr. Lowe	†2 – –	23 3 3	1,150	– 4½	954	79	1 6 9½
141.	Royal Forests	Mr. W. H. Smith	—	6 10 1	1,000	– 2	835	5	– – 10
142.	Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Mr. Stevenson	1 11 5	1 7 1	1,000	– –½	834	8	– – 4
144.	Copyright (Colonies)	Mr. Edward Jenkins	Cannot be stated.	20 7 5	1,000 250	– 4	1,076	5	– 1 7
145.	Loans advanced from 1792 to 1874.	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	253 6 1	22 1 5	1,000	– 2	886	13	– 2 2
148.	British Museum	Mr. Spencer Walpole	2 10 –	29 9 11	1,100	– 5	916	33	– 13 8
149.	Jersey (Court Fees)	Mr. Locke	Cannot be stated.	2 1 11	1,000	– –½	825	28	– 1 1½
149–I.	Ditto	„	ditto	1 18 2	1,000	– –½	825	26	– 1 1
153.	Parliamentary Constituencies	Sir Charles Dilke	9 13 6	12 9 6	1,000 250 250	– 1½	830	219	1 7 4½
154.	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act.	Mr. Callan	2 8 –	4 9 6	1,000	– 1½	836	4	– – 6
155.	Pauper Schools	Mr. Stansfeld	3 – –	19 10 1	1,000 500	– 3	866	155	1 14 4
156.	East India (Banda and Kirwee Booty).	Mr. Ryder	†2 13 1	8 3 10	1,150	– 2	954	11	– 1 10
157.	Consolidation of Statutes	Mr. Attorney General	—	6 6 5	1,000	– 2	858	11	– 1 10
158.	John M'Crea	Mr. O'Connor Power	1 16 –	1 15 –	1,000	– –½	836	9	– – 4½
159.	Consolidated Fund (Estimated Expenditure).	Mr. W. H. Smith	2 – –	1 8 6	1,000	– –½	853	5	– – 2½
160.	Navy (Ships Sold)	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	5 – –	11 4 6	1,000	– 1½	874	9	– 1 1½
162.	Navy Accounts (Manufactures and Repairs in Dockyards, 1873–4).	Mr. Algernon Egerton	‡—	806 4 8	600	6 4	431	–	—
163.	Public Departments (Consols, &c.)	Mr. Childers	3 – –	1 3 11	1,000	– –½	865	12	– – 6
164.	Navy (Victualling Accounts, 1873–4).	Mr. Algernon Egerton	‡—	121 11 2	500	1 3	429	2	– 2 4½
165.	Navy (Surpluses and Deficits, 1873–4).	Mr. Algernon Egerton	‡—	167 15 3	1,200	1 6	1,025	1	– 1 4
166.	Navy Accounts (Ship Building and Dockyard Transactions, 1873–4).	Mr. Algernon Egerton	‡—	1,056 18 –	600	7 6	434	1	– 6 7
167.	Mercantile Marine	Captain Pim	4 5 –	1 8 3	1,000	– –½	856	20	– – 10
168.	Dover Pier	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	– 9 –	3 16 5	1,000	– 1	836	3	– – 3
169.	Clerkenwell House of Detention.	Sir William Fraser	– 1 –	– 17 2	1,000	– –½	825	3	– – 1½
171.	Master and Servant (Law of Foreign Countries).	Mr. Lowe	—	14 1 6	1,000 250	– 3	862	121	1 7 3
172.	Deaths (Starvation, &c.), Metropolitan District.	Mr. J. G. Talbot	– 11 3	2 12 6	1,000	– –½	834	4	– – 2
174.	National Debt Reduction	Mr. Childers	8 5 –	1 5 6	1,000 150	– –½	864	31	– 1 3½
175.	Public Income and Expenditure and Surplus (1866–1875).	Mr. Childers	1 – –	3 – 9	1,000	– –½	876	17	– – 8½
177.	Freemasons (Ireland)	Lord Robert Montagu	1 16 –	5 6 6	1,000	– 1	836	16	– 1 4
178.	Army (Recruiting)	Colonel Mure	– 8 7	11 12 10	1,000	– 3	858	14	– 3 6
180.	Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Act, 1871 (Arrests).	Mr. Moore	– 12 –	1 8 6	1,000	– –½	836	1	– – –½
181.	East India (Chaplains)	Mr. O'Reilly	†1 10 –	3 7 3	1,150	– 1	955	8	– – 8
182.	Cape of Good Hope	Mr. Torrens	Cannot be stated.	1 18 2	1,000	– –½	852	2	– – 1
183.	Houses of Parliament (Signal Lights).	Lord Henry Lennox	– 8 –	2 10 –	1,000	– 1	842	16	– 1 4
185.	National Debt	Mr. Childers	1 19 –	2 7 –	1,000	– –½	862	24	– 1 –
186.	Public Expenditure (Exchequer Issues), Charge on Taxes, 1857–8 to 1874–5.	Mr. Childers	2 10 –	4 16 6	1,000	– 1	859	7	– – 7
187.	Public Revenue	Mr. Childers	4 1 6	2 3 11	1,000	– –½	834	21	– – 10½
188.	East India (Income Tax)	Mr. Kinnaird	†17 18 –	18 14 7	1,150	– 4½	954	9	– 3 2
189.	Local Authorities (Receipts and Expenditure, 1873) [England].	Mr. Pell	3 – –	9 3 3	1,000	– 1	886	80	– 6 8
190.	Post Office (Brazil and River Plate Mail Contract).	Mr. W. H. Smith	—	4 17 6	1,000	– 1½	852	6	– – 9

* No real cost, as the Return is printed from Papers supplied for the purposes of the Annual Return of Judicial Statistics.
† Paid from Indian Revenues. ‡ No real cost; prepared for Departmental information and reference.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
191.	New Forest	Mr. W. H. Smith	—	6 4 6	1,000	– 2	846	21	– 3 3½
192.	New Forest Deer Removal, &c., Bill (1851).	Mr. W. H. Smith	—	7 19 5	1,000	– 2	851	19	– 2 11½
193.	Cattle (Pleuro-Pneumonia)	Mr. James Barclay	2 17 –	5 14 –	1,000	– 1½	846	18	– 2 3
195.	Museums	Mr. M'Laren	1 17 –	2 5 1	1,000 250	– –½	906	27	– 1 1½
197.	Wellesley Bridge, Limerick	Mr. O'Shaughnessy	1 – –	1 – 2	1,000	– –½	836	26	– 1 1
198.	Navy (Perkins's Boilers)	Mr. Cawley	—	2 14 9	1,000 150 500 500	– –½	849	1,143	2 7 7
199.	Benefices	Mr. Monk	*9 10 –	9 14 8	1,000	– 1½	846	23	– 2 10
200.	Dwellings of the Labouring Classes.	Mr. Mellor	– 16 4	1 6 2	1,000	– –½	831	16	– – 8
201.	Education (Ireland)	Mr. Dixon	2 – –	3 5 –	1,000	– 1	838	2	– – 2
202.	Admiralty Court (Ireland)	Mr. Murphy	2 19 2	1 – 8	1,000	– –½	836	16	– – 8
203.	National Debt	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1 1 –	1 10 6	1,000 250	– –½	856	18	– – 9
206.	Shannon Navigation Act, 1874	The O'Conor Don	13 – –	69 17 10	1,000	1 5	860	2	– 2 8
207.	Brewers, &c.	Mr. Locke	36 8 4	4 17 5	1,150	– 1	831	175	– 14 1
209.	Norwich Election	Mr. Attorney General	—	50 – 5	1,000	– 8	826	11	– 7 –
210.	Weather Intelligence	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	5 15 7	40 16 3	1,000	– 4	845	1	– – 4
211.	Desertion of Seamen (Valparaiso and Callao).	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	2 10 –	9 19 7	1,000	– 2½	874	6	– 1 3
212.	National Debt (Scheme for Reduction).	Mr. Hubbard	15 – –	1 6 8	1,000	– –½	853	20	– – 10
214.	British Merchant Shipping	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	40 – –	62 13 1	1,150	– 6	1,004	19	– 9 –
215.	Merchant Ships	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	10 – –	75 11 4	1,150	1 2	850	20	1 2 –½
216.	Post Office Savings Banks Fund, Savings Banks Fund, and Friendly Societies Fund.	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	3 1 –	1 6 5	1,000 250	– –½	1,001	18	– – 9
217.	Spirits	Mr. Boord	3 15 11	4 13 7	1,000 250	– 1	831	83	– 6 11
218.	Banks of Issue	Mr. Heygate	7 3 4	18 4 9	1,000 150	– 2½	836	59	– 12 2½
219.	Steamships (Bay of Bengal)	Sir John Hay	18 – –	2 10 6	1,150	– –½	1,024	12	– – 6
220.	Property and Income Tax	Colonel Alexander	3 12 8	1 3 5	1,000	– –½	842	21	– – 10½
221.	Science and Art Department	Mr. Sullivan	59 6 9	10 3 –	1,000	– 1½	845	5	– – 7½
222.	Londonderry Model School	Mr. Charles Lewis	5 7 –	40 4 7	1,000 150	– 9	890	48	1 13 7½
223.	Scientific Investigations	Mr. Dillwyn	– 15 6	2 14 2	1,000	– –½	860	9	– – 4½
224.	Fog Signals	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	4 10 –	38 6 1	1,000	– 8	852	82	2 9 4
226.	Merchant Ships' Casualties (Steamship "Thornaby").	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	10 – –	1 13 7	1,000	– –½	855	2	– – 1
227.	Hampstead Hospital	Mr. J. G. Talbot	1 – –	1 12 2	1,000	– –½	825	4	– – 2
228.	New Forest	Lord Henry Scott	32 – –	61 2 8	1,000	1 –	847	31	1 9 10½
229.	District of the School Board for London.	Mr. Sandford	†25 – –	33 4 5	1,150 250	– 4½	839	95	1 12 6
231.	Licenses	Mr. Bass	5 10 7	4 19 9	1,000 250	– 1	837	91	– 6 11½
233.	Dean Forest	Mr. Pease	2 – –	– 17 5	1,000	– –½	830	10	– – 5
235.	Prosecutions	Mr. Gorst Mr. W. H. Smith	30 – – 15 – –	27 16 – 8 10 2	1,000	– 4	833	28	– 9 3½
237.	Central Criminal Court (Regina v. Hibbert).	Mr. W. E. Forster	4 17 8	8 19 1	1,000	– 2½	829	82	– 15 3½
238.	Wrecks on Romney Marsh	Sir Edward Watkin	5 – –	3 14 6	1,000	– –½	849	4	– – 2
239.	Public Health Act, 1872	Mr. O'Leary	12 – –	17 13 5	1,000	– 2½	837	13	– 2 8½
240.	Ship Surgeons	Captain Pim	26 8 –	3 1 4	1,000	– –½	849	32	– 1 4
241.	Tipperary Election	Mr. O'Conor	—	21 19 1	1,000	– 6	836	2	– 1 –
242.	Army (Regimental Exchanges)	Sir George Balfour	12 18 –	34 4 –	1,000 150	– 4½	986	2	– – 9
247.	Elementary Education (School Boards, &c.)	Mr. Ripley	8 – –	3 – 3	1,000 250	– –½	872	85	– 3 6
250.	Navy (Ships Ballasted, &c.)	Captain Pim	4 – –	3 5 6	1,000	– –½	854	7	– – 3½
251.	Licensing Act, 1874 (Populous Places).	Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen	2 3 9	18 2 4	1,000 150	– 1½	824	66	– 7 4½
253.	Education (Schools transferred to School Boards).	Mr. J. G. Talbot	‡10 – –	61 11 2	1,250	– 5	885	13	– 5 3½

* Paid from Common Fund of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
† Paid from London School Board funds.
‡ Expenses incurred by local bodies not included in this Return.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
255.	County Debentures	Mr. Salt	– 17 9	2 14 10	1,000	– –½	826	11	– – 5½
256.	Battersea Park and Chelsea Bridge	Sir Charles Russell Mr. Hankey	12 11 8	2 – 1	1,000	– –½	833	8	– – 4
257.	Army (Muzzle-Loading Guns)	Mr. Hanbury-Tracy	12 – –	41 – 11	1,000 150	– 4	883	13	– 4 3
258.	East India (Artillery Officers' Memorials).	Colonel Jervis	•9 5 1	20 5 10	1,150	– 5	966	30	– 11 11½
259.	Poor Law Expenditure, 1873	Mr. Arthur Peel	20 – –	23 18 6	1,150	– 3½	876	23	– 6 8½
259—1.	Poor Law Expenditure, 1874	„		22 19 7	1,150	– 3½	855	13	– 3 9½
260.	Civil Bill Ejectments (Ireland)	Mr. Downing	1 4 –	156 17 7	1,000	1 –	837	2	– 1 10½
260—1.	Ditto ditto	„		2 13 –	1,000	– –½	837	2	– – 1
261.	Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Fund.	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	—	2 1 3	1,000 250	– –½	861	75	– 3 1
262.	Elementary Day Schools	Mr. Ripley	1 12 –	1 4 5	1,000 150	– –½	866	10	– – 5
264.	Light Dues	Mr. Murphy	– 2 –	– 18 7	1,000	– –½	839	9	– – 4½
266.	Army (Contagious Diseases Acts).	Mr. Secretary Hardy	10 – –	2 17 –	1,000 150	– –½	885	26	– 1 1
267.	Poor Law	Mr. Sclater-Booth	2 – –	5 – 8	1,150	– 1	884	13	– 1 1
268.	School Board Loans (England)	Mr. W. H. Smith	20 – –	66 3 2	1,150	– 7	939	19	– 10 10½
271.	Circuits (England and Wales)	Mr. Bristowe	– 14 –	5 2 9	1,000	– 1	824	4	– – 4
273.	Central Criminal Court (Charge of the Recorder).	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson	2 2 4	3 4 3	1,000 150 1,000 750	– –½	2,428	47	– 1 10½
277.	Copper, &c.	Sir John St. Aubyn	28 – –	10 18 3	1,000	– 1½	831	35	– 4 –
278.	Navy (Health of the Mediterranean Squadron).	Mr. Algernon Egerton	—	1 2 9	1,000	– –½	854	6	– – 3
279.	Drainage, &c. (Lancashire)	Lord Robert Montagu	40 – –	5 – –	1,000	– 1	848	3	– – 3
282.	Public Elementary Schools (Dorset, &c.)	Mr. Dixon	†35 12 –	1 4 10	1,000	– –½	875	22	– – 11
283.	Army (Depôt Centres)	Mr. Hayter	5 11 –	2 6 7	1,000 150	– –½	883	10	– – 5
285.	Navy (Ships Built)	Sir John Hay	20 – –	3 12 –	1,000 150	– –½	874	9	– – 4½
287.	Coal, Cinders, &c.	Mr. Hussey Vivian	20 – –	5 13 10	1,000	– 1	825	15	– 1 3
288.	Courts of Law (Permanent Appointments).	Lord Frederick Cavendish	– 1 –	1 12 –	1,000	– –½	834	5	– – 2½
289.	Savings Banks	Mr. Torr	60 – –	134 19 9	1,000	1 –	876	53	2 8 11½
290.	National Debt Commissioners (Liabilities to Friendly Societies).	Mr. Goschen	—	1 2 –	1,000	– –½	831	5	– – 2½
292.	East India (Banda and Kirwee Booty).	Mr. Ryder	*– 13 9	2 12 1	1,150	– –½	984	11	– – 5½
294.	Wye River	Mr. George Clive	– 15 –	51 14 11	1,000	1 1	848	13	– 13 2
296.	East India (Artillery Officers' Memorials).	Colonel Jervis	—	– 19 1	1,150	– –½	984	21	– – 10½
298.	Sir Charles Lyell	Colonel North	—	4 5 –	1,000 250	– 1	826	240	– 17 8
300.	Sheep Killed by Dogs (Ireland)	Mr. William Ormsby Gore.	6 12 –	12 3 4	1,000	– 2	834	4	– – 8
302.	Portland Prison	Mr. O'Connor Power	—	24 9 2	1,000	– 5	826	1	– – 5
303.	Naval Cadets	Mr. Algernon Egerton	2 16 4	1 2 –	1,000	– –½	876	3	– – 1½
304.	Marine Assurance (Foreign Countries).	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	25 – –	31 9 –	1,000 150	– 7	914	33	– 18 3½
305.	Army (Autumn Manœuvres)	Colonel Mure	Cannot be stated.	2 16 1	1,150	– –½	860	1	– – –½
307.	Ships' Surgeons	Captain Pim	1 – –	1 9 –	1,000	– –½	849	6	– – 3
311.	Contributions to Local Rates	Mr. W. H. Smith	4 – –	14 – 8	1,000 250	– 1½	875	29	– 3 6
312.	Merchant Service (Deaths of Seamen).	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	4 17 –	2 11 8	1,000	– –½	861	12	– – 6
313.	Naval College, Dartmouth	Mr. Algernon Egerton	—	1 13 7	1,000	– –½	861	9	– – 4½
314.	Navy (Cadets and Midshipmen)	Mr. Childers	—	8 6 9	1,000	– 2	855	1	– – 2
320.	Sanitary Officers' Salaries (Ireland).	Mr. Errington	24 2 –	4 6 4	1,000	– –½	822	10	– – 5
322.	Merchant Ships, Casualties (Steamship "La Plata").	Sir Charles Adderley	10 – –	3 18 8	1,000	– 1	855	3	– – 3
323.	Merchant Ships, Casualties (Ship "Cospatrick").	Sir Charles Adderley	10 – –	3 1 10	1,000	– 1	855	1	– – 1
326.	Slave Trade	Mr. Algernon Egerton	50 – –	9 1 –	1,000	– 1	867	4	– – 4

• Paid from Indian Revenues.

† Expenses incurred by local bodies not included in this Return.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.
327.	Metropolitan Board of Works Act Amendment Bill.	Mr. W. H. Smith	– 15 –	9 12 8	1,150	– 2½	829	36	– 6 8½
328.	Naval College, Dartmouth	Mr. Algernon Egerton	—	1 13 5	1,000	– –½	874	11	– – 5½
333.	Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill	Mr. M'Laren	—	– 17 10	1,000	– –½	824	11	– – 5½
335.	County Infirmaries (Ireland)	Mr. Meldon	12 – –	21 11 7	1,000	– 4	844	–	—
339.	Army (Recruits)	Lord Elcho	Cannot be given.	1 9 3	1,000 150	– –½	986	2	– – 1
340.	Seamen Convicts	Sir Charles Adderley	2 10 –	– 17 10	1,000	– –½	846	3	– – 1½
342.	Election Petitions	Mr. Attorney General	5 – –	33 13 10	1,000	– 8	830	6	– 3 9
346.	Anchors and Ground Tackle	Mr. Bentinck	13 – –	31 18 10	1,000 150	– 6	865	102	2 10 11
349.	Excise Licenses	Mr. Watney	4 18 6	2 11 8	1,000	– –½	831	14	– – 7
350.	East India Opium Revenue	Sir George Balfour	*6 10 –	5 18 11	1,150	– 1	954	9	– – 9
355.	Irish Constabulary	Mr. O'Byrne	2 12 –	1 9 5	1,000	– –½	838	12	– – 6
356.	Daunts' Rock (Cork Harbour)	Mr. Murphy	– 9 –	3 12 2	1,000	– 1	862	13	– 1 1
357.	East India (Army)	Mr. John Holms	*14 2 –	5 5 1	1,150	– –½	984	7	– – 3½
360.	London School Board (Accounts).	Lord Francis Hervey	—	19 6 –	1,000	– 3	832	7	– 1 9
361.	Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies.	Mr. Joseph Cowen	23 2 6	122 7 6	1,150	– 11	831	71	2 15 –½
362.	Railway, &c., Bills (Capital and Loans).	Sir Thomas Bazley	10 – –	4 18 7	1,000	– 1	851	7	– – 7
364.	Public Houses	Mr. Bright	66 11 9	51 18 11	1,000	– 5	834	78	1 9 8
366.	Whiskey Bonding Stores (Ireland).	Mr. O'Sullivan	– 9 –	5 7 3	1,000	– 1½	855	30	– 3 9
366-I.	Whiskey Bonding Stores (Ireland).	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	– 2 –	1 12 3	1,000	– –½	855	30	– 1 3
368.	Real Property and Income from Trade, &c.	Lord Robert Montagu	3 12 8	1 4 4	1,000	– –½	840	10	– – 5
369.	Income and Property Tax	Lord Robert Montagu	14 16 3	7 9 3	1,000	– 1	840	19	– 1 6
370.	Queenborough Corporation	Sir Charles Dilke	– 5 –	2 10 9	1,000	– 1	827	3	– – 3
371.	Army (Militia Ballot)	Sir Henry Havelock	1 – –	17 10 3	1,000	– 4	894	23	– 7 4½
375.	County Courts (Plaints, &c.)	Mr. Bass	200 – –	24 7 7	1,000	– 2½	824	6	– 1 3
376.	Jersey (Acts of Parliament)	Mr. Locke	Cannot be stated.	2 15 7	1,000	– 1	831	14	– 1 2
377.	Census (Expenses)	Sir George Balfour	9 4 6	9 10 11	1,000	– 1½	832	10	– 1 3
380.	Navy (Health)	Mr. Algernon Egerton	—	399 19 3	850	5 2	643	11	2 9 9½
381.	Navy (Royal Marines)	Sir George Balfour	47 12 –	73 10 –	1,000	– 9	855	5	– 3 8
382.	Navy (Training Ships, Boys)	Sir George Balfour	15 2 –	2 14 5	1,000	– –½	849	4	– – 2
383.	Iron-Plated Ships and Batteries.	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	1 10 –	5 9 9	1,000	– 1	876	35	– 2 10
384.	Vessels not Armour-Plated	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	10 10 –	10 5 2	1,000	– 1	874	39	– 3 2
385.	Lighthouses (Mineral Oils)	Mr. Grieve	– 3 –	3 12 10	1,000	– –½	868	12	– – 6
386.	Endowment of Bishoprics	Mr. Dillwyn	†3 5 –	– 19 3	1,000	– –½	829	4	– – 2
387.	Railways (Signal Arrangements and Systems of Working).	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	25 – –	97 17 2	1,000	– 8	871	29	– 17 4
388.	Justices of the Peace	Mr. Joseph Cowen	1 12 9	50 9 3	1,000	– 6	843	37	– 17 4½
389.	County Rate	Mr. Ridley	– 17 9	13 1 11	1,000	– 1½	837	11	– 1 4½
390.	Paupers (Ireland and Scotland)	Mr. M'Laren	9 10 10	22 1 –	1,000	– 3½	850	39	– 11 5½
391.	Revenue	Sir Thomas Bazley	35 15 4	19 4 3	1,000	– 2½	860	14	– 2 10½
394.	Joint Stock Companies	Mr. M'Laren	32 15 8	176 – 11	1,100	1 4	837	42	2 9 10
395.	Poor Law Unions	Mr. Clare Sewell Read	30 – –	38 3 10	1,000	– 3	857	12	– 3 –
397.	County, &c., Officers' Expenses (Ireland).	Mr. Bruen	12 10 –	8 3 4	1,000	– 1	842	2	– – 2
398.	Army (Rifled Guns)	Sir John Hay	35 – –	55 10 4	1,100	– 5	884	9	– 3 8½
399.	Supply	Sir George Balfour	6 – –	11 12 10	1,000 150	– 1	853	14	– 1 2
400.	Vaccination Act, 1867	Mr. James	9 8 3	122 17 5	1,000	1 –	830	18	– 17 1½
401.	Offences punishable by Flogging	Mr. Herschell	1 4 6	6 11 –	1,000	– 1	824	2	– – 2
402.	Ships "Marie," "Mary," and "Chusan."	Sir Wilfrid Lawson	20 – –	14 7 3	1,000	– 3	860	2	– – 6
403.	Ships sold to Foreigners	Mr. Sullivan	8 4 –	19 – 7	1,000	– 2½	859	6	– 1 3
404.	Funded and Unfunded Debt	Mr. Hubbard	15 9 –	2 16 8	1,000	– –½	853	13	– – 6½
407.	Counties (England) and Commission of the Peace.	Mr. Goldney	—	3 6 4	1,000	– –½	840	3	– – 1½

* Paid from Indian Revenues.

† Paid from Common Fund of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
413.	Clerks of the Peace (Ireland)	Mr. Meldon	7 – –	9 – 7	1,000	– 1½	836	44	– 5 6
414.	Board of Education (Scotland) (Schools, &c.)	Mr. M'Laren	10 – –	21 4 4	1,000	– 2½	848	42	– 8 6
415.	School Boards (Scotland)	Viscount Sandon	*20 14 –	30 – 11	1,000	– 3	828	5	– 1 3
416.	School Boards	Mr. J. G. Talbot	*34 10 –	41 13 4	1,000 150	– 4	830	7	– 2 3½
417.	Mines (Report on Blasting Powder).	Mr. Macdonald	—	8 1 7	1,000 150	– 2½	880	98	1 – 4½
419.	Navy, Seamen (Blue Jackets)	Mr. Shaw Lefevre	3 3 –	1 8 –	1,000	– –½	874	2	– – 1
420.	National Debt (Surplus and Deficiency of Debt).	Mr. Childers	15 – –	7 5 1	1,000	– 1	832	13	– 1 1
421.	Metropolitan Water Companies	Mr. Sclater-Booth	—	65 – 1	1,000 150	– 5	857	31	– 12 3½
422.	Small Pox (Athenry)	Captain Nolan	5 2 –	23 9 8	1,000	– 6	842	1	– – 5½
423.	Merchant Ships (Surveys)	Mr. Cavendish Bentinck	20 – –	42 6 6	1,000	1 6	856	13	– 17 10
424.	Tenements Valuation (Ireland)	Mr. Butt	6 12 –	1 9 11	1,000	– –½	843	14	– – 7
425.	Tenements Valuation (Dublin)	Mr. Butt	†84 14 –	2 8 10	1,000	– –½	843	16	– – 8
426.	Licensed Houses (Scotland)	Mr. Macgregor	19 3 –	15 10 7	1,000	– 2½	834	41	– 7 9½
427.	Army (Moncrieff Gun Carriages)	Captain Nolan	5 – –	51 9 2	1,000	1 2	887	4	– 4 1½
429.	East India (Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding of European Forces).	Sir George Balfour	19 10 –	7 18 9	1,150 100	– 1	1,037	6	– – 6
430.	Merchant Ships (Draught of Water Records).	Mr. Reed	100 – –	164 14 1	1,150	4 4	861	8	1 14 1½
431.	School Boards	Mr. Hamond	16 – –	8 4 1	1,150	– 1	826	7	– – 7
433.	Summer Manœuvres, 1875	Colonel Mure	Cannot be given.	3 6 10	1,000	– –½	858	4	– – 2
434.	Nuisances and Sanitary Structural Works, 1874.	Mr. Sclater-Booth	40 – –	89 4 1	1,000 150	– 8	844	11	– 7 1
435.	Proclamation of Banns (Scotland).	Mr. Ernest Noel	35 18 6	50 1 8	1,000	– 5	826	60	1 4 11½
436.	Register of Electors (Cost of Printing).	Captain Home	19 11 11	32 16 7	1,000	– 3	830	21	– 5 3
437.	Ministers' Stipends (Scotland)	Mr. M'Laren	11 2 5	8 4 7	1,000	– 1½	826	68	– 8 4½
438.	Prosecutions (Expenses)	Mr. Paget	1 11 6	2 19 –	1,000	– –½	826	3	– – 1½
439.	Excise Licenses in Burghs (Scotland).	Mr. M'Laren	6 6 5	2 13 –	1,000	– –¼	830	62	– 2 7
440.	Court of Session (Litigated Cases).	Mr. Grieve	2 2 –	26 12 5	1,000	– 3	832	13	– 3 3
441.	Municipal Corporations, &c.	Sir Charles Dilke	2 3 –	6 6 –	1,000	– 1½	845	11	– 1 4½
442.	Drunkenness (Scotland)	Dr. Cameron	17 14 4	2 11 8	1,000	– –½	826	66	– 2 7½
443.	Lord Lieutenants of Counties	Sir George Balfour	6 13 9	3 3 2	1,000	– –½	838	4	– – 2
444.	Merchant Ships (Crews Committed to Prison).	Mr. Plimsoll	21 5 6	45 18 11	1,150	– 4	836	5	– 1 7
445.	Naturalisation Certificates	Mr. Gorst	– 17 6	9 8 1	1,000	– 1	837	9	– – 9
446.	Medical Registration of Women	Mr. Cowper-Temple	– 5 –	6 9 4	1,000	– 2	830	–	—
447.	Sheriffs, &c. (Scotland)	Sir George Balfour	7 4 10	5 8 6	1,000	– 1	831	7	– – 7
448.	Agricultural Children Act	Mr. J. G. Talbot	—	6 17 6	1,000	– 2	838	7	– 1 2
449.	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts (Grand Jury Presentments).	Mr. Butt	12 – –	10 17 7	1,000	– 1½	836	2	– – 3
450.	Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts (Warrants to Grand Juries).	Mr. Butt	7 4 –	2 6 1	1,000	– –½	836	–	—
451.	National Education (Ireland)	Mr. Charles Lewis	288 2 –	519 18 2	1,150	3 8	862	5	– 16 11½
452.	Deputy Lieutenants (Ireland)	Sir George Balfour	8 – –	1 2 11	1,000	– –½	836	3	– – 1½
453.	Deaths Registered, &c. (Ireland)	Sir Arthur Guinness	52 2 –	7 5 9	1,000	– 1	871	2	– – 2
454.	Spanish and Portuguese Cattle (Dublin).	Mr. M'Combie	1 12 –	2 3 3	1,000	– –½	836	4	– – 2
455.	Dwelling Houses Valuation (Ireland).	Mr. Bruen	199 12 –	29 – 8	1,000	– 3	825	18	– 4 5½
456.	Landed Estates Court (Ireland)	Mr. Biggar	– 12 –	1 7 1	1,000	– –½	836	38	– 1 7
457.	Army and Auxiliary Forces (Commissioned Officers).	Mr. John Holms	46 – –	28 6 11	1,150	– 2	826	8	– 1 4
458.	Regimental Exchanges Regulations.	Marquis of Hartington	– – 10	1 18 –	1,000 150	– –¼	989	2	– – 1

* Expenses incurred by local bodies not included in this Return.

† £. 80 of this amount paid from Dublin Local Rates.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
459.	Mercantile Marine (Certificated Masters).	Captain Pim	1 2 6	3 4 1	1,000 150	– 1	844	94	– 7 10
461.	Taxation (England and Wales)	Mr. Paget	18 17 1	5 1 10	1,000	– 1	851	11	– – 1
462.	New Forest	Lord Henry Scott	5 – –	1 7 1	1,000	– –½	824	35	– 1
463.	Coals and Coke (*see* also page 9)	Sir James Hogg	6 10 –	11 12 3	1,150	1½	832	109	– 12
464.	Navy (Sea Captains, &c.)	Mr. O'Byrne	12 – –	8 6 10	1,000	– 1½	854	2	– –
465.	Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing) Acts (1872 and 1874).	Mr. J. G. Talbot	25 6 1	41 6 9	1,000 150	1½	837	85	1 –
466.	Labouring Classes Lodging Houses and Dwellings.	Mr. Cawley	9 7 8	2 17 4	1,000	– –½	827	61	– 2
467.	Poor Removal (Ireland)	Mr. Downing	28 4 –	34 4 10	1,000	– 8	868	–	—
468.	London School Board (Cases of Wife Desertion).	Lord Francis Hervey	—	1 – 2	1,000	– –½	824	6	– –
469.	Post Office Savings Bank, &c.	Mr. Macdonald	8 3 2	19 12 4	1,000 250	3	832	5	– 1
470.	Sarah Chandler	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson	– 4 8	3 16 7	1,000	– 1	825	70	– 5
471.	School Board (Religious Observance).	Mr. Sampson Lloyd	*15 – –	29 4 7	1,000 150	– 6	855	33	– 15
472.	Spirits, &c.	Mr. M'Laren	11 11 11	1 11 9	1,000	– –½	831	39	– 1
473.	Parliamentary Returns (1875)	Mr. W. H. Smith	59 4 11	†28 16 10	1,000	– 2½	829	–	Not yet issued
0.137.	Private Bills	Sir C. Forster	2 10 –	17 15 8	250	–	50	–	—
0.138.	Select Committees	Sir C. Forster	2 10 –	11 – 7	250	–	50	–	—
0.139.	Divisions of the House	Sir C. Forster	2 10 –	26 1 11	250	–	50	–	—
0.140.	Sittings of the House	Sir C. Forster	2 10 –	2 17 5	250	–	50	–	—
0.144.	Public Bills	Sir C. Forster	2 10 –	2 16 –	250	–	50	–	—

PAPERS moved for in Session 1875, but not Ordered to be Printed until 1876.

1876:									
16.	Irish Society's Accounts	Mr. C. Lewis	Cannot be given.	2 8 3	1,000 150	– –½	829	70	– 2
17.	Police Forces (England and Wales).	Mr. Pell	5 – –	5 9 5	1,000	– 1	829	10	– –
18.	Administration of Justice, Local Expenditure.	Mr. Pell	Cannot be stated.	23 2 3	1,000	– 2	829	18	– 2
19.	County Court Registrars' Fees	Mr. Herschell	35 – –	13 7 6	1,150	– 2	834	4	– –
22.	Customs Establishments	Sir J. Lubbock	179 – –	22 12 1	1,000	– 2½	830	1	– –
52.	Deputy Lieutenants (England and Scotland).	Sir G. Balfour	– 10 –	2 5 8	1,000	– –½	829	8	– –
53.	Returns presented in Dummy	Mr. Beckett Denison	—	4 14 5	1,000	– 1	829	1	– –
59.	Population, Areas and Houses	Sir G. Balfour	38 7 6	374 2 3	1,150	3 4	837	5	– 16
61.	Bodmin Gaol	Mr. Cole	1 5 –	24 17 2	1,000	– 4	859	1	– –
62.	Civil Bill Processes	The O'Conor Don	14 10 –	4 10 3	1,000	– 1	829	8	– –
74.	Albert Life Assurance	Sir E. Wilmot	6 6 –	3 16 5	1,000	– 1	829	3	– –
75.	London School Board (Inspectors' Report).	Mr. J. G. Talbot	—	6 7 11	1,000	– 2	829	29	– 4
81.	Post Office (Sunday Duty)	Mr. A. M'Arthur	25 – –	– 17 5	1,000	– –½	829	15	– –
83.	Local Authorities	Mr. Pell	3 – –	10 7 8	1,000	– 1	829	7	– –
85.	India, Majors of Artillery	Colonel Jervis	‡4 – –	18 17 3	1,150	– 4½	829	9	– 3
86.	Paupers (Metropolis)	Mr. W. M'Arthur	5 – –	12 13 2	1,000	– 1½	829	10	– 1
88.	Prisons (Great Britain)	Colonel Beresford	15 19 9	222 1 11	1,150	1 5	864	29	2 –
90.	Public Schools	Mr. S. Walpole	—	37 3 –	500	1 2	137	24	1 4
115.	Banks, &c. Bankrupt	Mr. Orr-Ewing	35 18 –	9 11 10	1,000 150	– 1½	835	40	– 4
119.	East Indian Transport	Sir G. Balfour	46 – –	8 16 11	1,150 150	– 1	1,017	7	– –
119—I.	Ditto	„ „		8 6 2	1,150 150	– 1	889	3	– –
120.	East Indian Chinchona Cultivation.	Mr. Muntz	7 10 –	†87 14 6	1,150	–	—	–	Not yet issued
123.	Judicial Expenditure (England and Ireland).	Sir C. O'Loghlen	2 – –	1 12 8	1,000 150	– –½	841	51	– 2

* Expenses incurred by local bodies not included in this Return. † Estimated. ‡ Exclusive of costs incurred in India.

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
1876:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
130.	Waste Lands (Ireland)	Mr. O'Connor Power	39 10 –	7 7 11	1,000	– 1½	831	2	– – 3
132.	Navy (Religious Denominations).	Mr. A. Moore	8 8 –	5 8 9	1,000 250	– 1	891	3	– – 3
134.	Parliamentary Boroughs (Electors).	Mr. Gibson	8 11 3	2 13 6	1,000	– –½	861	13	– – 6½
148.	Soldiers in Prison	Mr. J. Holms	Cannot be given.	321 2 6	1,100	—	—	—	—
206.	Paupers (England and Ireland).	Mr. M'Laren	20 4 –	34 1 7	1,000 250	– 3½	879	8	– 2 4
214.	Paupers (England)	Mr. Pell	60 – –	86 13 5	1,150	– 10	894	14	– 11 3
233.	Highways Act, Return	Sir G. Jenkinson	15 – –	21 9 7	1,150	– 2½	829	7	– 1 5½
257.	Union Workhouses	Mr. Hubbard	20 – –	28 15 4	1,000 150	– 2½	859	16	– 3 4
301.	Soldiers appointed to Civil Offices.	Colonel Mure	4 2 –	1 1 7	1,000	– –½	834	3	– – 1½
329.	Soldiers' Families Receiving Relief.	Mr. P. A. Taylor	13 – –	3 17 9	1,000	– 1	854	—	—
340.	Ship "Marie" (continuation of 402, 1875).	Sir W. Lawson	—	11 15 2	1,150	– 2	854	3	– – 5½
361.	Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Act.	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson	*13 3 10	†84 5 6	1,000	—	—	—	Not yet issued.
362.	Beer Licenses	Mr. Mundella	38 19 3	†36 13 –	1,000	—	—	—	Not yet issued.
373.	Coals and Coke (continuation of 463, 1875. *See* p. 8.)	Sir J. Hogg	4 19 –	8 – 7	1,000	– 1	829	—	—
401.	Harbours	Sir G. Balfour	150 – –	†52 16 –	1,000	—	—	—	Not yet issued.
421.	Poor Law Unions	Mr. Cubitt	30 – –	†359 15 4	1,150	—	—	—	Not yet issued.
428.	Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.	Mr. R. Neville-Grenville	– 18 2	19 3 9	1,000	– 2	829	—	—
439.	Free Libraries	Mr. Dodds	10 12 5	†99 14 10	1,000	– 2	—	—	Not yet issued.

* Part only; other Expenses cannot be stated. † Estimated.

The discrepancy between the publishing price of the Papers, and the amount realised by sale, arises from an allowance being made to the Trade of 12½ per cent.

This Return does not include the copies issued to Annual Subscribers for Parliamentary Papers.

PAPERS Ordered on Motions by Members, but Presented by the Foreign Office as "Command Papers."

Sessional Number.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Cost of Printing, including Paper.	Number of Copies Printed.	Price of each Copy on Sale to the Public.	Number Issued to Members of Parliament, and to Public Departments, or otherwise, Gratuitously.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount Realised by Sale, 30th Sept. 1876.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.			£. s. d.
. 1210.	Ottoman Loans, 1858 and 1862	Mr. Forsyth	Cannot be given.	12 16 2	1,675	– 2½	1,475	21	– 4 –½
. 1215.	Slave Trade Correspondence	Mr. W. E. Forster	- ditto -	12 7 8	1,675	– 2½	1,475	3	– – 7½
. 1239.	Consular Chaplaincies	Mr. Heygate	- ditto -	3 18 10	1,725	– 1	1,525	8	– – 8
. 1282.	Coolie Immigration	Sir C. W. Dilke	- ditto -	7 6 5	1,725	– 1½	1,525	2	– – 3
. 1285.	Copyright, Foreign Countries	Mr. Edward Jenkins	- ditto -	33 – 5	1,725	– 5½	1,525	14	– 6 3
. 1286.	Vessel "Turandot"	Mr. W. Williams	- ditto -	10 16 6	1,725	– 2	1,525	5	– – 10
. 1287.	Consular Service Alterations	Mr. J. Holms	- ditto -	11 9 10	1,725	– 1	1,525	1	– – 1
. 1288.	Ottoman Loans, 1858 and 1862	Mr. Yorke	- ditto -	8 18 10	1,725	– 2	1,525	33	– 5 –
. 1289.	Island of Formosa	Mr. Pease	- ditto -	3 15 4	1,725	– 1	1,525	18	– 1 4½
. 1353.	Grain Cargoes	Mr. Goschen	- ditto -	3 10 1	1,775	– 1	1,575	3	– – 3
. 1356.	Sugar Conference, Minutes	Mr. Grieve	- ditto -	40 12 6	1,775	– 9	1,575	50	1 12 10
. 1357.	Ditto - Correspondence	Mr. Grieve	- ditto -	179 13 5	1,775	2 6	1,575	48	5 5 –
. 1359.	Midwives	Mr. James	80 18 10	54 17 11	1,725	– 11	1,525	24	– 19 3
. 1360.	Peru, Imprisonment of British Subjects.	Mr. Charley	Cannot be given.	53 12 8	1,775	– 9	1,575	4	– 2 10
. 1366	Consular Chaplains	Sir H. Wolff	- ditto -	18 6 –	1,725	– 3½	1,525	1	– – 3½
. 1368.	Turkey, Consular Courts	Sir H. Wolff	- ditto -	20 15 –	1,725	– 2½	1,525	3	– – 7½
. 1395.	Monastic Institutions (Continuation Return).	Mr. Newdegate	96 15 9	12 10 –	1,725	– 2½	1,525	3	– – 7½

PAPERS Moved for in 1875, but not Ordered to be Printed.

Date of Order.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.	Date of Order.	TITLE OF PAPER.	Name of the Member Moving.	Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour.
1875:			£. s. d.	1875:			£. s. d.
9 Feb.	Highways Act (1862 and 1864).	Sir G. Jenkinson	Not prepared.	28 May	Tiends, Scotland	Mr. James Barclay	35 – –
12 Feb.	Deptford Cattle Market	Mr. Boord	– 10 –	3 June	Queen's Plates	Mr. Joseph Cowen	– 5 –
15 Feb.	National Galleries, England, Ireland, and Scotland.	Sir C. O'Loghlen	– 7 6	14 June	Parochial Charities, London and Westminster.	Mr. Morley	181 5 –
16 Feb.	Tyne Keelmen	Mr. Joseph Cowen	– 1 6	15 June	Population and Burial Places.	Mr. Morgan	424 18 4 Expense up to 30 Aug. 1876; not yet complete.
23 Feb.	Patriotic Fund	Colonel Makins	*6 6 –				
25 Feb.	Bellaghy and Castledawson Riot.	Mr. Biggar	†1 4 –	17 June	East India (Members of the Bar).	Mr. Gibson	§1 – –
25 Feb.	Chelsea Bridge	Sir C. Russell	1 – –	8 July	Queen's Remembrancer	Mr. Dillwyn	– 2 –
5 Mar.	Sugar Returns	Mr. Hankey	7 – –	12 July	India, Tour of Governor General.	Mr. Wyndham	§ – 10 –
11 Mar.	Isle of Man Post Office	Mr. Rathbone	35 – –				
11 Mar.	Lucknow Treasure	Mr. Ryder	§ – 7 5	12 July	Enniskillen Mails	Viscount Crichton	—
18 Mar.	Ship "Bear"	Mr. Anderson	2 10 –	14 July	Stationery and Printing	Sir G. Balfour	11 – –
22 Mar.	Metropolitan Board of Works, Parliamentary Expenses.	Mr. Sandford	‡101 – –	14 July	Army (Arrival of Invalids)	Mr. Torrens	27 18 –
				20 July	Sugar (Breweries)	Viscount Mahon	3 11 1
22 Mar.	William Craddock	Mr. C. Lewis	– 1 6	22 July	Reformatory Schools	Mr. Wait	– 10 6
23 Mar.	Infant Life Protection	Mr. Charley	24 15 9	29 July	Scotch Spirits imported into Dublin.	Sir A. Guinness	5 16 4
5 April	Shannon Drainage	Captain Nolan	20 – –				
8 April	Jersey Court Causes	Colonel Makins	Cannot be stated.	31 July	County Court Commitments.	Mr. Torrens	—
15 April	Hops	Mr. Locke and Sir C. Adderley.	– 6 10	2 Aug.	Isle of Man Telegraphs	Mr. Dillwyn	—
				2 Aug.	Agricultural Stations (Foreign Countries).	Mr. M'Lagan	Cannot be stated.
20 April	Contempt of Court	Mr. W. Williams	Cannot be stated.	3 Aug.	Limited Companies	Mr. Serjeant Sherlock	– ditto.
29 April	Drunkenness, Dublin	Mr. Callan	– 12 –	6 Aug.	Local and Personal Acts	Mr. Rathbone	Not prepared.
3 May	Army, Short Service	Sir H. Havelock	—	7 Aug.	Summary Convictions (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 68.)	Sir H. Wolff	26 10 8
10 May	Towns with Sanitary Authorities.	Mr. Salt	Not prepared.	9 Aug.	Telegraph Stations	Mr. M'Laren	25 – –
10 May	Inland Revenue, Bristol	Mr. Kirkman Hodgson	1 17 11	11 Aug.	Irish Gaols and Workhouses Vestments.	Mr. Parnell	8 4 –
28 May	Record Office Documents	Sir C. Dilke	2 15 –				

Note.—Column No. 4 throughout the Return is approximate only, as no account has been kept enabling an accurate estimate to be made of the cost of preparing Parliamentary Returns.

* Paid from Patriotic Fund. † £. 29. 7. 10. claimed as fees by the Clerk of the Crown for Londonderry, but not paid.

‡ Paid from funds of Metropolitan Board of Works. § Paid from Indian Revenues.

SUMMARY.

PAPERS containing Departmental Information Moved for by Members of the Government, &c.

	No.	Clerical Labour. £. s. d.	Printing. £. s. d.
ADMIRALTY:			
Egerton, Mr. Algernon	162	– (*) –	806 4 8
	164	– (*) –	121 11 2
	165	– (*) –	167 15 3
	166	– (*) –	1,056 18 –
	278	– –	1 2 9
	303	2 16 4	1 2 –
	313	– –	1 13 7
	326	50 – –	9 1 –
	328	– –	1 13 5
	380	– –	399 19 3
		52 16 4	2,567 1 1
		2,567 1 6	
	£.	2,619 17 10	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	157	– –	6 6 5
	209	– –	50 – 5
	342	5 – –	33 13 10
		5 – –	90 – 8
		90 – 8	
	£.	95 – 8	

	No.	Clerical Labour. £. s. d.	Printing. £. s. d.
BOARD OF TRADE:			
Adderley, Sir Charles	2	– 9 –	5 6 7
	29	61 10 –	55 2 7
	73	4 – –	13 10 11
	90	10 – –	25 14 8
	108	2 – –	7 12 4
	114	5 – –	1 18 8
	119	10 – –	4 13 5
	132	2 10 –	12 – 5
	322	10 – –	3 18 8
	323	10 – –	3 1 10
	340	2 10 –	– 17 10
Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish	1	104 12 6	1,327 3 –
	11	20 – –	33 9 9
	12	20 – –	16 13 2
	14	10 – –	5 16 2
	17	8 – –	22 7 5
	86	10 – –	32 9 5
	135	40 – –	7 4 7
	136	20 – –	13 6 7
	168	– 9 –	3 16 5
	210	5 15 7	40 16 3
	211	2 10 –	9 19 7
	214	40 – –	62 13 1
	215	10 – –	75 11 4
	224	4 10 –	38 6 1
	226	10 – –	1 13 7
	304	25 – –	31 9 –
	312	4 17 –	2 11 8
	387	25 – –	97 17 2
	423	20 – –	42 6 6
		498 13 1	1,999 8 8
		1,999 8 8	
	£.	2,198 1 9	

* No real cost; prepared for Departmental information and reference.

SUMMARY.—Papers containing Departmental Information Moved for by Members of the Government, &c.—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
EDUCATION OFFICE:			
Sandon, Viscount - -	415	20 14 –	30 – 11
		30 – 11	
	£.	50 14 11	
HOME OFFICE:			
Ebbetson, Sir H. Selwin- -	97	14 – –	33 10 1
	273	2 2 4	3 4 3
	470	– 4 8	3 16 7
	361/76	(*) 13 3 10	84 5 6
		29 10 10	124 16 5
		124 16 5	
	£.	154 7 3	
HOUSE OF COMMONS:			
Forster, Sir Charles - -	0.137	2 10 –	17 15 8
	0.138	2 10 –	11 – 7
	0.139	2 10 –	26 1 11
	0.140	2 10 –	2 17 5
	0.144	2 10 –	2 16 –
		12 10 –	60 11 7
		60 11 7	
	£.	73 1 7	
INDIA OFFICE:			
Hamilton, Lord G. - -	102	1 10 –	2 1 11
		2 1 11	
	£.	3 11 11	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:			
Booth, Mr. Sclater- - -	9	- -	12 2 3
	10	- -	9 17 10
	95	1 – –	1 3 –
	267	2 – –	5 – 8
	421	- -	65 – 1
	434	40 – –	89 4 1
Read, Mr. Clare Sewell -	69	- -	67 7 11
	122	550 – –	272 12 7
	395	30 – –	38 3 10
		623 – –	560 12 3
		560 12 3	
	£.	1,183 12 3	

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
POST OFFICE:			
Smith, Mr. W. H. - -	7	- -	4 19 8
	190	- -	4 17 6
	£.	—	9 17 2
TREASURY:			
Dyke, Mr. - - - - -	50	25 6 –	1 14 6
Exchequer, Chancellor of the	145	253 6 1	22 1 5
	203	1 1 –	1 10 6
	216	3 1 –	1 6 5
	261	- -	2 1 3
	366—I.	– 2 –	1 12 3
Smith, Mr. W. H. - -	3	– 5 –	– 17 5
	4	– 1 6	1 – –
	5	- -	5 12 6
	6	- -	5 10 4
	8	6 – –	12 1 4
	112	– 3 6	2 19 3
	137	- -	1 5 9
	141	- -	6 10 1
	159	2 – –	1 8 6
	191	- -	6 4 6
	192	- -	7 19 5
	235	15 – –	8 10 2
	268	20 – –	66 3 2
	311	4 – –	14 – 8
	327	– 15 –	9 12 8
	473	59 4 11	28 16 10
		390 6 –	208 18 11
		208 18 11	
	£.	599 4 11	
WAR OFFICE:			
Cecil, Lord Eustace - -	96	3 – –	200 14 –
Hardy, Mr. Secretary -	266	10 – –	2 17 –
		13 – –	203 11 –
		203 11 –	
	£.	216 11 –	
WORKS, OFFICE OF:			
Lennox, Lord Henry - -	71	– 6 –	1 12 11
	183	– 8 –	2 10 –
		– 14 –	4 2 11
		4 2 11	
	£.	4 16 11	

(*) Part only.

SUMMARY—*continued.*

PAPERS Moved for by PRIVATE MEMBERS.

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alexander, Colonel	220	3 12 8	1 3 5
		1 3 5	
	£.	4 16 1	
Anderson, Mr.	18 Mar.	2 10 –	—
Backhouse, Mr.	121	5 5 –	3 8 7
		3 8 7	
	£.	8 13 7	
Balfour, Sir G.	109	1 1 –	22 12 6
	242	12 18 –	34 4 –
	350	6 10 –	5 18 11
	377	9 4 6	9 10 11
	381	47 12 –	73 10 –
	382	15 2 –	2 14 5
	399	6 – –	11 12 10
	429	19 10 –	7 18 9
	443	6 13 9	3 3 2
	447	7 4 10	5 8 6
	452	8 – –	1 2 11
	52/76	– 10 –	2 5 8
	59/76	38 7 6	374 2 3
	119/76	46 – –	17 3 1
	401/76	150 – –	52 16 –
	14 July	11 – –	—
		285 13 7	624 3 11
		624 3 11	
	£.	1,009 17 6	
Barclay, Mr. J.	193	2 17 –	5 14 –
	28 May	35 – –	—
		37 17 –	5 14 –
		5 14 –	
	£	43 11 –	
Bass, Mr.	231	5 10 7	4 19 9
	375	200 – –	24 7 7
		205 10 7	29 7 4
		29 7 4	
	£.	234 17 11	
Bazley, Sir Thomas	362	10 – –	4 18 7
	391	35 15 4	19 4 3
		45 15 4	24 2 10
		24 2 10	
	£.	69 18 2	
Bentinck, Mr.	68	1 6 –	4 7 6
	346	13 – –	31 18 10
		14 6 –	36 6 4
		36 6 4	
	£.	50 12 4	
Beresford, Colonel	88/76	15 19 9	222 1 11
		222 1 11	
	£.	238 1 8	

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Biggar, Mr.	456	– 12 –	1 7 1
	25 Feb.	1 4 –	—
		1 16 –	1 7 1
		1 7 1	
	£.	3 3 1	
Boord, Mr.	217	3 15 11	4 13 7
	12 Feb.	– 10 –	—
		4 5 11	4 13 7
		4 13 7	
	£.	8 19 6	
Bright, Mr.	364	66 11 9	51 18 11
		51 18 11	
	£.	118 10 8	
Bristowe, Mr.	271	– 14 –	5 2 9
		5 2 9	
	£.	5 16 9	
Bruen, Mr.	397	12 10 –	8 3 4
	455	199 12 –	29 – 8
		212 2 –	37 4 –
		37 4 –	
	£.	249 6 –	
Butt, Mr.	424	6 12 –	1 9 11
	425	84 14 –	2 8 10
	449	12 – –	10 17 7
	450	7 4 –	2 6 1
		110 10 –	17 2 5
		17 2 5	
	£.	127 12 5	
Callan, Mr.	154	2 8 –	4 9 6
	29 April	– 12 –	—
		3 – –	4 9 6
		4 9 6	
	£.	7 9 6	
Cameron, Dr.	442	17 14 4	2 11 8
		2 11 8	
	£.	20 6 –	
Cavendish, Lord F.	288	– 1 –	1 12 –
		1 12 –	
	£.	1 13 –	
Cawley, Mr.	198	– – –	2 14 9
	466	9 7 8	2 17 4
		9 7 8	5 12 1
		5 12 1	
	£.	14 19 9	

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charley, Mr.	23 Mar.	24 15 9	—
	c. 1360	- (*) -	53 12 8
		24 15 9	53 12 8
		53 12 8	
	£.	78 8 5	
Childers, Mr.	163	3 - -	1 3 11
	174	8 5 -	1 5 6
	175	1 - -	3 - 9
	185	1 19 -	2 7 -
	186	2 10 -	4 16 6
	187	4 1 6	2 3 11
	314	- -	8 6 9
	420	15 - -	7 5 1
		35 15 6	30 9 5
		30 9 5	
	£.	66 4 11	
Clive, Mr. G.	294	- 15 -	51 14 11
		51 14 11	
	£.	52 9 11	
Cole, Mr.	61/76	1 5 -	24 17 2
		24 17 2	
	£.	26 2 2	
Cowen, Mr. J.	361	23 2 6	122 7 6
	388	1 12 9	50 9 3
	16 Feb.	- 1 6	—
	3 June	- 5 -	—
		25 1 9	172 16 9
		172 16 9	
	£.	197 18 6	
Crichton, Viscount	12 July	—	—
Cubitt, Mr.	421/76	30 - -	359 15 4
		359 15 4	
	£.	389 15 4	
Denison, Mr. Beckett	53/76	- -	4 14 5
		4 14 5	
	£.	4 14 5	
Dilke, Sir C.	153	9 13 6	12 9 6
	370	- 5 -	2 10 9
	441	2 3 -	6 6 -
	28 May	2 15 -	—
	c. 1282	- (*) -	7 6 5
		14 16 6	28 12 8
		28 12 8	
	£.	43 9 2	
Dillwyn, Mr.	223	- 15 6	2 14 2
	386	3 5 -	- 19 3
	8 July	- 2 -	—
	2 Aug.	—	—
		4 2 6	3 13 5
		3 13 5	
	£.	7 15 11	
Dixon, Mr.	201	2 - -	3 5 -
	282	35 12 -	1 4 10
		37 12 -	4 9 10
		4 9 10	
	£.	42 1 10	
Dodds, Mr.	439/76	10 12 5	99 14 10
		99 14 10	
	£.	110 7 3	
Downing, Mr.	260	1 4 -	159 10 7
	260—I.		
	467	28 4 -	34 4 10
		29 8 -	193 15 5
		193 15 5	
	£.	223 3 5	
Elcho, Lord	339	- * -	1 9 3
		1 9 3	
	£.	1 9 3	
Errington, Mr.	320	24 2 -	4 6 4
		4 6 4	
	£.	28 8 4	
Ewing, Mr. Orr	115/76	35 18 -	9 11 10
		9 11 10	
	£.	45 9 19	
Forster, Mr. W. E.	237	4 17 8	8 19 1
	c. 1215	- (*) -	12 7 8
		4 17 8	21 6 9
		21 6 9	
	£.	26 4 5	
Forsyth, Mr.	c. 1210	- (*) -	12 16 2

(*) Cannot be stated.

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fraser, Sir W.	88	– 5 –	– 17 2
	169	– 1 –	– 17 2
		– 6 –	1 14 4
		1 14 4	
	£.	2 – 4	
Gibson, Mr.	134/76	8 11 3	2 13 6
	17 June	1 – –	—
		9 11 3	2 13 6
		2 13 6	
	£.	12 4 9	
Goldney, Mr.	407	– –	3 6 4
		3 6 4	
	£.	3 6 4	
Gore, Mr. O.	300	6 12 –	12 3 4
		12 3 4	
	£.	18 15 4	
Gorst, Mr.	235	30 – –	27 16 –
	445	– 17 6	9 8 1
		30 17 6	37 4 1
		37 4 1	
	£.	68 1 7	
Goschen, Mr.	290	– –	1 2 –
	c. 1353	– (*) –	3 10 1
		—	4 12 1
		4 12 1	
	£	4 12 1	
Grenville, Mr. Neville-	428/76	– 18 2	19 3 9
		19 3 9	
	£.	20 1 11	
Grieve, Mr.	385	– 3 –	3 12 10
	440	2 2 –	26 12 5
	c. 1356	– (*) –	40 12 6
	c. 1357	– (*) –	179 13 5
		2 5 –	250 11 2
		250 11 2	
	£.	252 16 2	
Guinness, Sir A.	453	52 2 –	7 5 9
	29 July	5 16 4	—
		57 18 4	7 5 9
		7 5 9	
	£.	65 4 1	
Hamond, Mr.	431	16 – –	8 4 1
		8 4 1	—
	£.	24 4 1	
Hankey, Mr.	5 Mar.	7 – –	—
Hartington, Marquis of	458	– – 10	1 18 –
		1 18 –	
	£.	1 18 10	
Havelock, Sir H.	371	1 – –	17 10 3
	3 May	—	—
And Colonel North	93	2 1 2	8 17 2
		3 1 2	26 7 5
		26 7 5	
	£.	29 8 7	
Hay, Sir John	219	18 – –	2 10 6
	285	20 – –	3 12 –
	398	35 – –	55 10 4
		73 – –	61 12 10
		61 12 10	
	£.	134 12 10	
Hayter, Mr.	283	5 11 –	2 6 7
		2 6 7	
	£.	7 17 7	
Herschell, Mr.	401	1 4 6	6 11 –
	19/76	35 – –	13 7 6
		36 4 6	19 18 6
		19 18 6	
	£.	56 3 –	
Hervey, Lord F	360	– –	19 6 –
	468	– –	1 – 2
		—	20 6 2
		20 6 2	
	£.	20 6 2	
Heygate, Mr.	218	7 3 4	18 4 9
	c. 1239	– (*) –	3 18 10
		7 3 4	22 3 7
		22 3 7	
	£.	29 6 11	
Hodgson, Mr. K.	10 May	1 17 11	—
Hogg, Sir James	463	6 10 –	11 12 3
	373/76	4 19 –	8 – 7
		11 9 –	19 12 10
		19 12 10	
	£.	31 1 10	
Holms, Mr. John	357	14 2 –	5 5 1
	457	46 – –	28 6 11
	148/76	– (*) –	321 2 6
	c. 1287	– (*) –	11 9 10
		60 2 –	366 4 4
		366 4 4	
	£.	426 6 4	

(*) Cannot be stated.

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Home, Captain	436	19 11 11	32 16 7
		32 16 7	
	£.	52 8 6	
Hubbard, Mr.	212	15 – –	1 6 8
	404	15 9 –	2 16 8
	257/76	20 – –	28 15 4
		50 9 –	32 18 8
		32 18 8	
	£.	83 7 8	
Hugessen, Mr. Knatchbull-	251	2 3 9	18 2 4
		18 2 4	
	£.	20 6 1	
James, Mr.	400	9 8 3	122 17 5
	c. 1359	80 18 10	54 17 11
		90 7 1	177 15 4
		177 15 4	
	£.	268 2 5	
Jenkins, Mr. E.	144	– (*) –	20 7 5
	c. 1285	– (*) –	33 – 5
		—	53 7 10
		53 7 10	
	£.	53 7 10	
Jenkinson, Sir G.	233/76	15 – –	21 9 7
	9 Feb.	Not prepared.	—
		15 – –	21 9 7
		21 9 7	
	£.	36 9 7	
Jervis, Colonel	57	– 9 –	7 4 1
	258	9 5 1	20 5 10
	296	- -	– 19 1
	85/76	4 – –	18 17 3
		13 14 1	47 6 3
		47 6 3	
	£.	61 – 4	
Kinnaird, Mr.	188	17 18 –	18 14 7
		18 14 7	
	£.	36 12 7	
Lawson, Sir W.	402	20 – –	14 7 3
	340/76	- -	11 15 2
		20 – –	26 2 5
		26 2 5	
	£.	46 2 5	
Lefevre, Mr. Shaw	160	5 – –	11 4 6
	383	1 10 –	5 9 9
	384	10 10 –	10 5 2
	419	3 3 –	1 8 –
		20 3 –	28 7 5
		28 7 5	
	£.	48 10 5	
Lewis, Mr. C.	222	5 7 –	40 4 7
	451	288 2 –	519 18 2
	16/76	- (*) -	2 8 3
	22 Mar.	– 1 6	—
		293 10 6	562 11 –
		562 11 –	
	£.	856 1 6	
Lloyd, Mr. Sampson	471	15 – –	29 4 7
		29 4 7	
	£.	44 4 7	
Locke, Mr.	94	– 12 8	– 19 6
	127	– 12 8	1 1 4
	128	3 – –	2 5 8
	149	- (*) -	2 1 11
	149—I.	- (*) -	1 18 2
	207	36 8 4	4 17 5
	376	- (*) -	2 15 7
		40 13 8	15 19 7
		15 19 7	
		56 13 3	
And Sir C. Adderley	15 Apr.	– 6 10	
	£.	57 – 1	
Lowe, Mr.	139	2 – –	23 3 3
	171	- -	14 1 6
		2 – –	37 4 9
		37 4 9	
	£.	39 4 9	
Lubbock, Sir John	22/76	179 – –	22 12 1
		22 12 1	
	£.	201 12 1	
Makins, Colonel	23 Feb.	6 6 –	—
	8 Apr.	(*)	—
	£.	6 6 –	—
Mahon, Viscount	20 July	3 11 1	—
Macdonald, Mr.	115	- (*) -	1 17 4
	417	- -	8 1 7
	469	8 3 2	19 12 4
		8 3 2	29 11 3
		29 11 3	
	£.	37 14 5	
Macgregor, Mr.	426	19 3 –	15 10 7
		15 10 7	
	£.	34 13 7	
M'Arthur, Mr. A.	81/76	25 – –	– 17 5
		– 17 5	
	£.	25 17 5	

(*) Cannot be stated.

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
M'Arthur, Mr. W.	86/76	5 – –	12 13 2
		12 13 2	
	£.	17 13 2	
M'Combie, Mr.	454	1 12 –	2 3 3
		2 3 3	
	£.	3 15 3	
M'Lagan, Mr.	2 Aug.	(*)	—
M'Laren, Mr.	195	1 17 –	2 5 1
	333	– – –	– 17 10
	390	9 10 10	22 1 –
	394	32 15 8	176 – 11
	414	10 – –	21 4 4
	437	11 2 5	8 4 7
	439	6 6 5	2 13 –
	472	11 11 11	1 11 9
	206/76	20 4 –	34 1 7
	9 Aug.	25 – –	—
		128 8 3	269 – 1
		269 – 1	
	£.	397 8 4	
Meldon, Mr.	335	12 – –	21 11 7
	413	7 – –	9 – 7
		19 – –	30 12 2
		30 12 2	
	£.	49 12 2	
Mellor, Mr.	200	– 16 4	1 6 2
		1 6 2	
	£.	2 2 6	
Monk, Mr.	199	9 10 –	9 14 8
		9 14 8	
	£.	19 4 8	
Montagu, Lord R.	177	1 16 –	5 6 6
	279	40 – –	5 – –
	368	3 12 8	1 4 4
	369	14 16 3	7 9 3
		60 4 11	19 – 1
		19 – 1	
	£.	79 5 –	
Moore, Mr.	180	– 12 –	1 8 6
		1 8 6	
	£.	2 – 6	
Moore, Mr. A.	132/76	8 8 –	5 8 9
		5 8 9	
	£.	13 16 9	
Morgan, Mr.	15 June	424 18 4 Not yet complete.	
Morley, Mr.	14 June	181 5 –	—
Mulholland, Mr.	131	8 – –	14 4 10
		14 4 10	
	£.	22 4 10	
Mundella, Mr.	362/76	38 19 3	36 13 –
		36 13 –	
	£.	75 12 3	
Muntz, Mr.	120/76	7 10 –	87 14 6
		87 14 6	
	£.	95 4 6	
Mure, Colonel	178	– 8 7	11 12 10
	305	– (*) –	2 16 1
	433	– (*) –	3 6 10
	301/76	4 2 –	1 1 7
		4 10 7	18 17 4
		18 17 4	
	£.	23 7 11	
Murphy, Mr.	202	2 19 2	1 – 8
	264	– 2 –	– 18 7
	356	– 9 –	3 12 2
		3 10 2	5 11 5
		5 11 5	
	£.	9 1 7	
Newdegate, Mr.	c. 1395	96 15 9	12 10 –
		12 10 –	
	£.	109 5 9	
Noel, Mr. E.	435	35 18 6	50 1 8
		50 1 8	
	£.	86 – 2	
Nolan, Captain	422	5 2 –	23 9 8
	427	5 – –	51 9 2
	5 April	20 – –	—
		30 2 –	74 18 10
		74 18 10	
	£.	105 – 10	
North, Colonel	298	– – –	4 5 –
		4 5 –	
	£.	4 5 –	
Norwood, Mr.	138	– (†) –	84 15 8
		84 15 8	
	£.	81 15 8	
O'Byrne, Mr.	355	2 12 –	1 9 5
	464	12 – –	8 6 10
		14 12 –	9 16 3
		9 16 3	
	£.	24 8 3	
O'Conor, Mr.	241	– – –	21 19 1
		21 19 1	
		21 19 1	

(*) Cannot be stated.

(†) No real cost, as the Return is printed from Papers supplied for the purposes of the Annual Return of Judicial Statistics.

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
O'Conor Don, The	206	13 – –	69 17 10
	62/76	14 10 –	4 10 3
		27 10 –	74 8 1
		74 8 1	
	£.	101 18 1	
O'Leary, Mr.	239	12 – –	17 13 5
		17 13 5	
	£.	29 13 5	
O'Loghlen, Sir C.	61	2 10 –	– 17 5
	101	1 17 –	2 13 8
	123/76	2 – –	1 12 8
	15 Feb.	– 7 6	—
		6 14 6	5 3 9
		5 3 9	
	£.	11 18 3	
O'Reilly, Mr.	70	– 12 –	11 14 3
	181	1 10 –	3 7 3
		2 2 –	15 1 6
		15 1 6	
	£.	17 3 6	
O'Shaughnessy, Mr.	197	1 – –	1 – 2
		1 – 2	
	£.	2 – 2	
O'Sullivan, Mr.	366	– 9 –	5 7 3
		5 7 3	
	£.	5 16 3	
Paget, Mr.	438	1 11 6	2 19 –
	461	18 17 1	5 1 10
		20 8 7	8 – 10
		8 – 10	
	£.	28 9 5	
Parnell, Mr.	11 Aug.	8 4 –	—
Pease, Mr.	233	2 – –	– 17 5
	c. 1289	– (*) –	3 15 4
		2 – –	4 12 9
		4 12 9	
	£.	6 12 9	
Peel, Mr. A.	259	20 – –	46 18 1
	259—I.	46 18 1	
	£.	66 18 1	
Pell, Mr.	189	3 – –	9 3 3
	17/76	5 – –	5 9 5
	18/76	– (*) –	23 2 3
	83/76	3 – –	10 7 6
	214/76	60 – –	86 13 5
		71 – –	134 16 –
		134 16 –	
	£.	205 16 –	

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pim, Captain	167	4 5 –	1 8 3
	240	26 8 –	3 1 4
	250	4 – –	3 5 0
	307	1 – –	1 9 –
	459	1 2 6	3 4 1
		36 15 6	12 8 2
		12 8 2	
	£.	49 3 8	
Plimsoll, Mr.	444	21 5 6	45 18 11
		45 18 11	
	£.	67 4 5	
Power, Mr. O'Connor	158	1 16 –	1 15 –
	302	– – –	24 9 2
	130/76	39 10 –	7 7 11
		41 6 –	33 12 1
		33 12 1	
	£.	74 18 1	
Rathbone, Mr.	11 Mar.	35 – –	—
	6 Aug.	Not prepared.	—
	£.	35 – –	—
Reed, Mr.	430	100 – –	164 14 1
		164 14 1	
	£.	264 14 1	
Ridley, Mr.	389	– 17 9	13 1 11
		13 1 11	
	£.	13 19 8	
Ripley, Mr.	247	8 – –	3 – 3
	262	1 12 –	1 4 5
		9 12 –	4 4 8
		4 4 8	
	£.	13 16 8	
Russell, Sir C.	25 Feb.	1 – –	—
And Mr. Hankey	256	12 11 8	2 – 1
		13 11 8	2 – 1
		2 – 1	
	£.	15 11 9	
Ryder, Mr.	156	2 13 1	8 3 10
	292	– 13 9	2 12 1
	11 Mar.	– 7 5	—
		3 14 3	10 15 11
		10 15 11	
	£.	14 10 2	
St. Aubyn, Sir J.	277	28 – –	10 18 3
		10 18 3	
	£.	38 18 3	

(*) Cannot be stated.

SUMMARY.—Papers Moved for by Private Members—*continued.*

	No.	Clerical Labour.	Printing.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salt, Mr.	255	– 17 9	2 14 10
	10 May	Not prepared.	—
		– 17 9	2 14 10
		2 14 10	
	£.	3 12 7	
Sandford, Mr.	103	–	– 18 1
	229	25 – –	33 4 5
	22 Mar.	101 – –	—
		126 – –	34 2 6
		34 2 6	
	£.	160 2 6	
Scott, Lord Henry	228	32 – –	61 2 8
	462	5 – –	1 7 1
		37 – –	62 9 9
		62 9 9	
	£.	99 9 9	
Sherlock, Mr. Serjeant	3 Aug.	(*)	—
Shuttleworth, Mr. Kay-	113	13 – –	2 12 9
		2 12 9	
	£.	15 12 9	
Stansfeld, Mr.	155	3 – –	19 10 1
		19 10 1	
	£.	22 10 1	
Stevenson, Mr.	142	1 11 5	1 7 1
		1 7 1	
	£.	2 18 6	
Sullivan, Mr.	221	59 6 9	10 3 –
	403	8 4 –	19 – 7
		67 10 9	29 3 7
		29 3 7	
	£.	96 14 4	
Talbot, Mr. John G.	172	– 11 3	2 12 6
	227	1 – –	1 12 2
	253	10 – –	61 11 2
	416	34 10 –	41 13 4
	448	– –	6 17 6
	465	25 6 1	41 6 9
	75/76	– –	6 7 11
		71 7 4	162 1 4
		162 1 4	
	£.	233 8 8	
Taylor, Mr. P. A.	329/76	13 – –	3 17 9
		3 17 9	
	£.	16 17 9	
Temple, Mr. Cowper-	446	– 5 –	6 9 4
		6 9 4	
	£.	6 14 4	
Torr, Mr.	289	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		60 – –	134 19 9
		134 19 9	
	£.	194 19 9	
Torrens, Mr.	182	– (*) –	1 18 2
	14 July	27 18 –	—
	31 July	—	—
		27 18 –	1 18 2
		1 18 2	
	£.	29 16 2	
Tracy, Mr. Hanbury-	257	12 – –	41 – 11
		41 – 11	
	£.	53 – 11	
Vivian, Mr. Hussey	287	20 – –	5 13 10
		5 13 10	
	£.	25 13 10	
Wait, Mr.	22 July	– 10 6	—
Walpole, Mr. S.	148	2 10 –	29 9 11
	90/76	– –	37 3 –
		2 10 –	66 12 11
		66 12 11	
	£.	69 2 11	
Watkins, Sir E.	238	5 – –	3 14 6
		3 14 6	
	£.	8 14 6	
Watney, Mr.	349	4 18 6	2 11 8
		2 11 8	
	£.	7 10 2	
Williams, Mr. W.	c. 1286	– (*) –	10 16 6
	20 April	(*)	—
		—	10 16 6
		10 16 6	
	£.	10 16 6	
Wilmot, Sir E.	118	3 3 –	1 13 7
	74/76	6 6 –	3 16 5
		9 9 –	5 10 –
		5 10 –	
	£.	14 19 –	
Wolff, Sir H.	c. 1366	– (*) –	18 6 –
	c. 1368	– (*) –	20 15 –
	7 Aug.	26 10 8	—
		26 10 8	39 1 –
		39 1 –	
	£.	65 11 8	
Wyndham, Mr.	12 July	– 10 –	—
Yorke, Mr.	c. 1288	– (*) –	8 18 10
		8 18 10	
	£.	8 18 10	

(*) Cannot be stated.

Treasury Chambers,
26 January 1877.

W. H. SMITH.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS (1875).

STATEMENT showing the RETURNS Moved for in the House of Commons during the Session of 1875; such Statement to show the Name of the Member Moving; the Estimated Cost of Preparing the Return, *i. e.* the Estimated Cost of the Clerical Labour expended thereon; the Number of Copies of each Return Printed; the Price of each Printed Return on Sale to the Public; the Number Issued to Members of Parliament and to Public Departments or otherwise Gratuitously; and the Number Sold, and the Amount Realised by Sale.

(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *August* 1875.

473.

Under 2 *oz.*

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1875;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1875, classed according to the following Subjects:—Railways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosures; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts:"

"Of all the PRIVATE BILLS and Bills for Confirming Provisional Orders which, in the Session of 1875, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; and in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties:"

"And, of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1875, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; together with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; and the Number of Days on which each Member attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.124, of Session 1874)."

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

INDEX of Members' Names, with a Reference to the Group on which they Served.

Name.	Group.
A.	
Agnew, Mr. Vans	6.
Allen, Major	M.
Alexander, Colonel	1.
Ashley, Hon. Evelyn	13.
Assheton, Mr.	F.
B.	
Balfour, Mr.	10.
Bass, Mr. A.	8.
Bathurst, Mr.	H.
Beach, Mr. W.	7.
Bolckow, Mr.	3.
Bonham-Carter, Mr. A. (*Referee*)	G. H. M. O. P.
Brassey, Mr. H. (Sandwich)	10.
Brooks, Mr. Maurice	P.
Brymer, Mr.	5.
Burt, Mr.	9.
C.	
Campbell, Mr. C. M.	B.
Churchill, Lord Randolph	H.
Clarke, Mr.	K.
Close, Mr. Maxwell	9.
Cobbold, Mr.	7.
Cochrane, Mr. Baillie	I.
Collins, Mr. Eugene	12.
Conyngham, Lord F.	6.
Cowan, Mr.	2.
Crawford, Mr.	5.
Cuninghame, Sir W.	K.
D.	
Denison, Mr. W. E.	L.
Dickson, Mr. (Dungannon)	I.
Douglas, Sir George	O.
Duckworth, Sir John (*Referee*)	E. I. L.
Dundas, Mr.	B. N.
E.	
Edmonstone, Sir William	P.
Egerton, Admiral	F.
Elliot, Mr. G. W.	L. P.
Errington, Mr.	C.
Estcourt, Mr.	G.
Evans, Mr.	12.
F.	
Foljambe, Mr.	G.
Fordyce, Mr.	6.
Forester, Mr.	1.
Foster, Mr. W. H. (Bridgnorth)	M.
G.	
Gardner, Mr. Agg-	M.
Gladstone, Mr. W. H. (Whitby)	C.
Goldsmid, Mr. Julian	L.
Gower, Mr. Leveson	10.
Greenall, Mr.	13.
Grieve, Mr.	C.
Grosvenor, Lord Richard	N.

Name.	Group.
H.	
Hall, Mr.	13.
Hamilton, Lord Claud	B.
Hamilton, Mr. Ion	5.
Harvey, Sir Robert Bateson	P.
Hayter, Captain	4.
Hill, Mr. T. R. (Worcester)	5.
Holmesdale, Viscount	M.
Holms, Mr.	D.
Home, Captain	12.
I.	
Ingram, Mr.	1.
J.	
Johnstone, Mr. Hope	F.
K.	
Kennaway, Sir John	8.
Kirk, Mr.	2.
Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr.	K.
Knight, Mr.	E.
L.	
Leigh, Colonel Egerton	2.
Leslie, Mr.	5.
Lindsay, Colonel R. Loyd	B.
Lorne, Marquis of	3.
Lowther, Mr. W. (Westmorland)	E.
M.	
Macartney, Mr.	5.
Maitland, Mr.	H.
Makin, Colonel	3.
March, Earl of	6. 11.
Marling, Mr.	E.
Mills, Mr. Arthur	2.
Monck, Sir Arthur	H.
Montagu, Lord Robert	O.
Muncaster, Lord	G.
Mure, Colonel	7.
N.	
Naghten, Mr.	H.
Newport, Viscount	F.
Noel, Mr. Ernest	8.
O.	
O'Neill, Mr.	11.
O'Reilly, Mr.	9.
P.	
Paget, Mr.	11.
Peel, Mr. Arthur	D.
Pennington, Mr.	7.
Plunkett, Mr. Randell	D.
Polhill-Turner, Captain	D.
Powell, Mr.	5.
Price, Captain	8.

INDEX of Members' Names, with a Reference to the Group on which they Served—*continued.*

NAME.	GROUP.
R.	
Ralli, Mr.	E.
Rashleigh, Sir Colman	N.
Rendlesham, Lord	L.
Ridley, Mr.	5.
Ritchie, Mr.	4.
S.	
St. Aubyn, Sir John	P.
Sheil, Mr.	K.
Shuttleworth, Mr. Kay-	4.
Sinclair, Sir J. G. T.	12.
Stafford, Marquis of	G.
Stewart, Mr. Mark	3.
Stirling, Sir William	G.
T.	
Talbot, Mr. J. G.	1.
Tavistock, Marquis of	11.
Temple, Mr. Cowper-	C.
Tremayne, Mr.	4.
W.	
Walker, Mr.	10.
Wellesley, Captain	9.
Wells, Mr.	I.
Whitelaw, Mr.	C.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond	O.
Woodd, Mr. Basil	3. 12. N.
Y.	
Yeaman, Mr.	I.

NAMES of MEMBERS who served on COMMITTEES on OPPOSED PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

	PAGE
Bonham-Carter, Mr.	11
Brown, Mr. A. H. (Wenlock)	11
Callender, Mr.	11
Cartwright, Mr.	11
Estcourt, Mr.	11
Foljambe, Mr.	11
Goldney, Mr.	11
Johnston, Mr. William (Belfast)	11
Lefevre, Mr. George	11
Maxwell, Sir William Stirling	11
Muncaster, Lord	11
Sheil, Mr.	11
Stafford, Marquis of	11

NAMES of MEMBERS who served on COMMITTEES nominated partly by the HOUSE and partly by the COMMITTEE of SELECTION.

	PAGE
*Birley, Mr.	11
*Brassey, Mr. T. (Hastings)	11
Bristowe, Mr.	11
Cavendish, Lord Frederick	11
*Cawley, Mr.	11
*Clive, Mr. G. (Hereford)	11
Forster, Mr. W. E.	11
Gibson, Mr.	11
Goschen, Mr.	11
Holland, Sir Henry	11
*Leeman, Mr.	11
Rodwell, Mr.	11
Talbot, Mr. J. G.	11
*Walpole, Mr.	11

Note.—The names of Members marked with an asterisk were nominated by the Committee of Selection.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced, and brought from the HOUSE of LORDS; and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1875, classed according to the following Subjects. —Railways; Tramways; Roads and Bridges; Waterworks; Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Canals and Navigations; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Paving, Lighting, and Improving; Gaols and other County Buildings; Markets; Inclosures and Drainage; Small Debts Courts; and all other Bills and Acts.

Number of Private Bills, *introduced in the House of Commons*	178
Number of Private Bills (*originating in the House of Lords under Standing Order* 88)	66
Estate Bills, &c. brought from the Lords	7
TOTAL	251

NUMBER of PRIVATE BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT.

Railways	70
Tramways	8
Roads and Bridges	5
Waterworks	24
Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks	13
Canals and Navigations	4
Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds	2
Paving, Lighting, and Improving	24
Gaols and other County Buildings	—
Markets	3
Inclosures and Drainage	3
Small Debts Courts	—
Miscellaneous	26
Lords' Bills [Estates]	7
TOTAL	189

Private Bill Office,
14 August 1875.

H. B. Mayne.

OPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of all the PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1875, have been treated as Opposed Bills; specifying those which have been classified in GROUPS by the COMMITTEE of SELECTION, or by the GENERAL COMMITTEE on RAILWAY and CANAL BILLS; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has Served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; the Bills referred back to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as having become Unopposed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties.

Note.—The Groups to which a Number is affixed, contain Railway and Canal Bills. The Groups to which a Letter is affixed, contain Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 1.	- -	6	20 April	4 May	1. East London Railway -	- -	- -	20 April		
Mr. J. G. Talbot (Kent, W.), (Chairman).	6				2. Metropolitan and South Western Junction Railway.	- -	- -	20 April		
					3. London Central Railway (Extension of Time).	- -	- -	- -	28 April	
Colonel Alexander -	6				4. London (City) Land, Station, and Subways.	- -	- -	- -	20 April	
Mr. Ingram - -	6				5. Metropolitan Railway -	20 April				
Mr. Forester - -	6				6. Metropolitan District Railway.	4 May				
GROUP 2.	- -	2	29 April	3 May	1. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.	- -	- -	29 April		
Mr. Arthur Mills (Chairman).	2				2. Worthing Railway Accommodation.	- -	- -	- -	28 April	
Colonel Egerton Leigh	2				3. Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne Railway.	- -	- -	- -	27 April	
Mr. Cowan - -	2				4. South Eastern Railway -	3 May	- -	- -	- -	Costs awarded to certain Petitioners.
Mr. Kirk - - -	1				5. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.	3 May				
					6. Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway.	- -	- -	3 May		
GROUP 3.	- -	7	11 Mar.	12 April	1. Tiverton and North Devon Railway.	- -	- -	12 April		
Mr. Basil Woodd (Chairman).	7				2. London and South Western Railway.	18 Mar.				
					3. Bridgewater Railway -	17 Mar.				
Marquis of Lorne -	6				4. Wye Valley Railway -	- -	- -	15 Mar.		
Mr. Bolckow (discharged, 16 March).	6				5. Llanelly and Mynydd Mawr Railway.	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
					6. Bristol and Exeter Railway.	- -	- -	11 Mar.		
Mr. Mark Stewart -	7				7. Fishguard Railway - -	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
Colonel Makins (added, 16 March).	1				8. Kington and Eardisley Railway.	12 April				
					9. Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway.	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
					10. Teign Valley Railway -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group 11.
GROUP 4.	- -	6	9 Mar.	16 April	1. Ingleby, Bilsdale, and Helmsley Railway.	- -	- -	9 Mar.		
Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth (Chairman).	6				2. Tees Conservancy - -	16 April				
Captain Hayter -	6				3. North Eastern Railway -	16 April				
Mr. Tremayne - -	6				4. Midland and North Eastern Railways.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Withdrawn from the Group.
Mr. Ritchie - -	6				5. Whitby, Redcar, and Middlesborough Union.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group 11.

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued*.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 5.	- -	20	15 April	12 May	1. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.	21 April				
Mr. Ridley (Chairman).	20				2. Sheffield and Midland Railway Companies Committee.	20 April				
Mr. Crawford (discharged, 27 April).	8				3. Cheshire Lines Committee	21 April				
Mr. Brymer (discharged, 27 April).	8				4. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (New Works, &c.)	26 April				
Mr. Macartney (discharged, 27 April).	12				5. London and North Western Railway (New Lines, &c.)	11 May				
Mr. Ion Hamilton (added, 27 April).	12				6. North Union Railway -	12 May				
Mr. Powell (added, 27 April).	1				7. West Lancashire Railway -	- -	- -	11 May		
Mr. T. R. Hill (Worcester) (discharged, 28 April).	11									
Mr. Leslie (added, 28 April).										
GROUP 6.	- -	7	11 Mar.	19 Mar.	1. West Staffordshire Railway	- -	18 Mar.			
Earl of March (Chairman).	7				2. Wednesfield and Wyrley Bank Railway.	- -	- -	18 Mar.		
Lord Francis Conyngham.	7				3. London and North Western Railway (Bletchley, Northampton, and Rugby).	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
Mr. Fordyce - -	7				4. Brewood and Wolverhampton Railway.	- -	- -	19 Mar.		
Mr. Vans Agnew -	7				5. Charnwood Forest Railway	- -	- -	- -	17 Mar.	
					6. East and West Junction Railway.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group 11.
					7. Newport Pagnell Railway -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Withdrawn from the Group.
					8. Northampton and Blisworth Railway.	- -	- -	- -	12 Mar.	
GROUP 7.	- -	13	8 April	27 April	1. Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire Railways Union Railway.	- -	13 April			
Mr. W. Beach (Chairman).	13				2. Midland Railway - -	16 April				
Colonel Mure - -	13				3. London, Beaconsfield, and High Wycombe Railway.	- -	20 April			
Mr. Cobbold - -	13				4. Great Western Railway -	- -	27 April			
Mr. Pennington -	13									
GROUP 8.	- -	9	8 April	8 May	1. Felixstowe Railway and Pier	13 April				
Sir John Kennaway (Chairman).	9				2. Orwell Railway and Pier -	- -	- -	- -	6 April	(Withdrawn in the House.)
Captain Price (Devonport).	9				3. Hogsthorpe and Chapel Railway.	- -	- -	- -	8 April	
Mr. Ernest Noel (Dumfries).	9				4. Romford Canal - -	- -	- -	15 April		
Mr. A. Bass (Staffordshire, E.)	9				5. Great Eastern Railway -	15 April				
					6. Great Northern Railway -	- -	- -	15 April		
					7. London and St. Katherine's Docks.	8 May				
GROUP 9.	- -	8	13 April	22 April	1. Glasgow Corporation Tramways.	19 April				
Mr. O'Reilly (Chairman).	8				2. Caledonian Railway (Additional Powers).	- -	- -	13 April		
Mr. Maxwell Close -	8				3. Caledonian Railway (Glasgow Central Station Connecting Lines).	22 April				
Captain Wellesley -	8									
Mr. Burt - - -	8				4. Glasgow and Kilmarnock Joint Line.	- -	- -	16 April		

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued*.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP 10.	- -	3	13 Apr.	19 Apr.	1. North Dublin Street Tramways.	- -	- -	13 Apr.		
Mr. Leveson Gower (Chairman).	3				2. Salford Tramways and Improvement.	- -	- -	13 Apr.		
Mr. H. Brassey (Sandwich).	3				3. South Dublin Railway and Land Reclamation.	- -	- -	13 Apr.		
Mr. Balfour - -	3				4. Derry Central Railway -	- -	- -	13 Apr.		
Mr. Walker - -	3				5. Hull Street Tramways -	19 Apr.				
GROUP 11.	- -	4	27 May	1 June	1. Whitby, Redcar, and Middlesbrough Union Railway.	27 May				
Earl of March (Chairman).	4				2. Teign Valley Railway -	- -	- -	21 May		
Mr. Paget - -	4				3. East and West Junction Railway.	- -	1 June			
Mr. O'Neill - -	4				4. London Central Railway (Abandonment).	- -	- -	1 June		
Marquis of Tavistock -	4									
GROUP 12.	- -	3	28 June	30 June	1. Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway [*Lords*].	28 June				
Mr Basil Woodd (Chairman).	3				2. Ely and Newmarket Railway [*Lords*].	- -	- -	28 June		
Sir J. G. T. Sinclair -	3				3. Ely and Bury St. Edmunds (Light) Railway [*Lords*].	30 June	- -	- -	- -	Costs awarded t Promoters.
Mr. Eugene Collins -	3				4. Wigan Junction Railways [*Lords*].	- -	- -	28 June		
Captain Home - -	3									
GROUP 13.	- -	- -	14 July	16 July	1. Regent's Canal and Dock [*Lords*].	15 July				
Mr. Evans (Chairman)	3				2. Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway [*Lords*].	- -	- -	14 July		
Mr. Greenall - -	3									
Hon. Evelyn Ashley -	3									
Mr. Hall - - -	3									
GROUP B.	- -	6	20 Apr.	4 May	1. Borough Market (Southwark).	- -	26 Apr.	- -	- -	Costs applied for Petitioners, but fused.
Colonel R. Loyd Lindsay (Chairman).	6				2. Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers).	4 May				
Lord Claud Hamilton	6				3. Metropolitan Central Markets (Smithfield).	23 Apr.				
Mr. Dundas - -	6				4. Metropolitan Market and Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford).	- -	- -	20 Apr.		
Mr. C. M. Campbell -	6				5. Metropolitan Board of Works (Purchase of Stockwell Green).	- -	22 Apr.	- -	- -	Costs applied for Petitioners, but fused.
GROUP C.	- -	10	15 Apr.	29 Apr.	1. Birmingham (Corporation) Gas.	21 Apr.				
Mr. Cowper-Temple (Chairman) (discharged, 24 April).	6				2. Birmingham (Corporation) Water.	29 Apr.				
Mr. W. H. Gladstone, (Whitby) (appointed Chairman, 26 April).	10				3. Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas.	- -	- -	23 Apr.		
Mr. Whitelaw - -	10				4. Birmingham Gas (No. 1) -	- -	- -	23 Apr.		
Mr. Errington - -	10				5. Birmingham Gas (No. 2) -	- -	- -	23 Apr.		
Mr. Grieve (added, 26 April).	4									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP D.	- -	22	8 Apr.	7 May	1. Bradford Water and Improvement.	15 Apr.				
Mr. Arthur Peel (Chairman).	22				2. Rochdale Improvement -	16 Apr.				
Mr. Randall Plunkett (Gloucestershire, W.).	22				3. Southport Improvement -	20 Apr.				
Mr. Holms - -	22				4. Manchester Corporation Water and Improvement.	- -	- -	16 Apr.		
Captain Polhill-Turner (Bedford).	21				5. Stockton and Middlesbrough Water.	- -	7 May			
GROUP E.	- -	18	29 Apr.	8 June	1. Glasgow City Street Improvement.	- -	- -	29 Apr.		
Mr. Knight (Chairman).	18				2. Borrowstounness Town and Harbour Improvements.	- -	- -	29 Apr.		
Mr. Marling - -	18				3. Busby Water - - -	- -	- -	29 Apr.		
Mr. Wm. Lowther (Westmorland).	18				4. Hamilton Water - -	- -	- -	29 Apr.		
Mr. Ralli - - -	18				5. Crosshill Burgh Extension -	8 June				
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	17				6. Glasgow Corporation (Municipal Extension, &c.)	- -	8 June	- -	- -	Costs applied for by Petitioners, but refused.
					7. Leith Harbour and Docks	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group N.
					8. Glasgow and Yoker Road -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group N.
GROUP F.	- -	7	9 Mar.	18 Mar.	1. Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Cemetery.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Withdrawn from the Group.
Admiral Egerton (Chairman).	7				2. Halkyn District Mines Drainage.	- -	- -	9 Mar.		
Mr. Assheton - -	7				3. Bath Gas - - - -	- -	- -	9 Mar.		
Viscount Newport -	7				4. Carmarthen Gas - -	10 Mar.				
Mr. Hope Johnstone -	7				5. Truro Water - - -	- -	- -	12 Mar.		
					6. Pontypridd Water - -	12 Mar.				
					7. Neath District Water -	- -	18 Mar.			
					8. Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Withdrawn from the Group.
GROUP G.	- -	10	4 May	31 May	1. Southampton Corporation Gas (Purchase).	- -	- -	4 May		
Sir William Stirling Maxwell (Chairman).	10				2. Broadstairs Water (No. 1)	6 May				
Mr. Foljambe - -	10				3. Broadstairs Water (No. 2)	6 May				
Lord Muncaster -	10				4. Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).	- -	- -	- -	- -	Order confirmed, 31 May.
Mr. Estcourt (discharged, 4 May).	4				5. Margate Consumers' Gas -	- -	- -	- -	12 May	
Marquis of Stafford (added, 4 May).	7									
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	10									
GROUP H.	- -	13	10 Mar.	8 Apr.	1. Ashton-in-Makerfield Local Board.	15 Mar.	- -	- -	- -	Costs applied for by Petitioners, but refused.
Mr. Bathurst (Chairman).	13				2. Hindley Local Board -	- -	- -	10 Mar.		
Lord Randolph Churchill (discharged 18 March).	8				3. Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton Local Board of Health.	- -	18 Mar.			
Mr. Maitland - -	13				4. Pemberton Local Board -	8 Apr.				
Sir Arthur Monck -	13				5. Widnes Local Board -	- -	- -	17 Mar.		
Mr. Naghten (added, 18 March).	5				6. Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe Local Board.	- -	- -	10 Mar.		
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	13									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued.*

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP I.	- -	8	8 April	19 April	1. Millom Gas and Water -	- -	- -	8 April		
					2. Peterborough Water -	- -	8 April	- -	- -	Costs applied for Petitioners, but fused.
Mr Baillie Cochrane (Chairman).	8									
Mr. Wells - -	7				3. East Northumberland Water	- -	- -	- -	23 Mar.	Withdrawn in House.
Mr Yeaman - -	8				4. Weardale and Shildon Water	12 April				
Mr. Dickson (Dungannon).	8				5. Market Rasen Water -	- -	- -	12 April		
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	8				6. Longwood Gas - - -	19 April	- -	- -	- -	Costs applied for Petitioners, but fused.
GROUP K.	- -	4	15 April	20 April	1. Oldham Corporation Water	16 April				
					2. Pontefract Borough Extension.	19 April				
Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (Chairman).	4									
Sir William Cuninghame.	4				3. Worksop Water - -	- -	- -	15 April		
Mr. Clarke - -	4				4. Blackburn Water - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Transferred to Group N.
Mr. Sheil - - -	4				5. Chelsea Water - - -	20 April				
GROUP L.	- -	4	11 Mar.	16 Mar.	1. British Gas Company -	12 Mar.				
					2. Leicester Water - -	12 Mar.				
Mr. Julian Goldsmid (Chairman).	4				3. Oxford (Corporation) Water	15 Mar.				
Lord Rendlesham -	4				4. Colchester Gas - - -	16 Mar.				
Mr. G. W. Elliot -	4									
Mr. W. E. Denison (Nottingham).	4									
Sir John Duckworth (Referee).	4									
GROUP M.	- -	8	20 April	29 April	1. Cork Harbour - - -	20 April				
					2. Cork Improvement - -	- -	- -	20 April		
Major Allen (Chairman).	8				3. Waterford Improvement -	26 April				
Viscount Holmesdale	8				4. Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas.	29 April				
Mr. W. H. Foster (Bridgnorth).	8									
Mr. Agg-Gardner -	8									
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	8									
GROUP N.	- -	5	27 May	2 June	1. Blackburn Water - -	27 May				
					2. Glasgow and Yoker Road -	27 May				
Mr. Basil Woodd (Chairman).	5				3. Leith Harbour and Docks -	1 June				
Lord Richard Grosvenor.	5									
Sir Colman Rashleigh	5									
Mr. Dundas - -	5									
GROUP O.	- -	5	29 June	5 July	1. West Kent Drainage [*Lords*]	5 July				
					2. Milford Docks [*Lords*] -	- -	- -	29 June		
Lord Robert Montagu (Chairman).	5				3. Scarborough Marine Aquarium [*Lords*].	- -	- -	29 June		
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.	5									
Sir George Douglas -	5									
Mr. G. Trevelyan -	5									
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	5									
GROUP P.	- -	7	13 July	22 July	1. South Staffordshire Water [*Lords*].	- -	- -	8 July		
Sir John St. Aubyn (Chairman).	7				2. Sutton Bridge Dock [*Lords*]	21 July				
Sir Robert Bateson Harvey.	7				3. Barrow-in-Furness Corporation [*Lords*].	22 July				
Sir William Edmonstone.	7									
Mr. Maurice Brooks (Dublin) (discharged, 15 July).	1									
Mr. G. W. Elliot (added, 20 July).	1									
Mr. Bonham-Carter (Referee).	7									

Opposed Provisional Orders.

MES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Provisional Order Confirmed.	Provisional Order *not* Confirmed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Shaw Lefevre Chairman).	1	1	8 April	8 April	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (so far as relates to Sheffield and Chiswick).	8 April			
Cartwright (Oxrdshire).	0								
William Johnston Belfast).	1								
Callender - -	1								
William Stirling axwell (Chairman).	*	*	*	*	Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).	31 May	- -	- -	* *See* "Group G," to which this Provisional Order was referred.
Foljambe - -									
Muncaster -									
quis of Stafford -									
Bonham Carter Referee).									
Goldney (Chairan).	1	1	27 July	27 July	Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.), (so far as relates to Leigh).	27 July			
A. H. Brown Wenlock).	1								
Estcourt - -	1								
Sheil - - -	1								

Private Bills referred to Select Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection.

MES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Committee.	Last Sitting of the Committee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble *not* Proved.	Referred back, as having become Unopposed.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
W. E. Forster Chairman).	6	6	1 June	5 July	Commercial Gas - - -	2 July	- -	- -	- -	This Committee also sat for 20 days on the Metropolis Gas Companies Bill, which sittings are not included in this Return. (*See* Return of Select Committees)
					Imperial Gas - - -	- -	- -	- -	29 June	
J. G. Talbot (Kent, ·)	5	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Bristowe - -	6	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
T. Brassey (Hasgs).	5	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
Birley - -	5	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Spencer Walpole hairman).	4	4	24 June	5 July	European Assurance Society Arbitration Bill [*Lords*].	1 July	- -	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
Goschen - -	4									
Frederick Cavenh.	3									
Gibson - -	4									
Henry Holland -	4									
Rodwell - -	4									
Cawley - -	4	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
G. Clive (Hereid).	4	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Leeman - -	3	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

Committee Office, 14 August 1875.

Charles Eales.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS (1875).

RETURN of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1875, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE of WAYS and MEANS, together with the Names of the Members who Served on each Committee, the Number of Days on which each Committee sat, and the Number of Days on which each Member Attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.124, of Session 1874).

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Alford Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Water.	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Mellor. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Banbridge Extension Railway (Sale) [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bath Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Baybridge Canal	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Belfast Street Tramways	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Birmingham and Lichfield Junction Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Dixon. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Birmingham Gas (No. 1)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Dixon. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Birmingham Gas (No. 2)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Dixon. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Borrowstounness Town and Harbour Improvements	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. M'Lagan. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Boston and East Coast Railway and Pier	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Brewood and Wolverhampton Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bristol and Exeter Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Bristol Port and Channel Dock [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Broadstairs Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Burntisland Harbour	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Busby Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Caledonian Railway (Additional Powers)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Cambrian Railways [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Campbell's Sewage Patent [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cardiff Improvement [*Lords*]	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Channel Tunnel Company	1	Mr. Raikes. Lord Richard Grosvenor. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Charles Sheils' Almshouses Charity [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cleethorpes Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cleveland (Skelton) Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Columbia Market [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Alderman Cotton. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cork Improvement	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Murphy. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cornwall Minerals Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cornwallis Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Crystal Palace Company	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Cwm Park Bridge	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Derry Central Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Dundee Harbour	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. J. W. Barclay. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Eastbourne Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
East London Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
East Norfolk Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Edinburgh Street Tramways	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ely and Newmarket Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Fishguard Railway	(Parties do not proceed).	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Galway, Oughterard, and Clifden Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Girvan and Portpatrick Junction Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glasgow and Kilmarnock Joint Line	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glasgow (City) Street Improvement	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Charles Cameron. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glasgow Faculty of Procurators' Widows' Fund [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Glenuiag Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Gravesend Terrace Pier [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Great Northern Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Greenock Police [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Greenock Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Halkyn District Mines Drainage	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Hamilton Water	1	Mr Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Heckmondwike Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Serjeant Simon. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Hindley Local Board	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Ingleby, Bilsdale, and Helmsley Railway	(Parties do not proceed).	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Inverness Water and Gas Bill [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Kilmarnock Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Fortescue Harrison. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Leigh Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Liverpool Tramways [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Llanelly and Mynydd Mawr Railway	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London and North Western Railway (Bletchley, Northampton, and Rugby).	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London and South Western Railway (No. 2)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London Central Railway (Abandonment)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway (Steamboats) [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Longton Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lord Windsor's Estate [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Lymington Harbour and Docks [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Maidenhead Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Colonel Loyd Lindsay. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Manchester Corporation Water and Improvement	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Birley. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Market Rasen Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Marlborough Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Metropolitan and South Western Junction Railway -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Metropolitan Cattle Market, changed from Metropolitan Market and Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford).	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Middlesbrough and Stockton Street Tramways - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Middlesex Industrial Schools Act (1854) Amendment	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Midland and North Eastern Railway - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Midland Great Western, Dublin and Meath, and Navan and Kingscourt Railways [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Milford Docks [*Lords*] - - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Millom Gas and Water - - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Newport Pagnell Railway - - - - - -	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
North British Railway - - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
North Dublin Street Tramways - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe Local Board - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Paddington Estate [*Lords*] - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Paget's Settled Estates [*Lords*] - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Cemetery -	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Portishead District Water - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Prudential Assurance Company [*Lords*] - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Railway Passengers Assurance Company [*Lords*] -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ramsay and Somersham Junction Railway - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Regent's Canal and Dock [*Lords*] - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Romford Canal - - - - - - -	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Rotherham Corporation	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Spencer Stanhope. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ryde and Newport and Cowes and Newport Railways [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Saint Philip's (Bristol) Bridge [*Lords*]	2	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Salford Tramways and Improvement	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Cawley. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Sandbach and Winsford Junction Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Scarborough Marine Aquarium [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Sion College [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Slough Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Southampton Corporation Gas (Purchase, &c.)	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Southampton Docks	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Southend Local Board	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
South Devon Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
South Dublin Railway, changed from South Dublin Railway and Land Reclamation.	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
South Staffordshire Water [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Stapenhill Bridge	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Stroud Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Sutherland and Caithness Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Swindon and Highworth Light Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Teign Valley Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Tillington Drainage [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued.*

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Tiverton and North Devon Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Torbay and Brixham Railway [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Truro and Perran Mineral Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Truro Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Tunbridge Wells Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Tyne Improvement Commission [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Ulster and Portadown, Dungannon and Omagh Junction Railway Companies Amalgamation [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Vestry of St. Pancras [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Waterford and Central Ireland, Kilkenny Junction, and Central Ireland Railways [*Lords*].	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Wednesfield and Wyrley Bank Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
West Lancashire Railway	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Whitthread's Patent	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Widnes Local Board	2	Mr. Raikes Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Wigan Junction Railways [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Reginald Yorke. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Worksop Water	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. George Monckton. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Worthing Gas	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
Wye Valley Railway	2 Re-committed.	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Rickards (Referee).
York (Skeldergate Bridge) Improvement [*Lords*]	1	Mr. Raikes. Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Rickards (Referee).

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS, 1875.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Number of Days on which each Member sat.
Mr. Raikes	30
Mr. Rickards (Referee)	30
Mr. Serjeant Simon	1
Mr. Alderman Cotton	1
Mr. Fortescue Harrison	1
Colonel Loyd Lindsay	1
Mr. J. W. Barclay	1
Mr. George Monckton	1
Mr. Birley	1
Mr. Spencer Stanhope	1
Mr. Kinnaird	6
Mr. Cawley	1
Mr. Murphy	1
Mr. Dixon	2
Mr. Charles Cameron	1
Mr. M'Lagan	1
Mr. Reginald Yorke	1
Lord Richard Grosvenor	1
Mr. Mellor	1

Department of Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, 1875.

Felix H. Webber.

GENERAL SUMMARY of Returns relating to Private Bills for Session 1875.

(A.)—The Number of Private Bills introduced in the House of Commons - - - - - 178

(B.)—The Number of Private Bills brought from the Lords - - - - - - - 73

(C.)—The Number of Private Bills that received the Royal Assent - - - - - 189

(D.)—The Number of Private Bills treated as Opposed, or classified in Groups by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills - 84

(E.)—The Number of Private Bills referred to the Chairman of Ways and Means by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills 140

House of Commons, 14 August 1875.

Charles Eales,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURNS of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced and brought from the House of Lords, and of ACTS passed in 1875; of BILLS, treated as Opposed by the PRIVATE Committee of Selection; and of Unopposed PRIVATE BILLS referred to the Committee of Ways and Means (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.124 of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

0.137.

Under 3 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the present Session; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.132, of Session 1874)."

SESSION 1875.

BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

N.B.—Bills marked thus (*) were Government Bills.

*Agricultural Holdings (England) [*Lords*].
*Artizans Dwellings.
*Artizans Dwellings (Scotland).

Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment.
Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment.
*Bishopric of St. Albans.
*Bishops' Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation.
*Bridges (Ireland).
*Building Societies Act (1874) Amendment.

*Canada Copyright [*Lords*].
*Chelsea Bridge.
*Chelsea Hospital (Lands).
*Chimney Sweepers [*Lords*].
*Consolidated Fund Appropriation.
*Consolidated Fund (882,661 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*).
*Consolidated Fund (7,000,000 *l.*).
*Consolidated Fund (15,000,000 *l.*).
*Conspiracy and Protection of Property.
*Contagious Diseases Animals Act (1869) Amendment.
*Copyright of Designs [*Lords*].
*County Courts [*Lords*].
County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland).
*Customs and Inland Revenue.

*Department of Science and Art [*Lords*].
*Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order [*Lords*].

*East India Home Government (Appointments).
*Ecclesiastical Commission Act Amendment.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Fen Chapels).
Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution [*Lords*].
*Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.) [*Lords*].
*Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Brighton) [*Lords*].
*Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [*Lords*].
*Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) (No. 2) [*Lords*].
*Employers and Workmen.
*Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance.
*Entail Amendment (Scotland).
*Epping Forest.
*Expiring Laws Continuance.
*Explosive Substances

Falsification of Accounts.
*Foreign Jurisdiction [*Lords*].
*Friendly Societies.

*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation [*Lords*].
*General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation.
Glebe Lands Corporate Bodies (Ireland).
Glebe Lands (Ireland).
*Glebe Loan (Ireland).
*Government Officers' Security.

*International Copyright.
Intestates' Widows and Children Act Extension.
*Intestates' Widows and Children (Scotland).

*Justices (Dublin).
*Juries (Ireland).
Justices of the Peace Qualification [*Lords*].

*Land Drainage Provisional Order.
*Land Titles and Transfer [*Lords*].
Legal Practitioners.
*Local Authorities Loans.
*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation.

SESSION 1875.—BILLS which received the Royal Assent—*continued.*

*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) [*Lords*].
*Local Government Boards Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation (Oxford, &c.)
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation.
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).
*Local Government Boards Provisional Order Confirmation (Aberdare, &c.) [*Lords*].
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) [*Lords*].
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, &c.) [*Lords*].
*Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Leyton, &c.) [*Lords*].
*Lunatic Asylums (Ireland).

*Marine Mutiny.
Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons).
*Metalliferous Mines.
Metropolis Management Acts Amendment.
*Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans).
*Metropolitan Police (Surgeon, Clerk, &c. Superannuation).
*Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment.
*Military Manœuvres.
Municipal Elections.
*Mutiny.

*National Debt (Sinking Fund).
*National School Teachers (Ireland).
*National School Teachers Residences (Ireland).

Offences against the Person.

*Pacific Islanders Protection [*Lords*].
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers).
*Parliament of Canada [*Lords*].
*Peace Preservation (Ireland).
*Pharmacy.
*Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation.
*Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
*Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3).
*Police Constables (Scotland).
*Police Expenses.
*Police Magistrates Metropolis (Salaries).
*Post Office.
*Public Entertainments [*Lords*].
*Public Health.
*Public Health (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment.
*Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation.
*Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2).
*Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3).
*Public Records (Ireland) Act (1867) Amendment [*Lords*].
*Public Stores.
*Public Works Loans.
*Public Works Loan (Money).

*Railway Companies.
*Regimental Exchanges.
*Registration of Trade Marks [*Lords*].
*Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland).
*Remission of Penalties.
*Royal Irish Constabulary.

Saint Paul's Cathedral (Minor Canonries) [*Lords*].
*Sale of Food and Drugs.
*Salmon Fishery Act Provisional Order (Taw and Torridge) [*Lords*].
*Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment.
*Sea Fisheries.
*Seal Fishery (Greenland).
*Sheriff Substitute (Scotland).
*Statute Law Revision [*Lords*].
*Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland).
*Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment.
*Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) [*Lords*].
Survey (Great Britain) Acts Continuance.

*Traffic Regulation (Dublin).
Tramways Orders Confirmation [*Lords*].
*Turnpike Acts Continuance.
*Turnpike Roads (South Wales).

*Unseaworthy Ships.

*Washington Treaty (Claims Distribution).

112 Government Bills: 17 other Bills - - - Total - - - 129.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT WERE NOT PASSED BY, THE COMMONS.

N. B.—Bills marked (*) were Government Bills.

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings (Ireland) - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (dropped).
Allotments Extension - - - - - - -	Previous Question on Second Reading negatived.
Ancient Monuments - - - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Bankers' Act Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading negatived.
Banking and other Companies - - - -	Second Reading (dropped).
Bills of Sale Act Amendment - - - -	Recommitted (dropped).
Borough Franchise (Ireland) - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Burghs and Populous Places Gas Supply (Scotland).	Order for Second Reading discharged.

SESSION 1875.—Bills which were Introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons—*cont^d.*

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Burghs and Populous Places Gas Supply (Scotland) (No. 2).	Order for Committee discharged.
Burials	Second Reading put off for six months.
Church Rates Abolition (Scotland)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Clerk of the Peace (County Palatine of Lancaster)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Compensation for Accidents to Workmen	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Contagious Diseases Act Repeal	Second Reading put off for three months.
Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal	Second Reading negatived.
Coroners (Ireland)	Order for Committee discharged.
County Boards (Ireland)	Second Reading put off for six months.
County Boards (Ireland) (No. 2)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
County Coroners	Second Reading (dropped).
Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act (1867) Amendment.	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Criminal Law Amendment	Second Reading (dropped).
*Dean Forest and Hundred of St. Briavel's	Order for Second Reading (dropped).
*Dover Pier and Harbour	Order for Recommittal discharged.
Drugging of Animals	Order for consideration, as amended, discharged.
*East India Home Government (Pensions)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Recommittal, discharged.
Education Scotland (Sutherland and Caithness)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on going into Committee, discharged.
Elementary Education Acts Amendment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance)	Second Reading put off for three months.
Experiments on Animals	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Foreign Loans Registration	Order for Committal to Select Committee discharged.
Foreign Loans Registration (No. 2)	Reported from Select Committee.
Game Laws Abolition	Second Reading (dropped).
High Court of Justiciary (Scotland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Household Franchise (Counties)	Second Reading put off for three months.
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal	Adjourned Debate on Third Reading.
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland).	Third Reading (dropped).
Hypothec (Scotland)	Second Reading put off for six months.
Imprisonment for Debt	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Imprisonment for Debt (No. 2)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Industrial and Provident Societies Acts Amendment.	Second Reading (dropped).
Industrial Savings Banks	Second Reading put off for six months.
Infanticide	Adjourned Debate on Third Reading (dropped).
Interments in Churchyards	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Intoxicating Liquors (Sundays)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Jersey Courts	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Labourers' Cottages	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Labourers' Cottages, &c. (Scotland)	Order for resuming adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Landed Proprietors (Ireland)	Second Reading (dropped).
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment.	Second Reading put off for three months.
Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland)	Second Reading negatived.
*Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Ireland)	Second Reading (dropped).
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister	Second Reading put off for six months.
Maynooth College	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Medical Act Amendment (Foreign Universities)	Order for resuming further proceeding on Second Reading discharged.
Mercantile Marine Hospital Service	Second Reading (dropped).

SESSION 1875.—Bills which were Introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons—*cont^d.*

	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
*Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment	Order for Committee (Progress) discharged.
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Merchant Shipping (Load Line)	Second Reading (dropped).
Metropolis Gas Companies	Order for Committee discharged.
Metropolis Water Supply and Fire Prevention	Second Reading (dropped).
Monastic and Conventual Institutions	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Municipal Corporations (Ireland)	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (dropped).
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote)	Previous Question on Second Reading negatived.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Municipal Franchise (Ireland (No. 2)	Second Reading (dropped).
Municipality of London	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Newspapers Registration	Second Reading (dropped).
Northampton Improvement Commissioners	Order for Reference to Examiners discharged.
*Offences against the Person Act Amendment	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Open Spaces (Metropolis)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Open Spaces Metropolis (No. 2)	Committee (dropped).
Orphan and Deserted Children (Ireland)	Second Reading (dropped).
Parliamentary Elections (Validity of Votes)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Parliamentary Seats (Peers of Ireland)	Second Reading (dropped).
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor	Second Reading put off for three months.
Petty Sessions Courts (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Poor Law Amendment	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Poor Removal	Second Reading put off for three months.
*Post Office (Superannuation and Gratuities)	Order for Committee discharged.
Prisoners on Remand	Second Reading (dropped).
Publicans' Certificates (Scotland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Public Libraries Acts Amendment	Second Reading (dropped).
Public Worship Facilities	Order for recommittal discharged.
Representation of the People Acts Amendment	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Coal, &c.	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sale of Coal, &c. (No. 2)	Motion for Second Reading withdrawn.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
*Savings Banks, &c.	Order for consideration, as amended, discharged.
School Attendance in Towns	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sea Fisheries (Ireland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sheriff Courts (Scotland)	Motion for Second Reading withdrawn.
*Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (No. 2)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Shipowners' Liability	Second Reading (dropped).
*Statute Law Revision (Ireland)	Order for Committee discharged.
Tenants' Compensation	Second Reading (dropped).
Tonnage Admeasurement	Second Reading (dropped).
Towns Rating (Ireland)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
Training Schools and Ships	Motion for Second Reading withdrawn.
Tribunals of Commerce	Second Reading (dropped).
United Parishes (Scotland)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women)	Second Reading put off for six months.
Waste Lands (Ireland)	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading (dropped).
Wild Animals (Scotland)	Second Reading put off for six months.
Women's Disabilities Removal	Second Reading put off for six months.

11 Government Bills: 97 other Bills - - - Total - - - 108.

BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE LORDS WHICH WERE NOT PASSED BY THE COMMONS.

Church Patronage - - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Increase of the Episcopate - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
*Indian Legislation - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Inns of Court - - - - - -	First Reading not moved.
Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment -	First Reading not moved.
*Patents for Inventions - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Pollution of Rivers - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.

BILLS PASSED BY THE COMMONS BUT NOT BY THE LORDS.

Common Law Procedure Act (1852) Amendment.	Second Reading not moved.
*Linen and Yarn Halls (Dublin).	First Reading not moved.
Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland).	Motion for Second Reading withdrawn.

SUMMARY.

Bills introduced into the Commons which received the Royal Assent -	98
Ditto - - Lords - - ditto - - ditto - -	31
Bills which were introduced into, but were not passed by, the Commons -	108
Bills brought from the Lords which were not passed by the Commons -	7
Bills passed by the Commons, but not by the Lords - - - -	3
TOTAL - - -	247

Public Bill Office. *W. Gibbons.*

RETURN of the Number of Public Bills, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into the House of Commons, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1875; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were Passed by the House of Commons, but not by the House of Lords; the Number Passed by the House of Lords, but not by the House of Commons; &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.132, of Session 1874)."

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

0.144.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 February 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "in Tabular Form as under, of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Ireland*, introduced into the Commons (including Bills brought from the Lords) during the last Five Sessions of Parliament, and of the Number of those Bills that received the Royal Assent in each such Session."

	Number of Bills introduced.	Number that received the Royal Assent.
1870 - - - - - -	23	17
1871 - - - - - -	35	17
1872 - - - - - -	43	21
1873 - - - - - -	45	20
1874 - - - - - -	41	19

PUBLIC BILLS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS exclusively relating to *Ireland*, introduced into the Commons (including Bills brought from the Lords) during the last Five Sessions of Parliament, and of the Number of those Bills that received the Royal Assent in each such Session.

(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *February* 1875.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1875;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1875; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.125, of Session 1874)."

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the NAMES of MEMBERS appointed to serve on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Note.—The Numbers refer to the order in which the Committees are Printed.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
A.	
Acland, Sir Thomas	1.
Adam, Mr.	10.
Adderley, Sir C.	2.
Anderson, Mr.	3.
Ashley, Mr.	1. 13.
Assheton, Mr.	20.
Attorney General, Mr.	1. 2. 4.
B.	
Backhouse, Mr.	3.
Balfour, Mr.	3.
Balfour, Sir G.	5. 6.
Barrington, Viscount	2.
Barttelot, Sir W. B.	17.
Bass, Mr. Arthur	22.
Baxter, Mr.	19.
Beach, Mr.	21. 25.
Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth	25.
Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish	5. 8. 18. 22.
Biddulph, Mr.	14. 15.
Birley, Mr.	12. 22.
Boord, Mr.	13.
Bourke, Mr.	11.
Brassey, Mr. Thomas	6. 12. 20.
Bristowe, Mr.	12.
Brocklehurst, Mr.	8.
Brooks, Mr. Maurice	8.
Brown, Mr. A.	14.
Bruce, Mr.	8.
Butt, Mr.	4.
C.	
Callender, Mr.	1.
Campbell-Bannerman, Mr.	3. 6. 8.
Campbell, Sir George	19.
Cartwright, Major Fairfax	15.
Cave, Mr. Stephen	2. 3. 11.
Cavendish, Lord F.	1. 17. 19.
Cavendish, Lord G.	25.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	2. 3. 16.
Colebrooke, Sir E.	24.
Collins, Mr.	9.
Coope, Mr.	9. 13.
Cotes, Mr.	15.
Cowper, Mr. H. F.	15.
Cowper-Temple, Mr.	14. 20.
Crichton, Viscount	18. 19. 24.
Cross, Mr. Secretary	2.
Cubitt, Mr.	4. 17. 19. 24.
D.	
Dalrymple, Mr.	1.
Denison, Mr. Beckett	3.
Denison, Mr.	6.
Dick, Mr.	10.
Dilke, Sir Charles	14.
Dillwyn, Mr.	1.
Disraeli, Mr.	2.
Dixon, Mr.	7.
Dodson, Mr.	16. 17.
Dunbar, Mr.	1.
Dyke, Mr.	2. 10.
Dyott, Colonel	15.
E.	
Edwards, Mr.	10.
Egerton, Admiral	5. 20. 25.
Elcho, Lord	6.
Ellice, Mr.	11.
Elliot, Sir George	5.
Elphinstone, Sir James	2.
Eslington, Lord	14. 17.
Evans, Mr.	20. 21.
Ewing, Mr. Orr	3.
F.	
Fawcett, Mr.	6. 19.
Fitzgerald, Sir Seymour	5.
Floyer, Mr.	21. 24.
Forster, Sir Charles	18.
Forster, Mr. William Edward.	12. 20.
Forsyth, Mr.	1.
Freshfield, Mr.	8.
G.	
Garnier, Mr. Carpenter	4.
Gibson, Mr.	4. 8.
Goldney, Mr.	7. 8. 9. 10. 12. 13. 17.
Goldsmid, Sir F.	21.
Gore, Mr. W. O.	18.
Goschen, Mr.	3.
Gourley, Mr.	15.
Gower, Mr. Leveson	3. 21.
Grantham, Mr.	15. 19.
Gregory, Mr.	1.
Grey, Earl de	18.
Gurney, Mr. Russell	11.
H.	
Hamilton, Lord George	6.
Hankey, Mr.	17. 19. 23. 24.
Harcourt, Sir William	14.
Hardy, Mr. John Stewart	14.
Hardy, Mr. Secretary	2.
Havelock, Sir Henry	6.
Hayter, Mr.	9. 10.
Henley, Mr.	16. 24.
Hermon, Mr.	6. 19. 22.
Herschell, Mr.	4.
Hervey, Lord Francis	1.
Heygate, Mr.	13.
Hill, Mr. Staveley	8.
Hodgson, Mr. Kirkman	11.
Hogg, Sir James	13.
Holland, Sir Henry	11.
Holms, Mr. William	22.
Holt, Mr.	20.
Hope, Mr. Beresford	20.
Howard, Mr. Charles	24.
Hubbard, Mr.	3.
Hunt, Mr. Ward	2. 16.
J.	
Jackson, Mr.	1. 8. 22.
James, Mr.	13.
James, Sir Henry	11.
Jervis, Colonel	[illegible]
Johnstone, Sir Harcourt	25.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committees on which each Member was appointed.
K.	
Karslake, Sir John	1.
Kavanagh, Mr.	3.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr.	18. 21.
Kennaway, Sir John	21.
Kensington, Lord	10.
Kingscote, Colonel	14.
Kinnaird, Mr.	18.
L.	
Laing, Mr.	8.
Lawrence, Sir James	13.
Leatham, Mr.	4.
Leeman, Mr.	8. 15.
Lefevre, Mr. Shaw	5.
Legard, Sir Charles	13.
Lewis, Mr. C.	4.
Lloyd, Mr. Sampson	3. 8. 22.
Locke, Mr.	9.
Lopes, Sir Massey	5.
Lowe, Mr.	1. 4. 11.
Lubbock, Sir John	3.
Lusk, Sir Andrew	13.
M.	
M'Lagan, Mr.	18. 25.
Majendie, Mr.	8.
Malcolm, Mr.	4. 5.
March, Earl of	21.
Massey, Mr.	5. 7. 16.
Mills, Mr. Arthur	1. 21.
Mills, Sir Charles	11. 13.
Monk, Mr.	20.
Montgomery, Sir Graham	3. 23. 24.
Morley, Mr.	8.
Mowbray, Mr.	1. 23. 24.
Mulholland, Mr.	3.
Mundella, Mr.	3. 22.
Muntz, Mr.	10.
N.	
Noel, Mr. Ernest	14.
Norwood, Mr.	3.
O.	
O'Conor, Mr.	4.
O'Conor Don, The	16. 18. 23. 24.
O'Donoghue, The	18.
O'Loghlen, Sir Colman	4.
O'Reilly, Mr.	17. 21.
Onslow, Mr.	19.
P.	
Pease, Mr.	22.
Peel, Mr. Arthur	9. 22.
Pell, Mr.	9. 19.
Pemberton, Mr.	8. 9.
Percy, Earl	14.
Puleston, Mr.	11.
R.	
Ralli, Mr.	9.
Rathbone, Mr.	1. 19.
Read, Mr. Clare	25.
Reed, Mr.	5.
Ridley, Mr.	21.
Ritchie, Mr.	5. 9.
Rodwell, Mr.	4. 14. 20.
Russell, Lord Arthur	18.
Russell, Sir Charles	11. 18.
Ryder, Mr.	14.
S.	
Salt, Mr.	8. 17. 20.
Samuda, Mr.	13.
Sandford, Mr.	18.
Sandon, Viscount	2.
Sclater-Booth, Mr.	2. 9. 16.
Scott, Lord Henry	14.
Scourfield, Mr.	15. 23. 24.
Seely, Mr.	17.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	15.
Shaw, Mr. W.	3. 11.
Simonds, Mr.	18.
Simons, Mr. Serjeant	4.
Smith, Mr. Eustace	1.
Smith, Mr. William Henry	2. 14. 16. 17. 19.
Solicitor-General, Mr.	2. 11.
Stacpoole, Mr.	10.
Stanhope, Mr. Edward	2. 11. 14.
Stanhope, Mr. Spencer	7. 13.
Stansfeld, Mr.	13. 16.
Stevenson, Mr.	19.
Stewart, Mr. Mark	4.
T.	
Talbot, Mr. John G.	4. 12. 20. 21.
Thynne, Lord Henry	25.
Torr, Mr.	3. 15.
V.	
Villiers, Mr.	4.
Vivian, Mr. Hussey	3.
W.	
Walpole, Mr. Spencer	1. 4. 16.
Walter, Mr.	11. 20.
Waterlow, Sir Sidney	13.
Watkin, Sir Edward	8.
Welby, Mr.	25.
Wheelhouse, Mr.	22.
Whitbread, Mr.	4. 11. 16. 23. 24.
Whitelaw, Mr.	2. 19.
Whitwell, Mr.	8. 20. 22.
Williams, Mr. Watkin	11.
Winn, Mr.	7.
Wolff, Sir Henry	6. 10. 20. 22.
Woodd, Mr.	21.
Y.	
Yorke, Mr. Reginald	18.

A RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1875; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Number of Select Committees appointed in Session 1875 - - - 25.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
1.				£. s. d.	
Acts of Parliament - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	15	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Attorney General.	Walpole, Mr. Spencer, Chairman.	15			
	Acland, Sir Thomas - -	12			
	Ashley, Mr. - - -	15			
	Attorney General, Mr. -	11			
	Callender, Mr. - - -	7			
	Cavendish, Lord Frederick -	14			
	Dalrymple, Mr. - - -	13			
	Dillwyn, Mr. - - -	9			
	Dunbar, Mr. - - -	15			
	Forsyth, Mr. - - -	15			
	Gregory, Mr. - - -	11			
	Hervey, Lord Francis - -	14			
	Jackson, Mr. - - -	10			
	Karslake, Sir John - -	10			
	Lowe, Mr. - - - -	5			
	Mills, Mr. Arthur - -	12			
	Mowbray, Mr. - - -	5			
	Rathbone, Mr. - - -	13			
	Smith, Mr. Eustace - -	12			
2.					
Address - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil.	
	Stanhope, Mr. Edward, Chairman.	1			
	Adderley, Sir Charles - -	0			
	Attorney General, Mr. -	0			
	Barrington, Viscount - -	0			
	Cave, Mr. Stephen - -	0			
	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	0			
	Cross, Mr. Secretary - -	0			
	Disraeli, Mr. - - -	0			
	Dyke, Mr. - - -	0			
	Elphinstone, Sir James -	1			
	Hardy, Mr. Secretary - -	0			
	Hunt, Mr. Ward - -	0			
	Sandon, Viscount - -	0			
	Sclater-Booth, Mr. - -	0			
	Solicitor General, Mr. -	0			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry -	0			
	Whitelaw, Mr. - - -	1			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
3.				£. s. d.	
Banks of Issue - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	21	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Stephen Cave.	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr., Chairman.	21			
	Anderson, Mr. - - -	21			
	Backhouse, Mr. - - -	21			
	Balfour, Mr. - - -	16			
	Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. -	18			
	Cave, Mr. Stephen - -	13			
	Denison, Mr. Beckett - -	16			
	Ewing, Mr. Orr - - -	21			
	Goschen, Mr. - - -	21			
	Gower, Mr. Leveson - -	16			
	Hubbard, Mr. - - -	12			
	Kavanagh, Mr. - - -	16			
	Lloyd, Mr. Sampson - -	20			
	Lubbock, Sir John - -	20			
	Montgomery, Sir Graham -	20			
	Mulholland, Mr. - -	18			
	Mundella, Mr. - - -	10			
	Norwood, Mr. - - -	4			
	Shaw, Mr. William - -	20			
	Torr, Mr. - - - -	18			
	Vivian, Mr. Hussey - -	15			
4.					
Corrupt Practices Prevention and Election Petitions Acts.	- - - - - - - -	- -	11	25 6 -	
Moved for by Mr. Attorney General.	Lowe, Mr., Chairman - -	11			
	Attorney General, Mr. -	11			
	Butt, Mr. - - - -	9	- -	- -	Added, 22 March.
	Cubitt, Mr. - - -	8			
	Garnier, Mr. Carpenter -	8	- -	- -	Added, 13 April.
	Gibson, Mr. - - -	9			
	Herschell, Mr. - - -	10			
	Leatham, Mr. - - -	10			
	Lewis, Mr. Charles - -	10			
	Malcolm, Mr. - - -	10	- -	- -	Added, 22 March.
	O'Conor, Mr. - - -	4	- -	- -	Added, 23 April.
	O'Loghlen, Sir Colman -	0	- -	- -	Discharged, 23 April.
	Rodwell, Mr. - - -	9			
	Simon, Mr. Serjeant - -	10			
	Stewart, Mr. Mark - -	10			
	Talbot, Mr. J. G. - -	0	- -	- -	Discharged, 13 April.
	Villiers, Mr. - - -	9			
	Walpole, Mr. Spencer -	11			
	Whitbread, Mr. - - -	10			
5.					
Dover Pier and Harbour Bill -	- - - - - - - -	- -	11	- Nil.	
Moved for by Sir Charles Adderley.	Fitzgerald, Sir Seymour, Chairman.	11	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Balfour, Sir George - -	11			This Bill was referred to a Select Committee of 11 members; seven nominated by the House, and four by the Committee of Selection.
	Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish -	11			
	Lefevre, Mr. Shaw - -	10			
	Lopes, Sir Massey - -	11			
	Malcolm, Mr. - - -	10			
	Reed, Mr. - - - -	10			
	Ritchie, Mr. - - -	11			
	Egerton, Admiral - -	11	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Elliot, Sir George - -	8	- -	- -	
	Massey, Mr. - - -	5	- -	- -	

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
6.				£. s. d.	
East India (Compensation of Officers).	- - - - - - - -	- -	8	- Nil.	
Moved for by Lord George Hamilton.	Hamilton, Lord George, Chairman.	8			
	Balfour, Sir George - -	7			
	Brassey, Mr. Thomas - -	5			
	Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. -	8			
	Denison, Mr. - - -	4			
	Elcho, Lord - - -	8			
	Fawcett, Mr. - - -	5			
	Havelock, Sir Henry - -	7			
	Hermon, Mr. - - -	7			
	Jervis, Colonel - - -	6			
	Wolff, Sir Henry - -	7			
7.					
Epping Forest Bill - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil -	This Bill was referred to a Committee of five Members, three nominated by the House, and two by the Committee of Selection.
Moved for by Lord Henry Lennox.	Goldney, Mr., Chairman -	1			
	Massey, Mr. - - -	1			
	Winn, Mr. - - -	1			
	Dixon, Mr. - - -	1	- -	- -	Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Stanhope, Mr. Spencer -	1	- -	- -	
8.					
General Carriers Act, 1830 -	- - - - - - - -	- -	11	13 3 -	
Moved for by Mr. Jackson.	Jackson, Mr., Chairman -	11			
	Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish -	8			
	Brocklehurst, Mr. - -	10			
	Brooks, Mr. Maurice - -	5			
	Bruce, Mr. - - -	3			
	Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. -	10			
	Freshfield, Mr. - - -	8			
	Gibson, Mr. - - -	9			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	5			
	Hill, Mr. Staveley - -	5			
	Laing, Mr. - - -	8			
	Leeman, Mr. - - -	10			
	Lloyd, Mr. Sampson - -	4			
	Majendie, Mr. - - -	7			
	Morley, Mr. - - -	8			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	4			
	Salt, Mr. - - - -	9			
	Watkin, Sir Edward - -	6			
	Whitwell, Mr. - - -	9			
9.					
Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital.	- - - - - - - -	- -	7	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Coope.	Sclater-Booth, Mr., Chairman	7			
	Collins, Mr. - - -	6			
	Coope, Mr. - - -	7			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	5			
	Hayter, Mr. - - -	7			
	Locke, Mr. - - -	5			
	Peel, Mr. Arthur - -	6			
	Pell, Mr. - - - -	6			
	Pemberton, Mr. - - -	7			
	Ralli, Mr. - - - -	7			
	Ritchie, Mr. - - -	6			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
10.				£. s. d.	
Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons).	- - - - - - - - -	- -	19	- Nil.	
	Adam, Mr., Chairman -	13			
Moved for by Mr. Adam.	Dick, Mr. - - - -	5	- -	- -	Acted once as Chairman.
	Dyke, Mr. - - -	11			
	Edwards, Mr. - - -	10			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	6	- -	- -	Acted twice as Chairman.
	Hayter, Mr. - - -	6			
	Kensington, Lord - -	14			
	Muntz, Mr. - - -	14	- -	- -	Acted three times as Chairman.
	Stacpoole, Mr. - - -	13			
	Wolff, Sir Henry - -	12			
11.					
Loans to Foreign States - -	- - - - - - - - -	- -	33	134 4 -	
Moved for by Sir Henry James.	Lowe, Mr., Chairman -	33			
	Bourke, Mr. - - -	27			
	Cave, Mr. Stephen - -	26			
	Ellice, Mr. - - -	26			
	Gurney, Mr. Russell - -	3			
	Hodgson, Mr. Kirkman -	31			
	Holland, Sir Henry - -	31			
	James, Sir Henry - -	33			
	Mills, Sir Charles - -	27			
	Puleston, Mr. - - -	28			
	Russell, Sir Charles - -	17			
	Shaw, Mr. William - -	14			
	Solicitor General, Mr. -	3			
	Stanhope, Mr. Edward -	33			
	Walter, Mr. - - -	33			
	Whitbread, Mr. -	23			
	Williams, Mr. Watkin -	25			
12.					
Metropolis Gas Companies Bill -	- - - - - - - - -	- -	26	- Nil.	
	Forster, Mr. William Edward, Chairman.	26			
	Bristowe, Mr. - - -	25			
	Talbot, Mr. John G. - -	24			
	Birley, Mr. - - -	22	- -	- -	Added, 1 June. Nominated by the Committee of Selection.
	Brassey, Mr. Thomas -	20	- -	- -	
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	1	- -	- -	Discharged, 1 June.
					This Bill was referred to a Committee of five Members, three nominated by the House, and two by the Committee of Selection. Two Private Bills, The Commercial Gas Bill and Imperial Gas Bill, were also referred to this Committee. The number of days include those occupied on the Private Bills. (*See* Return of Private Bills.)
13.					
Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill.	- - - - - - - - -	- -	4	3 13 6	
	Stansfeld, Mr., Chairman -	4			
	Ashley Mr. - - -	4			
	Boord, Mr. - - -	4			
	Coope, Mr. - - -	3			
	Goldney, Mr. - - -	2			
	Heygate, Mr. - - -	4			
	Hogg, Sir James - -	4			
	James, Mr. - - -	1			
	Lawrence, Sir James - -	3			
	Legard, Sir Charles - -	4			
	Lusk, Sir Andrew - -	4			
	Mills, Sir Charles - -	3			
	Samuda, Mr. - - -	4			
	Stanhope, Mr. Spencer -	4			
	Waterlow, Sir Sydney -	4			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
14.				£. s. d.	
New Forest			14	50 8 6	
Moved for by Lord Henry Scott.	Smith, Mr. William Henry, Chairman.	13			
	Biddulph, Mr.	6			
	Brown, Mr. Alexander	12			
	Cowper-Temple, Mr.	14			Acted once as Chairman.
	Dilke, Sir Charles	12			
	Eslington, Lord	13			
	Harcourt, Sir William	8			
	Hardy, Mr. John Stewart	13			
	Kingscote, Colonel	12			
	Noel, Mr. Ernest	12			
	Percy, Earl	9			
	Rodwell, Mr.	7			
	Ryder, Mr.	13			
	Scott, Lord Henry	14			
	Stanhope, Mr. Edward	6			
15.					
Police Superannuation Funds			12	169 7 6	
Moved for by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson.	Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Henry, Chairman.	12			
	Biddulph, Mr.	6			
	Cartwright, Major Fairfax	12			
	Cotes, Mr.	9			
	Cowper, Mr. H. F.	7			
	Dyott, Colonel	11			
	Gourley, Mr.	8			
	Grantham, Mr.	7			
	Leeman, Mr.	6			
	Scourfield, Mr.	10			
	Torr, Mr.	11			
16.					
Printing					
A Sessional Committee.	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.				
	Dodson, Mr.				
	Henley, Mr.				
	Hunt, Mr. Ward				
	Massey, Mr.				No minutes kept.
	O'Conor Don, The				
	Sclater-Booth, Mr.				
	Smith, Mr. William Henry				
	Stansfeld, Mr.				
	Walpole, Mr. Spencer				
	Whitbread, Mr.				
17.					
Public Accounts			11	66 17 –	
A Sessional Committee.	Dodson, Mr., Chairman	11			
	Barttelot, Sir W. B.	4			
	Cavendish, Lord Frederick	11			
	Cubitt, Mr.	8			
	Eslington, Lord	10			
	Goldney, Mr.	8			
	Hankey, Mr.	9			
	O'Reilly, Mr.	6			
	Salt, Mr.	10			
	Seely, Mr.	8			
	Smith, Mr. William Henry	11			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
18.				£. s. d.	
Public Petitions - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	31	- Nil.	
Moved for by Sir Charles Forster.	Forster, Sir Charles, Chairman.	30			
	Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish -	1			
	Crichton, Viscount - -	0			
	Gore, Mr. William Ormsby -	8			
	Grey, Earl de - - -	5			
	Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. -	8			
	Kinnaird, Mr. - - -	28			
	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	23			
	O'Conor, Mr. - - -	23			
	O'Donoghue, The - -	0			
	Russell, Lord Arthur - -	15			
	Russell, Sir Charles - -	1			
	Sandford, Mr. - - -	13			
	Simonds, Mr. - - -	13			
	Yorke, Mr. Reginald - -	13			
19.					
Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill.	- - - - - - - -	- -	8	- Nil -	Two Bills relating to Loans for Public Works were referred to this Committee, and were, by instruction of the House, consolidated into one Bill.
Moved for by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Smith, Mr. William Henry, Chairman.	8			
	Baxter, Mr. - - -	7			
	Campbell, Sir George - -	8			
	Cavendish, Lord Frederick -	7			
	Crichton, Viscount - -	4			
	Cubitt, Mr. - - -	3			
	Fawcett, Mr. - - -	6			
	Grantham, Mr. - - -	2			
	Hankey, Mr. - - -	7			
	Hermon, Mr. - - -	6			
	Onslow, Mr. - - -	5			
	Pell, Mr. - - - -	7			
	Rathbone, Mr. - - -	7			
	Stevenson, Mr. - - -	8			
	Whitelaw, Mr. - - -	8			
20.					
Public Worship Facilities Bill -	- - - - - - - -	- -	17	39 11 6	
Moved for by Mr. Salt.	Salt, Mr., Chairman - -	17			
-	Assheton, Mr. - - -	12			
	Brassey, Mr. Thomas - -	5			
	Cowper-Temple, Mr. - -	3			
	Egerton, Mr. Wilbraham -	16			
	Evans, Mr. - - -	13			
	Forster, Mr. William Edward	11			
	Holt, Mr. - - - -	10			
	Hope, Mr. Beresford - -	17			
	Monk, Mr. - - -	17			
	Rodwell, Mr. - - -	5			
	Talbot, Mr. J. G. - -	11			
	Walter, Mr. - - -	14			
	Whitwell, Mr. - - -	14			
	Wolff, Sir Henry - -	15			
21.					
Railway and Canal Bills, General Committee on.	- - - - - - - -	- -	1	- Nil.	
A Sessional Committee; nominated by the Committee of Selection.	Goldsmid, Sir Francis, Chairman.	1			
	Beach, Mr. - - -	0			
	Evans, Mr. - - -	1			
	Floyer, Mr. - - -	1			
	Gower, Mr. Leveson - -	1			
	Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. -	1			
	Kennaway, Sir John - -	1			
	March, Earl of - - -	1			
	Mills, Mr. Arthur - -	1			
	O'Reilly, Mr. - - -	1			
	Ridley, Mr. - - -	1			
	Talbot, Mr. J. G. - -	1			
	Woodd, Mr. - - -	1			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member attended.	Number of Days each Committee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
22.				£. s. d.	
Registration of Trade Marks Bill.	- - - - - - - -	- -	3	- Nil.	
	Bentinck, Mr. Cavendish, Chairman.	3			
	Bass, Mr. Arthur - -	3			
	Birley, Mr. - - -	1			
	Hermon, Mr. - - -	0	- -	- -	Discharged, 26 July.
	Holms, Mr. William - -	2			
	Jackson, Mr. - - -	3			
	Lloyd, Mr. Sampson - -	2			
	Mundella, Mr. - - -	2			
	Pease, Mr. - - -	1			
	Peel, Mr. Arthur - -	3			
	Wheelhouse, Mr. - -	3			
	Whitwell, Mr. - - -	3			
	Wolff, Sir Henry - -	3			
23.					
Selection, Committee of - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	25	- Nil.	
A Sessional Committee.	Mowbray, Mr., Chairman -	25			
	Hankey, Mr. - - -	22			
	Montgomery, Sir Graham -	24			
	O'Conor Don, The - -	7			
	Scourfield, Mr. - - -	16			
	Whitbread, Mr. - - -	9			
24.					
Standing Orders - - -	- - - - - - - -	- -	21	- Nil.	
A Sessional Committee.	Mowbray, Mr., Chairman -	21			
	Colebrooke, Sir Edward -	9			
	Crichton, Viscount - -	1			
	Cubitt, Mr. - - -	10			
	Floyer, Mr. - - -	7	- -	- -	Added, 22 March.
	Hankey, Mr. - - -	18			
	Henley, Mr. - - -	0	- -	- -	Discharged, 22 Mar.
	Howard, Mr. Charles -	17			
	Montgomery, Sir Graham -	20			
	O'Conor Don, The - -	7			
	Scourfield, Mr. - - -	14			
	Whitbread, Mr. - - -	11			
25.					
Turnpike Acts Continuance -	- - - - - - - -	- -	13	- Nil.	
Moved for by Mr. Solater-Booth.	Cavendish, Lord George, Chairman.	13			
	Beach, Mr. - - -	6			
	Beaumont, Mr. Wentworth -	12			
	Egerton, Mr. Wilbraham -	7			
	Johnstone, Sir Harcourt -	10			
	M'Lagan, Mr. - - -	12			
	Read, Mr. Clare - -	13			
	Thynne, Lord Henry - -	9			
	Welby, Mr. - - -	7			

	Number.
Total Number of Members who served on Select Committees - - - - -	210

Committee Office, House of Commons, August 1875.

Charles Eales,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1875; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.125, of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

0.138.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1875;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in the Session of 1875, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings" (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.127, of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in the Session of 1875, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.127, of Session 1874).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1875:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
February - 5 -	Friday - -	1 30	7 30	6 0	- -	68
8 -	Monday -	4 0	10 45	6 45	- -	296
9 -	Tuesday -	4 0	10 0	6 0	- -	218
11 -	Thursday -	4 0	6 30	2 30	- -	78
12 -	Friday - -	4 0	7 30	3 30	- -	47
15 -	Monday -	4 0	11 45	7 45	- -	134
16 -	Tuesday -	4 0	7 0	3 0	- -	48
17 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 45	5 45	- -	38
18 -	Thursday -	4 0	8 15	4 15	- -	42
19 -	Friday - -	4 0	10 30	6 30	- -	41
22 -	Monday -	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	89
23 -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 0	4 0	- -	53
24 -	Wednesday -	12 0	3 0	3 0	- -	31
25 -	Thursday -	4 0	12 15	8 15	0 15	59
26 -	Friday -	4 0	8 45	4 45	- -	35
Total - - -	15	- -	- -	80 30	0 45	1,277
March - 1 -	Monday -	4 0	8 30	4 30	- -	68
2 -	Tuesday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	32
3 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 45	5 45	- -	55
4 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	46
5 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	40
8 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	64
9 -	Tuesday -	4 0	11 15	7 15	- -	55
10 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	47
11 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	58
12 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	55
15 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	63
16 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	56
17 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	36
18 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	81
19 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	53
22 -	Monday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	76
23 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	71
Total - - -	17	- -	- -	139 45	14 30	956

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1875, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1875:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
April - 5 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	80
6 -	Tuesday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	73
7 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	52
8 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	74
9 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	56
12 -	Monday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	90
13 -	Tuesday -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	88
14 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 45	5 45	- -	49
15 -	Thursday -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	64
16 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	68
19 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	98
20 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	84
21 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	67
22 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	88
23 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	65
26 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	82
27 -	Tuesday -	4 0	8 45	4 45	- -	60
28 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	58
29 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	82
30 -	Friday - -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	66
TOTAL - - -	20	- -	- -	171 0	20 45	1,444
May - 3 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	105
4 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 30	11 30	1 30	78
5 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	48
6 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	51
7 -	Friday - -	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	56
10 -	Monday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	118
11 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 10	7 10	- -	46
12 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	72
13 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	112
20 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	81
21 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	66
24 -	Monday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	104
25 -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 0	10 0	- -	86
27 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	90
28 -	Friday - -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	84
TOTAL - - -	15	- -	- -	134 25	15 30	1,197

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1875, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1875:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
June - 1 -	Tuesday -	2 0	1 30	11 30	1 30	91
2 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	48
3 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	105
4 -	Friday - -	2 0	11 45	9 45	- -	59
7 -	Monday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	102
8 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 10	7 10	- -	51
9 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	49
10 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	84
11 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	57
14 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	81
15 -	Tuesday -	2 0	11 15	9 15	- -	55
16 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	54
17 -	Thursday -	4 0	3 15	11 15	3 15	62
18 -	Friday -	2 0	1 30	11 30	1 30	60
21 -	Monday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	68
22 -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 45	10 45	0 45	51
23 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	34
24 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	83
25 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	64
28 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	82
29 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 10	7 10	- -	48
30 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	60
TOTAL - - -	22	- -	- -	194 25	21 15	1,448
July - 1 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	64
2 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	73
5 -	Monday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	91
6 -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 30	10 30	0 30	45
7 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	45
8 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	74
9 -	Friday - -	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	54
12 -	Monday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	92
13 -	Tuesday -	2 0	12 30	10 30	0 30	61
14 -	Wednesday -	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	46
15 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	73
16 -	Friday - -	2 0	12 15	10 15	0 15	51
19 -	Monday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	87
20 -	Tuesday -	2 0	9 15	7 15	- -	61
21 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	46
22 -	Thursday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	65
23 -	Friday - -	2 0	1 15	11 15	1 15	55
26 -	Monday -	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	93
27 -	Tuesday -	2 0	2 0	12 0	2 0	56
28 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	48
29 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	55
30 -	Friday - -	2 0	2 0	12 0	2 0	69
31 -	Saturday -	12 0	8 0	8 0	- -	33
TOTAL - - -	23	- -	- -	215 15	28 15	1,437

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session 1875, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1875:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
August - 2 -	Monday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	91
3 -	Tuesday -	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	53
4 -	Wednesday -	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	45
5 -	Thursday -	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	56
6 -	Friday - -	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	62
7 -	Saturday -	12 0	7 15	7 15	- -	32
9 -	Monday -	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	72
11 -	Wednesday -	2 0	4 45	2 45	- -	107
13 -	Friday - -	12 0	- Prorogation -		- -	67
TOTAL - - -	9	- -	- -	66 25	10 30	585

SUMMARY.

MONTH.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1875:		H. M.	H. M.	
February - - - -	15	80 30	0 45	1,277
March - - - -	17	139 45	14 30	956
April - - - - -	20	171 0	20 45	1,444
May - - - - -	15	134 25	15 30	1,197
June - - - - -	22	194 25	21 15	1,448
July - - - - -	23	215 15	28 15	1,437
August - - - -	9	66 25	10 30	585
TOTAL - - -	121	1,001 25	111 30	8,344

AVERAGE TIME OF SITTING - - - - 8 Hours $16\frac{69}{121}$ Minutes.

G. C. Giffard,
Journal Office, August, 1875.

James B. Bull,
Clerk of the Journals.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House of Commons Sat in the Session of 1875; stating, for each Day, the Hour of Meeting; Hour of Adjournment; &c.

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

1875.

O.140.

Under 1 *oz.*

STANDING ORDERS

OF

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1875.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1875.

396.

CONTENTS.

STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PRIVATE BILLS:

Page

I. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - - - - 5

II. THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - - - 9

III. STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13

IV. PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS, OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND OF COMMITTEES - - - - - 35

PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - 35

——————— OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND THE COUNSEL TO MR. SPEAKER - - - - 37

——————— OF REFEREES ON PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - - - - - 39

——————— OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS - - - - - 40

——————— OF THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION, AND OF GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS - - - - - - - - - - 41

——————— OF COMMITTEES ON OPPOSED BILLS - - - - - - - - - - 43

——————— OF, AND IN RELATION TO, COMMITTEES ON BILLS, WHETHER OPPOSED OR UNOPPOSED - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 46

——————— OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS - - - - - - - - 59

V. THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS - - - - - - - - 63

VI. THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 71

APPENDIX:

(A.)—FORM OF APPLICATION TO OWNERS, LESSEES AND OCCUPIERS - - - - - 77

(B.)—ACT TO COMPEL CLERKS OF THE PEACE AND OTHERS TO RECEIVE DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THEM - - - - - - - - - - - 79

(C.)—ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CUSTODY OF MONIES PAID IN PURSUANCE OF THE STANDING ORDERS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80

STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC MATTERS:

RELIGION - 83

TRADE - 83

PUBLIC MONEY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 83

PECUNIARY PENALTIES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 84

TEMPORARY LAWS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 84

PRESENTATION OF PUBLIC PETITIONS - - - - - - - - - - - - 84

MEMBERS' PLACES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 85

STRANGERS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 85

PRAYERS - 85

LETTERS - 85

PUBLIC BUSINESS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 86

OFFICE OF SPEAKER - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 88

STRANGERS AND DIVISIONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 89

SELECT COMMITTEES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 89

OATHS OF MEMBERS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90

OATHS OF WITNESSES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS - - - - - - - - - - - - 90

TABLE OF FEES TO BE CHARGED AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - 91

INDEX - 95

1.

I.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Appointment of Committees and Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.

STANDING ORDERS.

I.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

I.

Examiners of Petitions.

There shall be one or more Officers of this House, to be called "THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS," who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker.

2.

Committee on Standing Orders.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS," to consist of *Eleven* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum.

3.

Committee of Selection.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION," to consist of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman thereof, and *Five* other Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

4.

General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS," which shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session by the Committee of Selection, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

5.

Committee of Selection may discharge Members and add others.

The Committee of Selection may, from time to time, discharge Members from further attendanec on such General Committee, and add other Members in their room, and shall appoint the Chairman of such Committee.

6.

General Committee to appoint Chairman.

The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Committee on a Railway or Canal Bill, or on a Group of such Bills, and may change the Chairman so appointed from time to time.

Appointment of Committees and Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.

Committees on Railway and Canal Bills.

7.

The Committee on every opposed Railway and Canal Bill, or Group of Railway and Canal Bills, shall be composed of Four Members and a Referee, or Four Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them; the Chairman to be appointed by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, and Three other Members by the Committee of Selection. (*See* also No. 108.)

8.

Committees on Opposed Private Bills.

The Committee on every opposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), or Group of Bills, and the Committee to which any Bill shall be referred in relation to any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate proposed to be confirmed thereby, shall be composed of a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection.

9.

Committees on Unopposed Private Bills.

The Committee on every unopposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill), shall, if the same shall have originated in this House, be composed of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of every such Committee, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill, and one other Member not locally or otherwise interested therein, or a Referee, such Members of the Committee to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, and shall, if such Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, be composed of the Chairman, as aforesaid, and Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested in the Bill, or one Member and a Referee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection; and the Chairman and one other Member of such Committee shall be the quorum thereof.

10.

Committee on Divorce Bills.

There shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS," to consist of *Nine* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Three* shall be a Quorum.

II.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

The Two Classes of Private Bills.

II.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

11.

Private Bills divided into Two Classes.

For the purposes of the Standing Orders of this House, all Private Bills to which the Standing Orders are applicable shall be divided into the Two following Classes, according to the subjects to which they respectively relate:—

1st Class.

1st Class.—Burial Ground, Making, Maintaining or Altering.
Charters and Corporations, enlarging or altering Powers of.
Church or Chapel, Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining.
City or Town, Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving.
Company, Incorporating or giving Powers to.
County Rate.
County or Shire Hall, Court House.
Crown, Church, or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes.
Ferry.
Fishery, Making, Maintaining or Improving.
Gaol or House of Correction.
Land, Inclosing, Draining or Improving.
Letters Patent, Confirming, Prolonging or Transferring the Term of.
Local Court, Constituting.
Market or Market-place, Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining, or Regulating.
Police.
Poor, Maintaining or Employing.
Poor Rate.
Powers to sue and be sued, Conferring.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of.

And

Continuing or amending an Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the Second Class, where no further work than such as was authorized by a former Act is proposed to be made.

2nd Class.

2nd Class.—Making, Maintaining, Varying, Extending or Enlarging any

Aqueduct.
Archway.
Bridge.
Canal.
Cut.
Dock.
Drainage—making and maintaining any Cut for Drainage, being a new Work, where it is not provided in the Bill that the same shall not be more than Eleven feet width at the bottom.
Embankment for reclaiming Land from the Sea or any Tidal River.
Ferry, where any work is to be executed.
Harbour.
Navigation.
Pier.
Port.
Railway.
Reservoir.
Sewer.
Street.
Tramway.
Tunnel.
Turnpike or other Public Carriage Road.
Waterwork.

3.

III.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

III.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS; viz.

1. *Notices by Advertisement* - - - - - - - - - *p.* 13

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of Lands and Houses* - - - - - - - - - - - - - *p.* 15

3. *Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit* - - - - - - - - - - - - - *p.* 18

4. *Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross Sections shall be prepared* - - - - - - - - - - - *p.* 24

5. *Estimates and Deposit of Money, and Declarations in certain cases* *p.* 26

12.

Compliance with the following Standing Orders shall be proved before one of the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills; *viz.*—

1. *Notices by Advertisement.*

13.

In all cases where application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill relating to any of the subjects included in either of the Two Classes of Private Bills, Notices shall be given stating the objects of such intended application, and the time at which copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office; and if it be intended to apply for powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands or Houses, or for extending the time granted by any former Act for that purpose, or to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease the Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company, or to amend or repeal any former Act or Acts, or to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemptions from payment of Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other rights or privileges, the Notices shall specify such intention; and the whole of the Notice relating to the same Bill shall be included in the same Advertisement, which shall be headed by a short title, descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, (and *see* Order 77).

Notices to state objects of application, when Bills will be deposited in Private Bill Office, and intention to seek for powers to purchase Lands, or to amalgamate, &c., or to levy or alter Tolls, to be stated.

14.

In cases of Bills included in the Second Class, and of Bills of the First Class, in respect to which Plans are required to be deposited, such Notices shall also contain a description of all the Termini, together with the Names of the Parishes, Townships, Townlands and extra-parochial places from, in, through or into which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections, Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette Notice respectively, with the Clerks of the Peace, Sheriff Clerks, Parish Clerks, Clerks of Vestries or District Boards, Schoolmasters, Session Clerks, Town Clerks and Clerks of Unions, as the case may be. (*See* Nos. 32, 33, 39, and 40).

In Second Class Bills, Notices to contain Names of Parishes, &c.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

15.

Notices to specify limits of Burial Ground or Gas Works.

In cases of Bills respecting any Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works, the Notices shall set forth and specify the limits within which such Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works are intended to be erected or made.

16.

Street Tramways.

In cases of Bills for laying down any Street Tramway, the Notices and Plans shall set forth, specify, and indicate, whether it is proposed to lay such Tramway along the centre of any Street, and if not along the centre, then on which side of, and at what distance from, an imaginary line drawn along the centre of such Street, and whether or not, and if so, at what point or points it is proposed to lay such Tramway, so that for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards a less space than Nine feet Six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon Carriages or Trucks adapted for use upon Railways, a less space than Ten feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the Road and the nearest Rail of the Tramway. In the months of *October* and *November*, or one of them, immediately preceding the application for any Bill for laying down a Street Tramway, notice thereof shall be posted for Fourteen consecutive days in the Street or Streets along which it is proposed to lay such Tramway, in such manner as the Authority having the control of such Street or Streets shall direct; and if after application to such Authority no such direction shall be given, then in some conspicuous position in such Street or Streets.

17.

Cuts, Canals, Navigations, &c.

When it is intended to divert Water from an existing Cut, &c.

In all cases where it is proposed to divert into any existing or intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any Water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof or otherwise, the Notices shall contain the name of every such last-mentioned Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Waters supplying which will either directly or derivatively flow or proceed into any such existing or intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof.

18.

Letters Patent.

Name of Invention to be prefixed in Capitals to Notice.

In cases of Bills for confirming or prolonging the terms of Letters Patent, each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

19.

Publication of Notices in Gazettes and Newspapers.

In the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, such Notices shall be published *once* in the *London*, *Edinburgh* or

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

or *Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in Three successive Weeks in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which the City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town, or Lands to which such Bill relates shall be situate; or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto; and if such Bill relate specially to any particular City, County of a City, Town or County of a Town, in which any Newspaper is published, such Notices shall be published in Three successive Weeks, in one and the same Newspaper published therein; or if such Bill do not relate to any particular City, County of a City, Town, County of a Town or Lands, such Notices shall be published once in the *London*, *Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette* only, as the case may be; and if such Bill relate to Lands situate in more than one County, such Notices shall be inserted once in each of Three successive Weeks, in some Newspaper or Newspapers which shall be published in *London* at least Six Days in the Week, or in *Edinburgh* or *Dublin* at least Two Days in the Week, as the case may be, and in a Newspaper of the County in which the principal Office of the Company or Companies or other parties who are the Promoters of any such Bill, shall be situate, and in a Newspaper of every County in which any new Works are proposed to be constructed, or in which any lands are situate in respect of which any new or further powers for the completion of Works already authorized are intended to be applied for.

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of Lands and Houses.*

20.

Application to Owners, &c. on or before 15th December.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill by which any Lands or Houses are intended to be taken, or an extension of the time granted by any former Act for that purpose is sought, application in writing shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all lands and houses so intended to be taken, or which may be taken as being within the limits of deviation defined upon the Plan; and in cases of Bills included in the second class, such application shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form set forth in the Appendix marked (A.) All such Notices shall be accompanied by a copy of the Standing Orders which regulate the time and mode of presenting Petitions in opposition to Bills.

21.

How Application to be made.

Such application shall be made by delivering the same personally to every such party or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or, in his absence from the United Kingdom, with his agent, on or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December*, or by forwarding the same by post in a registered letter, addressed with a sufficient direction to his usual place of abode, and posted on or before the *Twelfth* day of *December*, at such hours and according to such regulations as the Postmaster General shall from time to time appoint, for the posting and registration of such letters.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

22.

Notice to Frontagers in case of Tramways.

On or before the 15th December immediately preceding the application for a Bill to authorise the laying down of a Tramway along any public highway, notice in writing shall be given to the Owners or Reputed Owners, Lessees or Reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all houses, shops, or warehouses abutting upon any part of the said highway, where for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards it is proposed that a less space than Nine feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway, or a less space than Ten feet Six inches, if it is intended to run on the Tramway carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways.

23.

Written acknowledgment of Party applied to, and, in case of Application or Notice by post, Post Office Receipt, sufficient evidence.

In all cases the written acknowledgment of the party applied to shall, in the absence of other proof, be sufficient evidence of an application having been made, or notice given; and in case of an application or notice having been forwarded by post, in a registered letter, the production of the Post Office receipt for such letter, duly stamped, in such form as the Postmaster General shall have appointed, shall be sufficient evidence of the due delivery of such letter; Provided it shall appear that the same was properly and sufficiently directed, and that the same was not returned by the Post Office as undelivered.

24.

Lists of Owners, &c. assenting, dissenting and neuter.

Separate Lists shall be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing those who have assented, dissented or are neuter in respect to such application, or who have returned no answer thereto; and where no written acknowledgment has been returned to an application forwarded by post, or where such application has been returned as undelivered at any time before the making up of such lists, the direction of the letter in which the same was so forwarded shall be inserted therein. (*See* Order 45, directing the deposit of the said Lists in the Private Bill Office.)

25.

Consents in case of Tramways Bill.

In cases of Bills to authorise the laying down of a Tramway along any public highway, the Promoters shall obtain the consent of the local authority of the district or districts through which it is proposed to construct such Tramway, and where in any district there is a road authority distinct from the local authority, the consent of such road authority shall also be necessary in any case where power is sought to break up any road, subject to the jurisdiction of such road authority. For the purposes of this Order, the local and road authorities in England and Scotland shall be the local and road authorities mentioned in Section 3 of "The Tramways Act, 1870:" and in Ireland shall be the grand jury of the county in respect to any highway or portion of highway within the jurisdiction of such grand jury; and in respect to highways wholly or partly within any city, borough, town corporate, or other place or district in which the public roads are not under the control of the grand jury of the county, shall be the respective local and road authorities of such city,

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

city, borough, town corporate, or other place or district mentioned in Section 38 of "The Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860:" Provided that where it is proposed to lay down any Tramways in two or more districts, and any local or road authority having jurisdiction in any such districts does not consent thereto, the consents of the local and road authority or the local and road authorities having jurisdiction over two-thirds of the length of such proposed Tramway shall be deemed to be sufficient.

26.

Notices when it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill, whereby it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream for the purpose of supplying any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, Navigation, or Waterwork, notice in writing of such Bill shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Mills and Manufactories or other Works using the Waters of such Stream for a distance of Twenty miles below the point at which such Water is intended to be abstracted, such distance to be measured along the course of such Stream, unless such Waters shall, within a less distance than Twenty miles, fall into or unite with any navigable Stream, and then only to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Mills and Manufactories as aforesaid, which shall be situate between the point at which such Water is proposed to be abstracted, and the point at which such Water shall fall into or unite with such navigable Stream; and such notice shall state the name (if any) by which the Stream is known at the point at which such Water shall be immediately abstracted, and also the Parish in which such point is situate, and the time and place of deposit of Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, and Copies of the Gazette notice respectively with the Clerks of the Peace and Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be.

27.

Burial Grounds and Gas Works.

Notice to Owners and Occupiers of Houses.

On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for any Bill for making a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or the erection of Works for the manufacture of Gas, Notice shall be served upon the Owner, Lessee, and Occupier of every Dwelling House situated within 300 yards of the limits within which the proposed Burial Ground, Cemetery or Gas Works are intended to be erected or made.

28.

Crown, &c. Property.

Notice to Owners, &c.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes, or before the First Reading of any such Bill brought from the House of Lords, Notice in writing of such Application to Parliament shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners of such Property, and the Lessees or reputed Lessees of such Property, holding Leases granted for a life or lives, or for any term of Twenty-one Years or upwards.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

29.

Alteration or Repeal of Provisions, Notice to Owners, &c.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill, whereby any express statutory provision then in force for the protection of the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of any Property, or for the protection or benefit of any public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person, specifically named in such provision, is sought to be altered or repealed (except in cases where the consent of such parties is by Standing Order 179, required to be proved before the Committee on the Bill), Notice in writing of such Bill, and of the intention to alter or repeal such provision, shall be served upon every such Owner, Lessee, or Occupier, Public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person.

30.

Relinquishment of Works.

Notice to Owners, &c., when the Bill is to abridge any Public Works.

Previously to the deposit of a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill whereby the whole or any part of a Work authorized by any former Act is intended to be relinquished, Notices in writing of such Bill shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of the Lands in which any part of the said Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate; and the Notices required by this Order and by Orders 26, 27, 28, and 29 shall be served, and the service thereof proved, in the manner directed by Standing Orders, Nos. 21 and 23.

31.

Time for serving Notices and Applications.

No Notice served or Application made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day, shall be deemed valid, except in the case of delivery of letters by post.

3. *Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit.*

Deposits on or before the 30th November.

32.

Plans and Books of Reference, and Sections, with Clerk of the Peace.

In cases of Bills of the Second Class, a Plan and also a Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, and a Section and also a Duplicate thereof, as hereinafter described; and in cases of Bills of the First Class, by which any lands or houses are intended to be taken, a Plan and Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference, shall be deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, or in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any county in *Scotland* is divided into districts or divisions, then also in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in or for each district or division in or through which the Work is proposed to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which such lands or houses are situate, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the Application for the Bill.

33. In

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

33.

In the case of Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map, on the scale of one inch to a mile, or where there is no Ordnance Map, a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile (or in *Ireland*, to a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a mile), with the line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, or Sheriff Clerk, together with the Plans, Sections and Book of Reference.

Ordnance Map or Published Map to be deposited with Clerk of Peace, &c.

34.

The Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, shall make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; and *one* of the two Plans and Sections so deposited shall be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the Two Houses of Parliament. (*See* Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

Clerks of Peace to indorse a Memorial on Plans, &c.

35.

Tidal Lands.

In cases where the Work shall be situate on Tidal Lands within the ordinary Spring Tides, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, marked "TIDAL WATERS," and on such copy all Tidal Waters shall be coloured blue, and if the Plans include any Bridge across Tidal Waters, the dimensions, as regards span and headway of the nearest Bridges, if any, above and below the proposed new Bridge, shall be marked thereon; and in all such cases, such Plans and Sections shall be accompanied by a published Map, or Ordnance sheet of the country over which the works are proposed to extend, or are to be carried, with their position and extent, or route accurately laid down thereon.

Plans, &c., in certain cases to be deposited at the Harbour Department, Board of Trade.

36.

Railways.

In the case of Railway Bills, a Copy of all Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, required by the Orders of the House to be deposited in the Office of any Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, together with the said published Map, with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall on or before the same day be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade.

Plans, &c. at the Office of the Board of Trade.

37.

On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, and in the case of Railway Bills, also a copy of the said published Map, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

Deposit of Plans, &c. in Private Bill Office.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

38.

Deposit of Plans, &c., with Metropolitan Board of Works.

In cases where any portion of the Work shall be situate within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," a Copy of so much of the Plans and Sections as relates to such portion of the Work shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

39.

Parish Plan, Section and Book of Reference, with Parish Clerk, &c.

On or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to each Parish in or through which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any lands or houses, intended to be taken, are situate (*see* Fig. 5.), together with a copy of so much of the Book of Reference as relates to such Parish, shall be deposited with the Parish Clerk of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any Extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, or in case of any place within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, intituled, "An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis," except the City of *London*, with the Clerk of the Vestry of each Parish in Schedule A., and with the Clerk of the District Board of Parishes in Schedule B. of the said Act; with the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, or if there be no Schoolmaster of any such Parish, then with the Session Clerk, and in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and with the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish is included in *Ireland*. (*See* Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

40.

Gazette Notice to be deposited with Plans, &c., with Clerks of Peace, Parish Clerks, &c.

Wherever any Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, or parts thereof, are required to be deposited, a Copy of the Notice published in the *Gazette* of the intended application to Parliament shall be deposited therewith.

Deposits on or before the 21st December.

41.

Petition for Bill, &c., to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

Every Petition for a Private Bill, headed by a short Title descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, corresponding with that at the head of the Advertisement, with a Declaration, signed by the Agent, and a printed copy of the Bill annexed, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 21st day of *December*; and such Petition, Bill and Declaration shall be open to the inspection of all parties; and printed copies of the Bill shall also be delivered therewith for the use of any Member of The House or Agent who may apply for the same.

42.

Declaration of Agent as to Class of Bill, and Powers thereof, to be annexed to Petition.

Such Declaration shall state to which of the two Classes of Bills such Bill in the judgment of the Agent belongs; and if the proposed Bill shall give power to effect any of the following objects; that is to say:—

Power to take any lands or houses compulsorily, or to extend the time granted by any former Act for that purpose:

Power

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Power to levy tolls, rates or duties, or to alter any existing tolls, rates or duties; or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemption from payment of tolls, rates or duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other right or privilege:

Power to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease their Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company:

Power to interfere with any Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for public or charitable purposes:

Power to relinquish any part of a work authorized by a former Act:

Power to divert into any existing or intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any water from any existing cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the proprietors thereof, or otherwise:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway.

The said Declaration shall state which of such powers are given by the Bill, and shall indicate in which clauses of the Bill (referring to them by their number) such powers are given, and shall further state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in this Order, other than those stated in the Declaration.

If the proposed Bill shall not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in the preceding Order, the said Declaration shall state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of such objects.

The said Declaration shall also state that the Bill does not give any powers, other than those included in the Notices for the Bill.

43.

Copy of Local and Personal Bills to be deposited at the Treasury, of Railway and Canal and Companies Bills at Board of Trade, and of Dock, &c. Bills at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, and of Local Courts, &c. Bills with the Secretary of State, and Bills of Local Authorities for certain purposes at Office of Local Government Board.

On or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Local and Personal Bill shall be deposited at the Office of Her Majesty's Treasury; a printed Copy of every Railway and Canal Bill, and of every Bill for incorporating or giving powers to any Company, shall be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade; a printed Copy of every Bill relating to any Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier or Port, shall be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade marked "Tidal Waters;" a printed Copy of every Bill relating to a Local Court, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Turnpike Roads, at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and a printed Copy of every Bill whereby application is made by or on behalf of any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other Local Authority in England or Wales, for power in respect of any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to "The Local Government Board Act, 1871," relate, at the Office of the Local Government Board.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

44.

Copy of Bills relating to Works within limits of the Metropolis to be deposited with the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Bill of the Second Class, whereby any Work shall be authorized within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," shall be deposited at the Office of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Deposits on or before the 31st December.

45.

Other Documents required to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

On or before the 31st day of *December* there shall be also deposited in the Private Bill Office all Estimates, Declarations, and Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, which are required by the Standing Orders of The House.

46.

Documents to be deposited in Private Bill Office in regard to Joint Stock Companies Bills.

As respects all Bills for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, or proposed Companies for carrying on any Trade or Business, or for conferring upon such Companies the power of suing and being sued, there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, on or before 31st *December*, a copy of the Deed or Agreement of Partnership (if any) under which the Company or proposed Company is acting, and in all cases a Declaration stating the following matters:—

1st.—The present and proposed amount of the Capital of the Company.

2nd.—The number of Shares, and the amount of each Share.

3rd.—The number of Shares subscribed for.

4th.—The amount of Subscriptions paid up.

5th.—The names, residences and descriptions of the Shareholders or Subscribers (so far as the same can be made out), and of the actual or provisional Directors, Treasurers, Secretaries or other officer, if any.

And such documents shall be verified by the signature of some authorized officer of the Company or proposed Company (if any), and by some responsible party promoting the Bill; and copies of such Declarations shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

47.

Copies of Estimate, Declaration, &c., to be printed, and delivered in Vote Office and Private Bill Office.

On or before 31st *December*, copies of the Estimate of Expense of the Undertaking; and where a Declaration alone, or Declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties, are required, copies of such Declaration, or of such Declaration and Estimate, shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

48. The

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

48.

Form of Estimate.

The Estimate for any works proposed to be authorized by any Railway, Dock, or Harbour Bill, shall be in the following form, or as near thereto as circumstances may permit:—

ESTIMATE of the proposed (Railway).

Line, No. .

Length of Line - - - *Miles. f. ch.*

Whether Single or Double.

	Cubic yds.	*Price per yd.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Earthworks:				
Cuttings—Rock - -				
Soft Soil - -				
Roads - -				
TOTAL - - -				
Embankments, including Roads -	*Cubic yds.*		- -	
Bridges—Public Roads - - -	*Number*		- - -	
Accommodation Bridges and Works - - -			- - -	
Viaducts - - - - - -			- - -	
Culverts and drains - - - -			- - -	
Metallings of roads and level crossings			- - -	
Gatekeepers' houses at level crossings			- - -	
Permanent way, including fencing:				
Miles. fgs. chs. at	*Cost per Mile.* £. s. d.			
Permanent way for sidings, and cost of junctions			- - -	
Stations - - - - - - - -			- - -	
Contingencies - - - - - -			per cent.	
Land and buildings: A. R. P.				
TOTAL - - -			£.	

The same details for each Branch, and General Summary of Total Cost.

49.

Statement relating to Houses inhabited by the Labouring Classes to be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

In the case of any Bill by which power is sought to take, in any city, town, or parish, Fifteen houses or more, occupied either wholly or partially as tenants or lodgers, by persons belonging to the Labouring Classes, the Promoters be required to deposit in the Private Bill Office on or before the *Thirty-first* day of *December*, a statement of the number, description, and situation of the said houses, the number (so far as they can be ascertained) of persons to be displaced, and whether any and what provision is made in the Bill for remedying the inconvenience likely to arise from such displacement, and that such statement be referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

50.

No Deposit shall be deemed valid if made on a Sunday or Christmas Day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day.

Deposit not valid on Sunday, &c.

4. Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross-Sections shall be prepared.

51.

Plans.

Description of Plans.

Every Plan required to be deposited shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *Four* inches to a Mile, and in the case of Bills of the First Class, shall describe the lands intended to be taken, and in the case of Bills of the Second Class, shall describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work (no alternative line or Work being in any case permitted), and the lands in or through which it is to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which every communication to or from the Work shall be made; and where it is the intention of the Parties to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of the proposed Work, the limits of such deviation shall be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within such limits shall be marked thereon; and unless the whole of such Plan shall be upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet, an enlarged Plan shall be added of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either in the line of the proposed Work, or included within the limits of the said deviation, upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet. (*See* Fig. 3.)

Lands within Deviation to be on Plan.

Buildings, &c. on enlarged Scale.

52.

Plan to describe Brooks, &c. to be diverted.

In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Plan shall describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, for supplying the same with Water.

53.

Distances to be marked in Miles and Furlongs, and memorandum of Curves and Tunnelling.

In all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway, the Plan shall exhibit thereon the distances in miles and furlongs, from one of the termini; and a memorandum of the radius of every curve not exceeding One Mile in length shall be noted on the Plan in furlongs and chains; and where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting is intended, such tunnelling shall be marked by a dotted line on the Plan.

54.

Diversion and widening or narrowing of Roads, &c. to be shown.

If it be intended to divert, widen or narrow any Turnpike Road, Public Carriage Road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, the course of such diversion, and the extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked upon the Plan.

55. When

55.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorized line of Railway, the course of such existing or authorized line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited Plan for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the proposed junction, on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile.

In case of Junctions, course of existing Line to be shown on deposited Plan.

56.

Book of Reference.

Contents of Book of Reference.

The Book of Reference to every such Plan shall contain the names of the Owners or Reputed Owners, Lessees or Reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Lands and Houses in the Line of the proposed Work, or within the limits of deviation as defined upon the Plan, and shall describe such Lands and Houses respectively.

Sections.

57.

Section to be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every 100 feet.

The Section shall be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than *one inch* to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, the intended level of the proposed Work, the height of every Embankment and the depth of every Cutting, and a datum horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point (stated in writing on the section), near some portion of such Work, and in the case of a Canal, Cut, Navigation, Turnpike or other Carriage-road or Railway, near either of the Termini. (*See* line D. D., Fig. 2.)

58.

Section to specify level of both banks.

In cases of Bills for improving the Navigation of any River, there shall be a Section which shall specify the Levels of both Banks of such River; and where any alteration is intended to be made therein, it shall describe the same by Feet and Inches, or decimal parts of a foot.

59.

Line of Railway on Section to correspond with upper surface of Rails.

In every Section of a Railway, the Line of the Railway marked thereon shall correspond with the upper surface of the rails. (*See* line S.S., Fig. 2.)

60.

Vertical measures to be marked at change of gradient.

Distances on the Datum Line shall be marked in miles and furlongs, to correspond with those on the Plan; a vertical measure from the Datum Line to the Line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot, at each change of the gradient or inclination; and the proportion or rate of inclination between each such change shall also be marked.

61.

Height of Railway over or depth under surface of Roads, &c. to be marked, and Bridges and Level Crossings.

Wherever the line of the Railway is intended to cross any turnpike-road, public carriage-road, navigable River, Canal or Railway, the height of the Railway over or depth under the surface thereof, and the height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts, by which the Railway will be carried over the same, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof;

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

and where the Railway will be carried across any such turnpike-road, public carriage-road or Railway, on the level thereof, such crossing shall be so described on the Section; and it shall also be stated if such level will be unaltered.

62.

Cross Sections of Canals, Roads, &c. crossed by the Railway when level or rate of inclination altered.

If any alteration be intended in the water level of any Canal, or in the level or rate of inclination of any turnpike-road, public carriage-road, or Railway, which will be crossed by the line of Railway, then the same shall be stated on the said Section, and each alteration shall be numbered; and Cross Sections, in reference to the said numbers, on a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to every 330 feet, and on a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 40 feet, shall be added, which shall show the present surface of such Canal, Road or Railway, and the intended surface thereof when altered; and the greatest of the present and intended rates of inclination of such Road or Railway shall also be marked in figures thereon; and where any public carriage-road is crossed on the level, a Cross Section of such road shall also be added; and all such Cross Sections shall extend for 200 yards on each side of the centre line of the Railway. (*See* Fig. 4.)

63.

Embankments and Cuttings.

Wherever the extreme height of any Embankment, or the extreme depth of any cutting shall exceed Five Feet, the extreme height over or depth under the surface of the ground shall be marked in figures upon the Section; and if any Bridge or Viaduct of more than three arches shall intervene in any Embankment, or if any Tunnel shall intervene in any Cutting, the extreme height or depth shall be marked in figures on each of the parts into which such Embankment or Cutting shall be divided by such Bridge, Viaduct or Tunnel.

64.

Tunnelling and Viaduct to be marked.

Where tunnelling, as a substitute for open cutting, or a viaduct as a substitute for solid embankment, is intended, the same shall be marked on the Section.

65.

In case of Junctions, gradient of existing Line to be shown on deposited Section.

When a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorized line of Railway, the gradient of such existing or authorized line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited section, and in connection therewith, and on the same scale as the general section, for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the point of junction.

5. *Estimates and Deposit of Money, and Declarations in certain cases.*

66.

Estimate in Bills of the Second Class.

An Estimate of the Expense of the Undertaking under each Bill of the Second Class shall be made and signed by the person making the same. (*See* as to depositing Estimate in Private Bill Office, No. 45.)

67. In

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

67.

Five per cent. or Four per cent. of Estimate to be deposited.

In the case of a Railway Bill, or a Tramway Bill, authorizing the construction of Works by other than an existing Railway Company, or Tramway Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, and which has during the year last past paid Dividends on its ordinary Share Capital, a sum not less than 5 per cent. on the amount of the Estimate of Expense, and in the case of all Bills other than Railway Bills and Tramways Bills, a sum not less than 4 per cent. on the amount of such Estimate, shall, previously to the 15th day of *January*, be deposited with the Court of Chancery in *England*, if the Work is intended to be done in *England*, or with the Court of Chancery in *England*, or the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Scotland*, and with the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Ireland*. (*See* Appendix C.)

68.

Cases wherein Declaration is deposited.

Where the Work is to be made, wholly or in part, by means of Funds, or out of Money to be raised upon the credit of present Surplus Revenue, belonging to any Society or Company, or under the control of Directors, Trustees, or Commissioners, as the case may be, of any existing Public Work, such parties being the Promoters of the Bill, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the nature of such control, and the nature and amount of such Funds or Surplus Revenue, and showing the actual Surplus of such Funds or Revenue, after deducting the Funds required for purposes authorized by any Act or Acts of Parliament, and also the Funds which may be required for any other Work to be executed under any Bill in the same Session, and given under the common seal of the Society or Company, or under the hand of some authorized Officer of such Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of Money shall be required in respect of so much of the Estimate of Expense as shall be provided for by such surplus Funds. (*See* as to deposit of Declaration in Private Bill Office, No. 45.)

69.

Declaration and Estimate of Amount of Rates may be deposited.

In cases where the Work is to be made out of Money to be raised upon the Security of the Rates, Duties or Revenue to be created by or to arise under any Bill, under which no private or personal pecuniary profit or advantage is to be derived, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the means by which Funds are to be obtained for executing the Work, and signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, together with an Estimate of the probable amount of such Rates, Duties or Revenue, signed by the Person making the same, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of Money shall be required. (*See* as to deposit of Estimate and Declaration in Private Bill Office, No. 45.)

In cases of Bills brought from the House of Lords.

70.

Deposit of Railway Bills at Board of Trade.

In the case of Railway Bills brought from the House of Lords, a copy of every Bill as brought into the House of Commons, shall be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade, not later than Two Days after the Bill is read a First time.

71.

Notices to be given and Deposits made in cases where Work is altered while Bill is in Parliament.

Where any alteration shall have been made, or shall be desired by the parties to be made, in any Bill brought from the House of Lords after the introduction of the Bill into Parliament, in any Work the Bill for which shall be included in the Second Class of Bills hereinbefore mentioned, and the Plans and Sections for which shall have been deposited and the Notices for which shall have been given as before mentioned, a Plan and Section of such alteration, on the same Scale and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and Section, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into Districts or Divisions, then also in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in and for each District or Division in which such alteration is proposed to be made; and a Copy of such Plan and Section, so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, or, in the case of any extra-parochial Place, with the Parish Clerk of some Parish immediately adjoining thereto, with the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, or if there be no Schoolmaster of any such Parish, then with the Session Clerk, and in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk, and the Clerk of the Union within which such Parish in *Ireland* is included, in which such alteration is intended to be made, One Month previously to the introduction of the Bill for making such Work into this House; and the intention to make such alteration shall be published in manner before directed in the *London*, *Edinburgh* or *Dublin* Gazette, as the case may be, and some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which such alteration shall be situate, or if there be no such Paper printed therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining thereto, for Three successive Weeks previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House; and personal application, with a Notice in writing in the form hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom, to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of Lands through which any such alteration is intended to be made; and the consent of such Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees and Occupiers, to the making of such alteration, shall be proved before the Examiner.

72.

Deposit of altered Plan and Section in Private Bill Office.

Previous to any Bill for making any Work, the Bill for which shall be included in the Second Class of Bills hereinbefore mentioned, being brought to this House from the Lords, in which any alteration has been made in its progress through Parliament, a Map or Plan and Section of such Work, showing any variation, extension, or enlargement which is intended to be made in consequence of such alteration, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office; and such Map or Plan and Section shall be on the same Scale and contain the same particulars as the original Map or Plan and Section of the said Work.

73. In

73.

Bills brought from the House of Lords to be submitted to Proprietors of promoting Company, and of other Companies in certain cases.

In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords to which provisions shall have been inserted in that House, empowering the Promoters thereof, being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament to purchase, execute, undertake, or contribute towards any work other than that for which it was originally established, or to sell or lease their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to amalgamate the same or any part thereof, with any other undertaking, or to abandon their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to dissolve the said Company, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill shall have been materially altered in that House, or by which any such powers are conferred on any Company not being the Promoters of the Bill, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order:—

The Bill, as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House, shall be submitted to the proprietors of such promoting Company and of any other Company on which such powers are so conferred, at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same morning newspaper published in *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of

such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

74.

Bills originating in this House and conferring additional powers on the promoting Company, to be submitted to Proprietors of such Company.

Every Bill originating in this House and conferring additional powers on the Promoters thereof, being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament, shall after the first reading thereof be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order:—

The Bill, subsequently to the deposit of the Petition for the same, shall be submitted to the proprietors of such Company at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same morning newspaper published in *London*, *Edinburgh*, or *Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor, and shall be addressed to each proprietor on the back of the form of proxy; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately.

There

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

75.

Every Bill originating in this House, and empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or constituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnery, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorized by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument or Instruments constituting or regulating the same, shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following requirements:

Bills originating in this House, empowering certain Companies to do any act not authorized by the instruments constituting or regulating the same, to be approved in certain cases by a special resolution of the Company, and in other cases consented to by a majority of the Shareholders, and Examiner to report as to said requirements.

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted; such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Resolution or certificate of consent to be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

76.

In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords, in which provisions have been inserted in that House empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or constituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnery, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument or Instruments other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorized by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument constituting or regulating the same, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following requirements:

Bills brought from the House of Lords, in which provisions have been inserted empowering certain Companies to do any act not authorized by the instruments constituting or regulating the same, to be approved in certain cases by a special resolution of the Company, and in other cases consented to by a majority of the Shareholders, and Examiner to report as to said requirements.

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-

Standing Orders compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted.

Resolution or certificate of consent to be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting: Provided always, That if by the terms of such special resolution or consent the Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into the House of Lords shall have been approved or consented to, subject to all such additions, alterations, and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, then it shall not be necessary for the purposes of this Order to obtain any further approval or consent in respect of any provisions inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords: Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be competent to the Committee on the Bill, if they shall think fit, having regard to the nature and effect of such provisions, to require any further evidence of the approval or consent to such provisions on the part of the shareholders or members of the Company, Association, or Co-partnership.

In case of Bills introduced into the House of Lords, approved or consented to, no further approval or consent necessary in respect of Provisions inserted therein, but Committee on Bill may require further evidence thereof.

77.

Proof to be required before Examiner of consent of Proprietors of any Company to sum authorized to be raised in aid of undertaking of another Company.

When in any Bill a provision is inserted authorizing any Company to subscribe towards or to guarantee or to raise any money in aid of the undertaking of another Company (which Bill is not brought in by the Company so authorized, or of which such Company is not a joint promoter), proof shall be required before the Examiner that the Company so authorized has consented to such subscription, guarantee, or raising of money, at a meeting of the proprietors of the ordinary shares in such Company, held specially for that purpose, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as the meeting directed to be held under Standing Order 73, and that such consent was given by such proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the ordinary paid-up capital of the Company represented at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at the meeting in right of such capital; and that the Notices for the Bill state the sum authorised to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, and also state that the consent of the Company has been given as aforesaid; in any case in which such consent has been given, it shall not be necessary to submit the Bill, in respect of such provision as aforesaid, to the approval of a meeting to be held in accordance with Standing Order 73.

78.

Consent of Directors, &c. who are named in a Bill, to be proved.

When in any Bill brought from the House of Lords for the purpose of establishing a Company for carrying on any Work or Undertaking, the name of any person or persons shall be introduced as Manager, Director, Proprietor, or otherwise concerned in carrying such Bill into effect, proof shall be required before the Examiner that the said person or persons have subscribed their names to the Petition for the said Bill, or to a printed Copy of the said Bill, as brought to this House.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS, OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND OF COMMITTEES.

Proceedings of Examiners.

IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS, OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND OF COMMITTEES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

79.

When Examination of Petitions to commence.

The Examination of the Petitions for Private Bills which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall commence on the 18th day of *January*, in such order and according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

80.

Notice to be given by one of the Examiners of day appointed for Examination.

One of the Examiners shall give at least Seven clear Days' Notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the Examination of each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office; and in case the promoters shall not appear at the time when the Petition shall come on to be heard, the Examiner to whom the case shall have been allotted, shall strike the Petition off the General List of Petitions, and shall not re-insert the same, except by order of The House.

81.

Notice and report in cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, &c.

In all cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills and of Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiner, and of Bills referred in pursuance of Standing Order 199, the Examiner shall give at least Two clear Days' notice, in the Private Bill Office, of the day on which the same will be examined; and he shall report to The House whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

82.

Memorials complaining of non-compliance.

Any parties shall be entitled to appear and to be heard, by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Memorial, and the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders have signed such Memorial and shall not have withdrawn his signature thereto, and such Memorial have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office. (*See* Orders 207, 231, 232, 233, and 234.)

83.

Dissenting Proprietors to be allowed to be heard.

In case any proprietor in any Company shall by himself, or any person authorized to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at any meeting called in pursuance of Standing Order 73, 74, or 77, such proprietor shall be permitted to be heard by the

Proceedings of Examiners.

Examiner of Petitions, on the compliance with such Standing Order, by himself, his agents, and witnesses, on a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, or by the Committee on the proposed Bill, by himself, his counsel or agents, and witnesses, on a Petition presented to The House, such Memorial or Petition having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office. (*See* Orders 131, 231 and 234.)

84.

Proof by Affidavit.

The Examiner may admit Affidavits in proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of The House, unless in any case he shall require further evidence; and such Affidavit shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

85.

Examiner to indorse Petition, and when Standing Orders not complied with, to report.

The Examiner shall certify by indorsement on each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, he shall also report to The House the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

86.

To report in cases of Bills originating in the Lords.

The Examiner shall make a Report of the several cases in which he shall have certified that the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with in respect of any Bills which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under Standing Order 88, shall originate in the House of Lords; and where they have not been complied with, he shall also report, separately, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

87.

Special Report in certain cases.

In case the Examiner shall feel doubts as to the due construction of any Standing Order in its application to a particular case, he shall make a Special Report of the facts to The House, without deciding whether the Standing Order has or has not been complied with; and in such case he shall indorse the Petition with the words "Special Report," either alone, or if non-compliances with other Standing Orders shall have been proved, in addition to the words "Standing Orders not complied with."

Proceedings of Chairman of Ways and Means.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND THE COUNSEL TO MR. SPEAKER.

88.

Chairman of Ways and Means to seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of House of Lords.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall, at the commencement of each Session, seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords for the purpose of determining in which House of Parliament the respective Private Bills should be first considered, and such determination shall be reported to The House.

89.

Chairman of Ways and Means to examine all Private Bills, &c.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, shall examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, and call the attention of The House, and also of the Chairman of the Committee on every opposed Private Bill, to all points which may appear to him to require it; and Copies of all such Bills shall be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner of Petitions shall have indorsed the Petition for the Bill.

90.

Chairman of Ways and Means to report on Bills relating to Government Contracts.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a Report to The House previously to the Second Reading of any Private Bill by which it is intended to authorize, confirm, or alter any Contract with any department of the Government whereby a public charge has been or may be created; and such Report, together with a Copy of the Contract, and of any Resolution to be proposed in relation thereto, shall be circulated with the Votes Two clear Days at least before the day on which the Resolution is to be considered in a Committee of the whole House, which consideration shall not take place until after the time of Private Business; nor shall the Report of any such Resolution be considered until Three clear Days at least after the Resolution shall have been agreed to by the Committee.

91.

Copies of Bill, as proposed to be submitted to Committee, to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

Two clear days at least before the day appointed for the consideration of any Private Bill by a Committee, there shall be laid before the Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, by the Agent, Copies of every such Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, and such Copies shall be signed by the Agent for the Bill.

92.

Power to Chairman to report special circumstances, &c. to The House.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall be at liberty, at any period after any Private Bill shall have been referred to a Committee, to report to The House any special circumstances relative thereto which may appear to him to require it, or to inform The House that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Private Bill.

Proceedings of Chairman of Ways and Means.

93.

Copy of Bill as amended in Committee to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

Three clear Days at least before the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, a Copy of every such Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade.

94.

Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill, or on Third Reading, to be submitted to Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

When it is intended to bring up any Clause, or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, the same shall be submitted by the Agent to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, on the day on which notice is given thereof in the Private Bill Office.

95.

Copy of Amendments by House of Lords, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means, &c.

A Copy of all Amendments made in The House of Lords to any Private Bill, and of all Amendments to such Amendments intended to be proposed in this House, shall be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, before Two o'clock on the day previous to that on which the same are respectively appointed for consideration by The House.

Proceedings of Referees on Private Bills.

REFEREES ON PRIVATE BILLS—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THEM.

96.

Referees on Private Bills to be constituted.

The Chairman of Ways and Means, with not less than Three other persons, who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker for such period as he shall think fit, shall be Referees of The House on Private Bills; such Referees to form one or more Courts; Three at least to be required to constitute each Court: provided that the Chairman of any second Court shall be a Member of this House; and provided that no such Referee, if he be a Member of this House, shall receive any salary.

97.

Rules of practice and procedure to be made by Chairman of Ways and Means.

The practice and procedure of the Referees, their times of sitting, order of business, and the forms and notices required in their proceedings, shall be prescribed by rules, to be framed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, subject to alteration by him as occasion may require, but only one Counsel shall appear before such Referees in support of a Private Bill, or in support of any Petition in opposition thereto, unless specially authorized by the Referees. All such rules and alterations, when made, to be laid on the Table of The House.

98.

Referees on Private Bills to decide as to rights of Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions, &c.

The Referees shall decide upon all Petitions against Private Bills, or against Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates, as to the rights of the Petitioners to be heard upon such Petitions, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred to decide upon any question as to such rights arising incidentally in the course of their proceedings.

99.

Committees on Bills empowered to refer questions in special cases to Referees.

The Select Committee to which any Bill has been referred may, subject to the approval of the Chairman of Ways and Means, refer any question arising in the course of their inquiry, which they may deem suitable to be so referred, to the Referees for their decision, such question to be stated in writing, and signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Referees, so soon as their inquiry has been completed, to return the question, with their decision certified thereon, to the Chairman.

Proceedings of Standing Orders Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

100.

To report whether Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

When any Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, and after the Petition for the Bill shall have been duly presented, they shall report to The House whether such Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with their Bill, or any portion thereof, and under what (if any) conditions.

101.

In cases of Bills originating in Lords.

The Select Committee on Standing Orders shall have power to report on the cases referred to them in respect of Private Bills originating in the House of Lords, notwithstanding that the Petitions for the same shall not have been presented to The House.

102.

Proceeding in case of Special Report.

When any Special Report from the Examiner of Petitions as to the construction of a Standing Order shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall determine, according to their construction of the Standing Order, and on the facts stated in such Report, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and they shall then either report to The House that the Standing Orders have been complied with, or shall proceed to consider the question of dispensing with the Standing Orders, as the case may be.

103.

To report whether Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

When any Petition praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

104.

To report whether Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted in the General List.

When any Petition for the re-insertion of any Petition for a Private Bill in the General List of Petitions shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether in their opinion such Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted, and, if re-inserted, under what (if any) conditions.

105.

To report whether Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill should be adopted by House or not, or whether Bill should be re-committed.

When any Clause or Amendment proposed on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Clause or Amendment should be adopted by The House or not, or whether the Bill should be re-committed.

Proceedings of Committee of Selection, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION, AND OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS.

106.

Printed copies of all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, shall be laid before the Committee of Selection, and Printed Copies of all Railway and Canal Bills before the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, by the parties promoting the same, at the first Meeting of the said Committees respectively.

Printed Copies of Bills to be laid before Committee of Selection and General Committee.

107.

The Committee of Selection may, if they think fit, form into Groups all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may form into Groups all Railway and Canal Bills, which, in their opinion, it may be expedient to submit to the same Committee, and such Groups shall be published in the Votes.

Committee of Selection and General Committee to group Private Bills.

108.

The General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may, whenever they shall think fit, refer any unopposed Railway or Canal Bill to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with two other Members not locally or otherwise interested, or one such Member and a Referee, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection.

Railway and Canal unopposed Bills.

109.

The Committee of Selection, in the case of all Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills in the case of such Bills, shall, subject to the order in regard to the interval between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, fix the time for holding the *First Sitting* of every Committee on a Private Bill which shall have been referred to either of the said Committees.

Committee of Selection and General Committee on Railway, &c. Bills, to appoint First Sitting of Committee.

110.

The Committee of Selection shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of the Committee on any Group of Bills not being Railway or Canal Bills; and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of each Committee on any Group of such Bills.

Committee of Selection and General Committee to name Bill or Bills to be considered on the first day.

111.

The Committee of Selection shall consider no Bill as an opposed Private Bill, unless, not later than Ten clear Days after the First Reading thereof, a Petition shall have been presented against it, in which the Petitioner or Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, or unless, where no such Petition shall have been presented, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have reported to The House that in his opinion any Bill ought to be so treated.

What Bills not to be considered opposed.

112.

Constitution of Committees on opposed Private Bills.

The Committee of Selection shall refer every opposed Private Bill which shall have been referred to them, or any Group of such Bills, to a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members, not locally or otherwise interested therein.

113.

Constitution of Committees on unopposed Private Bills.

The Committee of Selection shall refer every unopposed Private Bill, which shall have been referred to them, not being a Road Bill, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the same, and one other Member not locally interested therein, or a Referee, if the Bill shall have originated in this House; and if the Bill shall have been brought from The House of Lords, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested therein, or one Member and a Referee.

114.

Committee of Selection to refer all Road Bills to a Committee.

The Committee of Selection shall refer all Road Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and Three other Members not locally or otherwise interested therein.

115.

Committee of Selection to give notice to Members.

The Committee of Selection shall give each Member not less than Seven Days' notice, by publication in the Votes or otherwise, of the week in which it will be necessary for him to be in attendance for the purpose of serving, if required, as a Member, not locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on a Private Bill.

116.

Notice of Appointment and Declaration to be transmitted to Members.

The Committee of Selection shall give to each Member sufficient Notice of his appointment as a Member of a Committee on any Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, and, in every case where a Declaration is required to be signed and returned by such Member, shall transmit to him a blank form of the Declaration required, with a request that it may forthwith be returned properly filled up and signed.

117.

Members returning no answer to be reported.

The Committee of Selection shall report to The House the name of every Member from whom they shall not have received in due time such Declaration, so filled up and signed, or, in lieu thereof, an excuse which they shall deem sufficient.

118.

Committee of Selection may substitute Members for others.

The Committee of Selection shall have the power of discharging any Member or Members of a Committee, and of substituting other Members.

119.

Committee of Selection to send for persons, &c.

The Committee of Selection shall have power, in the execution of their duties, to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Proceedings of Committees on Opposed Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES ON OPPOSED BILLS.

120.

Declaration of Members.

Each Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, or group of such Bills, shall, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, sign the following Declaration:

> I do hereby declare, That my constituents have no local interest, and that I have no personal interest, in such Bill; and that I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

And no such Committee shall proceed to business until the said Declaration shall have been so signed by each of such Members.

121.

Quorum to be always present.

Committees shall not be allowed to proceed if more than One of their Members be absent, unless by special leave of The House.

122.

Members not to absent themselves.

No Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall absent himself from his duties thereon, except in the case of sickness, or by order of The House.

123.

When Chairman absent.

If the Chairman shall be absent from the Committee, the Member next in rotation on the List of Members who shall be present shall act as Chairman, but in the case of Railway and Canal Bills only until the General Committee on such Bills shall have appointed, if they shall so think fit, another Chairman.

124.

Proceedings to be suspended if Quorum not present.

If at any time during the sitting of any Committee, more than One of the Members be absent, the Chairman shall suspend the proceedings of such Committee; and if at the expiration of *One Hour* from the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee, or from the time when the Chairman shall so have suspended the proceedings, more than One Member be absent, the Committee shall be adjourned to the next day on which the House shall sit, and then shall meet at the hour on which such Committee would have sat, had no such adjournment taken place.

125.

Members absent to be reported to The House.

If any of the Members shall not be present within One Hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, or if any Member shall absent himself from his duties on such Committee, every such Member shall be reported to The House at its next sitting.

126.

Absence of Members by Death or otherwise to be reported.

If, at any time after the Committee on a Bill shall have been formed, a quorum of Members required by the Standing Orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the Members who shall have duly qualified to serve on such Committee having become incompetent to continue such service by having been placed on an Election Committee, or by death or otherwise, the Chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to The House

Proceedings of Committees on Opposed Bills.

in order that such measures may be taken by The House as shall enable the Members still remaining on the Committee to proceed with the business referred to such Committee, or as the emergency of the case may require.

127.

Questions to be decided by majority of voices.

All questions before Committees on Private Bills shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

128.

Committee on Group to consider that Bill first which Committee of Selection or General Committee shall have named, and to appoint day for Consideration of remaining Bills, of which Clerk of Committee to give Notice.

The Committee on each Group of Bills shall take the Bill or Bills first into consideration which shall have been named by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills (*see* No. 110); and the Committee shall, from time to time, appoint the day on which they will enter upon the consideration of each of the remaining Bills, and on which they will require the parties severally promoting or opposing the same to enter appearances; and Two clear Days' notice, at the least, of such appointment, shall be given by the Clerk attending the Committee to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office; and in case the Committee shall postpone the consideration of any Bill, notice shall be given of the day to which the same is postponed.

129.

Causes of Adjournment to be specially reported.

Every Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall report specially to The House the cause of any Adjournment over any day on which The House shall sit.

130.

Petition against Bill not to be considered except grounds of objection sufficiently specified.

No Petition against a Private Bill, or a Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and the Petitioners shall be only heard on such grounds so stated, and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific Statement, in writing, but limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

131.

Petitioners against Bill not to be heard unless Petition presented not later than Ten clear Days after First Reading, &c.

No Petitioners against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be heard before the Committee on the Bill, unless their Petition shall have been prepared and signed in strict conformity with the Rules and Orders of this House, and shall have been presented to this House by having been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than *Ten* clear *Days* after the First Reading of such Bill, except where the Petitioners shall complain of any matter which may have arisen during the progress of the Bill before the said Committee, or of any proposed additional provision, or of the Amendments as proposed in the filled-up Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Proceedings of Committees on Opposed Bills.

132.

Competition to be a ground of locus standi.

It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions against a Private Bill, on the ground of competition, if they shall think fit.

133.

In what cases Shareholders to be heard.

Where a Bill is promoted by an Incorporated Company, Shareholders of such Company shall not be entitled to be heard before the Committee against such Bill, unless their interests, as affected thereby, shall be distinct from the general interests of such Company.

134.

In what case Railway Companies to be heard.

Where a Railway Bill contains provisions for taking or using any part of the Lands, Railway, Stations or Accommodations of another Company, or for running Engines or Carriages upon or across the same, or for granting other facilities, such Company shall be entitled to be heard upon their Petition against such provisions or against the Preamble and Clauses of such Bill.

135.

Municipal Authorities and Inhabitants of Towns, &c.

It shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit the Petitioners, being the Municipal or other Authority having the local management of the Metropolis, or of any Town, or the Inhabitants of any Town or District alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill, if they shall think fit.

136.

Petitions against Tramway Bills.

The owner or occupier of any house, shop, or warehouse in any street through which it is proposed to construct any Tramway, and who alleges in any Petition against a Private Bill or Provisional Order that the construction or use of the Tramway proposed to be authorized thereby will injuriously affect him in the use or enjoyment of his premises or in the conduct of his trade or business, shall be entitled to be heard on such allegations before any Select Committee to which such Private Bill or the Bill relating to such Provisional Order is referred.

137.

When opposed Bills may be treated as unopposed.

In all cases of opposed Private Bills, in which no parties shall have appeared on the Petitions against such Bills, or having appeared shall have withdrawn their opposition before the evidence of the Promoters shall have been commenced, the Committees on such Bills shall forthwith refer them back, with a statement of the facts, if not Railway or Canal Bills, to the Committee of Selection, and if Railway and Canal Bills, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who shall deal with them as unopposed Bills.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, COMMITTEES ON BILLS, WHETHER OPPOSED OR UNOPPOSED.

138.

Filled-up Copies of Bill to be laid before each Member.

At the first Meeting of the Committee, Copies of the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to them, and signed by the Agent, shall be laid by him before each Member of the Committee.

139.

Local Member not to vote.

No Member, locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on any unopposed Private Bill, shall have a Vote on any question that may arise, but every such Member shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee.

140.

Names of Members to be entered on Minutes.

The Names of the Members attending each Committee shall be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk shall take down the Names of Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

141.

Committee on Bill not to inquire into certain Standing Orders.

No Committee shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, unless by special order of The House.

142.

Committee may admit affidavits in proof of compliance with Standing Orders.

The Committee on any Private Bill may admit affidavits in proof of the compliance with such Standing Orders of The House as are directed to be proved before them, unless in any case they shall require further evidence; and such affidavits shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff-depute or his substitute; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

143.

Consents, how to be proved.

The Committee may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in any Private Bill, by Affidavits, sworn as aforesaid, or by the Certificate in writing of such Parties, whose Signatures to such Certificate shall be proved by *One* or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

144.

Clause compelling payment of Subscriptions.

In all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, Provision shall be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such Work into execution, to make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them.

145. Where

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

145.

Where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in Ireland so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public Carriage Road not more than One foot in 20 feet; and a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Level of Roads.

Fence to Bridge.

146.

Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced in evidence before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Plan, &c., to be signed by Chairman.

147.

The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill), on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

Committee Bill and Clauses to be signed by Chairman.

148.

The Chairman of the Committee shall report to The House, that the Allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Chairman to report on allegations of Bill, &c.

149.

The Chairman of the Committee shall report the Bill to The House, whether the Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them; or where the Parties shall have acquainted the Committee that it is not their intention to proceed with the Bill; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making it, shall be specially stated in the Report.

Chairman to report Bill in all cases.

150.

Whenever a recommendation shall have been made in a Report on a Private Bill from a Department of the Government referred to the Committee, the Committee shall notice such recommendation in their Report, and shall state their reasons for dissenting, should such recommendation not be agreed to.

Committee to notice recommendation from Government Departments when referred.

151.

Whenever the House shall order that any Bill for confirming a Provisional Order or a Provisional Certificate be referred to the Committee of Selection with respect to any Order or Certificate to be confirmed thereby, the proceedings of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred, and of the Referees,

Proceedings on Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, &c.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

shall be conducted in like manner as in the case of Private Bills, and shall be subject to the same Rules and Orders of The House so far as they are applicable except those which relate to the payment of fees by the Promoters of such Provisional Order or Certificate.

152.

Minutes of Committee.

The Minutes of the Committee on every Private Bill shall be brought up and laid on the Table of The House, with the Report of the Bill.

Railway Bills.

153.

Restrictions as to Mortgage.

In the case of a Railway Bill, no Company shall be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than *One-third* of their capital; and until *Fifty per cent.* on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it shall not be in the power of the Company to raise any Money by Loan or Mortgage, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such restrictions or either of them ought not to be enforced, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded.

154.

Limiting ascent of Roads where Level is altered.

Where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Railway, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in *Ireland*, so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public carriage-road not more than One foot in 20 feet, unless a Report thereupon from some officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend steeper ascents, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded: Also, a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Fence to Bridge.

155.

Railway not to cross Railways or Roads on a Level unless Committee report, &c.

No Railway whereon carriages are propelled by steam, or by atmospheric agency, or drawn by ropes in connexion with a stationary steam-engine, shall be made across any Railway, Turnpike Road or other public carriage-way on the level, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend such level crossing, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded; and in every Clause authorizing a level crossing, the number of lines of rails authorized to be made at such crossing shall be specified.

156.

Railway Company not to acquire Canals, Docks, &c., unless Committee report, &c.

No Railway Company shall be authorized to construct or enlarge, purchase or take on lease, or otherwise appropriate any Canal, Dock, Pier, Harbour or Ferry, or to acquire and use any Steam-vessels for the conveyance of goods and passengers, or to apply any portion of their capital or revenue to other objects, distinct from the Undertaking of a Railway Company, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

157. Every

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

157.

Every Committee on a Railway Bill shall report specially to The House,—

Reports of Public Departments.

Whether any Report from any Public Department in regard to the Bill, or the objects thereof, has been referred by The House to the Committee; and, if so, in what manner the several recommendations contained in such Report have been dealt with by the Committee:

Whether it be intended that the Railway shall cross on a level any Railway, turnpike road, or highway:

Crossing Railways, &c. on a level.

And any other circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed of.

Other circumstances.

158.

Clause to be inserted in Railway and Tramway Bills, imposing Penalty unless Line be opened.

In every Railway Bill and Tramway Bill, whereby the construction of any new line of Railway or Tramway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, promoted by an existing Railway Company or Tramway Company which is possessed of a Railway or Tramway already opened for public traffic, and which has, during the year last past, paid dividends on its ordinary share capital, and which does not propose to raise under the Bill a capital greater than its existing authorized capital, there shall be inserted a Clause to the following effect, viz.:—

(A.) If the Company fail within the period limited by this Act to complete the Railway or Tramway authorized to be made by this Act, the Company shall be liable to a Penalty of 50*l.* a day for every day after the expiration of the period so limited until the said Railway or Tramway is completed and opened for public traffic, or until the sum received in respect of such penalty shall amount to five per cent. on the estimated cost of the Works; and the said penalty may be applied for by any landowner or other person claiming to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the next following section of this Act, and in the same manner as the penalty provided in the 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, known as "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854," and every sum of money recovered by way of such penalty as aforesaid shall be paid under the warrant or order of such Court or Judge as is specified in the said 3rd section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, to an account opened or to be opened in the name and with the privity of Her Majesty's Paymaster General on behalf of the Court of Chancery in *England* [the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland* (according as the Railway or Tramway is situate in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*,)] in the bank named in such order, and shall not be paid thereout except as hereinafter provided; but no penalty shall accrue in respect of any time during which it shall appear, by a certificate to be obtained from the Board of Trade, that the Company was prevented from completing or opening such line by unforeseen accident or circumstances beyond their control: Provided, That the want of sufficient funds shall not be held to be a circumstance beyond their control.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Clause to be inserted providing that Deposit be impounded as security for completion of the Line.

In every Railway or Tramway Bill whereby the construction of any new line is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended; if such Bill be promoted by an existing Railway Company or Tramway Company which is not possessed of a Railway or Tramway already opened for public traffic, or which has not during the year last past paid dividends on its ordinary share capital; or by an existing Railway or Tramway Company when the capital to be raised under the Bill is greater than the existing authorized capital of the Company, or by persons not already incorporated, there shall be inserted a Clause to the following effect, viz.:—

(B.) Whereas, pursuant to the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, and to an Act of the ninth and tenth years of Her present Majesty, c. 20, a sum of £.
being five per cent. upon the amount of the Estimate in respect of the Railway or Tramway authorized by this Act, has been deposited with the Court of Chancery in *England* [or with the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be], [or Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds to the amount of £. , have been deposited or transferred pursuant to the said Act, as the case may be], in respect of the application to Parliament for this Act: Be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, the said sum of £. [or the said Exchequer Bills, or other Funds as the case may be] so deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid, in respect of the application for this Act, shall not be paid or transferred to or on the application of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons named in the warrant or order issued in pursuance of the said Act, or the survivors or survivor of them, unless the said Company shall, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for completion of the Railway or Tramway hereby authorized to be made [or the time for completing which is hereby extended], either open the said Railway or Tramway for the public conveyance of passengers, or prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that the said Company have paid up one-half of the amount of the capital by this Act authorized to be raised by means of shares, and have expended for the purposes of this Act a sum equal in amount to such one-half of the said capital; and if the said period shall expire before the said Company shall either have opened the said Railway or Tramway for the public conveyance of passengers, or have given such proof as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid shall be applied in the manner hereinafter specified; and the certificate of the said Board that such proof has been given to their satisfaction as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact so certified; and it shall not be necessary to produce any certificate of this Act having passed, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Clause to be inserted providing for application of Deposit or Penalty in compensation to parties injured.

In every Railway Bill and Tramway Bill whereby the construction of any new line of Railway or Tramway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, the following Clauses shall be inserted, in the order in which they are here placed, immediately after that one of the two last preceding Clauses which shall have been inserted in the Bill, viz.:—

(C.) The

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

(C.) The said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] deposited [or transferred] as aforesaid, [or, every sum of money so recovered by way of penalty, as aforesaid], shall be applicable, and, after due notice in the "*London Gazette*" [or "*Edinburgh*" or "*Dublin Gazette*," as the case may require], shall be applied towards compensating any landowners or other persons whose property may have been interfered with, or otherwise rendered less valuable, by the commencement, construction, or abandonment of the said Railway, or Tramway, or any portion thereof, or who may have been subjected to injury or loss in consequence of the compulsory powers of taking property conferred upon the Company by this Act, and for which injury or loss no compensation or inadequate compensation shall have been paid, and also in the case of Tramways in compensating all road authorities for the expense incurred by them in taking up any Tramway, or materials connected therewith, placed by the Company in or on any road vested in or maintainable by such road authorities respectively, and in making good all damage caused to such roads by the construction or abandonment of such Tramway, and shall be distributed in satisfaction of such compensation as aforesaid, in such manner and in such proportions as to the Court of Chancery in *England* [or Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be] may seem fit; and if no such compensation shall be payable, or if a portion of the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] [or of the sum or sums of money so recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid] shall have been found sufficient to satisfy all just claims in respect of such compensation, then the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] [or the said sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty], or such portion thereof as may not be required as aforesaid, shall either be forfeited to Her Majesty and accordingly be paid or transferred to or for the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in such manner as the Court of Chancery in *England* (or Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, or Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, as the case may be), thinks fit to order on the application of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or, in the discretion of the Court, if the Company is insolvent and has been ordered to be wound up, or a receiver has been appointed, shall wholly or in part be paid or transferred to such receiver, or to the liquidator or liquidators of the Company, or be otherwise applied as part of the assets of the Company for the benefit of the creditors thereof: Provided, That until the said sum of money [Exchequer Bills, Stocks, or Funds] shall have been repaid to the depositors, or shall have become otherwise applicable as hereinbefore mentioned, any interest or dividends accruing thereon shall from time to time, and as often as the same shall become payable, be paid to or on the application of the person or persons or the majority of the persons named in such warrant or order as aforesaid, or the survivors or survivor of them.

N.B.—If the Clause lettered (A) is inserted in the Bill, the Proviso at the end of the Clause lettered (C) shall be omitted.

Time limits for completion of line.

(D.) If the Railway or Tramway authorized by this Act shall not be completed within the period limited by this Act, then, on

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

the expiration of such period, the powers by this Act granted to the Company for making and completing the said Railway, or Tramways respectively, or otherwise in relation thereto, shall cease to be exercised, except as to so much thereof as shall then be completed. The period limited shall not exceed Five years in the case of a new Railway line, and two years in the case of a new Tramway line, and three years in the case of extension of time for completing any Railway line, and one year in the case of extension of time for completing any Tramway line. In the case of extension of time, the additional period shall be computed from the expiration of the period sought to be extended.

Where preceding Provisions are inapplicable.

In any Railway or Tramway Bill to which the preceding provisions are not applicable, the Committee on the Bill shall make such other provision as they shall deem necessary for ensuring the completion of the line of Railway or Tramway.

159.

Committee to fix the Tolls and Charges.

The Committee on every Railway Bill shall fix the Tolls, and shall determine the maximum rates of Charge for the conveyance of Passengers with a due amount of Luggage, and of Goods on such Railway; and such rates of Charge shall include the Tolls and the costs of locomotive power, and every other expense connected with the conveyance of Passengers with a due amount of Luggage, and of Goods upon such Railway; but if the Committee shall not deem it expedient to determine such maximum rates of Charge, a Special Report, explanatory of the grounds of their omitting so to do, shall be made to The House, which Special Report shall accompany the Report of the Bill.

160.

In Bills granting preference in payment of interest, &c., provision to be made that the same shall not prejudice former grants of preference, unless Committee report otherwise.

In every Railway Bill by which it is proposed to authorize the Company to grant any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any Shares or Stock, there shall be inserted a Clause providing that the granting of such preference or priority shall not prejudice or affect any preference or priority in the payment of Interest or Dividends on any other Shares or Stock which shall have been granted by the Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such Provision ought not to be required, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded.

161.

Company not to alter any preference previously granted.

No Railway Company shall be authorized to alter the terms of any preference or priority of Interest or Dividend which shall have been granted by such Company in pursuance of or which may have been confirmed by any previous Act of Parliament, or which may otherwise be lawfully subsisting, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such alteration ought to be allowed, with the Reasons on which their opinion is founded, together with the number of Preference Shareholders who have assented to or dissented from such alteration.

162. No

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

162.

No powers of purchasing, hiring, or providing Steam Vessels shall be contained in a Bill by which any other powers are sought to be obtained by a Railway Company, except when the transit by such Steam Vessels is required to connect portions of Railway belonging to or proposed to be constructed by such Company.

No powers of purchasing, &c., Steam Vessels in Railway Bills.

163.

No powers of Purchase, Sale, Lease or Amalgamation shall be given to any Railway Company, with reference to any other undertaking already authorized by any Act or Acts, nor to any other incorporated Company, with reference to any Railway, unless, previously to the application to Parliament for such purpose, the several Companies who may be parties to such Purchase, Sale, Lease or Amalgamation shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, that they have respectively paid up One-half of the capital authorized to be raised by any previous Act or Acts by means of Shares, and have expended for the purposes of such Act or Acts a sum equal thereto; and in case such powers shall be applied for in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Bill or Bills of the same Session, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that such Companies have respectively paid up one-half the amount of their capital, and that the Company proposed to be empowered to construct such Works have included in such amount the capital proposed to be authorized by such Bill or Bills; and that no such powers shall be given in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Act or Acts for which it is intended to apply in any subsequent Session.

No powers of purchase, &c. to be given, except after proof of certain matters before Board of Trade, &c.

164.

No Railway Company shall be authorized, except for the execution of its original Line or Lines sanctioned by Act of Parliament, to guarantee interest on any shares which it may issue for creating additional Capital, or to guarantee any rent or dividend to any other Railway Company, until such first-mentioned Company shall have completed and opened for traffic such original Lines.

Railway Company not to guarantee interest or dividend before completion of Line.

165.

In Bills for the Amalgamation of Railway Companies, the amount of Capital created by such Amalgamation shall in no case exceed the sum of the Capitals of the Companies so amalgamated.

Limitation of Capital on amalgamation of Companies.

166.

In Bills for empowering any Railway Company to purchase any other Railway, no addition shall be authorized to be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company, beyond the amount of the Capital of the Railway purchased; and in case such Railway shall be purchased at a premium, no addition on account of such premium shall be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company.

Additional Capital of purchasing Company not to amount to more than Capital of Company purchased.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Railway Bills charging Payments on Grand Jury Cess or Local Rate to be submitted and approved by Grand Jury and Local Authorities.

167.

When in any Railway Bill a Provision is inserted by which the payment of any Moneys is directly or contingently charged upon Grand Jury Cess, or any other Local Rate in *Ireland*, by means of a guarantee or otherwise, such Bill shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

A Copy of the Bill, as deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall be submitted to the Grand Jury or other authority empowered to present such Grand Jury Cess, or to make such Local Rate, and according as the payment of any Moneys is by the said Bill proposed to be charged upon a County at large, or upon one or more Baronies in any County, or upon any part or parts of any Barony or Baronies, such Bill shall also be submitted to Presentment Sessions for such County at large, or for such Barony or Baronies, as the case may be, and also to the Poor Law Guardians of every Union in which any Lands proposed to be charged with the payment of any Moneys are situate.

Notice of an intention to submit a Copy of such Bill to such Grand Jury or other authority, and to such Presentment Sessions and Board of Guardians, shall be given previously to submitting the same to the Secretary or Clerk of such Grand Jury or authority and Board of Guardians, and by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same Newspaper, published in the County upon which, or upon any Barony or Baronies in which, it is proposed by the Bill to impose any Local Rate or Charge, or if in such County no Newspaper is published, then in some one and the same Newspaper published in any adjoining County, and also in some one Morning Newspaper published in *Dublin*.

A Copy of such Bill shall be submitted not earlier than Six Months before the time fixed for the deposit of such Bill, and not earlier than the Seventh Day after the last insertion of such advertisement; and shall be approved by a majority of the Members of the Grand Jury or authority, Presentment Sessions, and Board of Guardians respectively to which the same shall have been submitted, then present and voting thereon, and the Presentment or Resolution of each of the said Bodies approving the same shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office, together with a Statement under the hand of the Foreman, Chairman, or other person presiding when such Presentment was made, or such Resolution was passed, of the number of the Members then present.

168.

Clause that no Interest or Dividend be paid on Calls.

A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, prohibiting the payment of any Interest or Dividend in respect of Calls under such Bill (except the Interest by way of Discount on Subscriptions prepaid, agreeably to 8 Vict. c. 16, s. 24), out of any Capital which they have been authorized to raise either by means of Calls, or of any power of borrowing.

169.

Clause as to Deposits not to be paid out of Capital.

A Clause shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, by which any money is authorised to be raised, prohibiting the Company from

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

from paying, out of such money, the Deposits required by the Standing Orders to be made for the purposes of any application to Parliament for a Bill for the construction of another Railway.

170.

Clause as to Railway not to be exempt from any General Act.

The following Clause shall be inserted in all Railway Bills passing through this House:

And be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the Railway by this or the said recited Acts authorized to be made from the provisions of any General Act relating to Railways now in force, or which may hereafter pass during this or any future Session of Parliament, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the maximum rates of fares and charges authorized by this Act [or by the said recited Acts].

171.

Length of Railway and Tramway to be set forth and specified in Clause describing the Works.

In every Railway Bill and Tramway Bill the length of each Railway and Tramway be set forth in Miles, Furlongs, Chains, and Yards, or decimals of a chain, in the Clause describing the Works, with a statement in the case of each Tramway whether it is a single or double line.

172.

Tramway Bills.

No powers to be given to Local Authorities to place or run carriages upon Tramways, &c.

No powers shall be given to any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority to place or run carriages upon any Tramway, and to demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages.

Local Government.

173.

Estimates of proposed application of money borrowed by Local Authorities in certain cases to be recited in the Bill, and proved before the Select Committee thereon.

In the case of all Bills whereby any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority in England or Wales, are authorised to borrow money for any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to the Local Government Board Act, 1871, relate, without the sanction of the Local Government Board, estimates showing the proposed application of the Money for permanent works within the meaning of the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1858, or as defined by any subsequent Acts, shall be recited in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, and proved before the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred.

174.

As to Bills relating to Local Government in Ireland.

Whenever by any Bill application is made by or on behalf of any Municipal Corporation, Municipal Commissioners, or Town or other Commissioners in *Ireland* for any new Powers, or for any increased or additional Powers, the Promoters shall be required to obtain a Certificate under the Seal of the Local Government Board of *Ireland*, setting forth whether such application is made with or without the sanction and approval of the said Local Government Board, which Certificate shall be produced before the Committee to whom the Bill is referred, and shall be reported upon by the said Committee.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

175.

Agreements.

Agreement to be annexed to Bill.

Where it is sought by any Bill to give Parliamentary sanction to any Agreement, such Agreement shall be annexed to the Bill as a Schedule thereto, and shall be printed *in extenso* therewith.

176.

Letters Patent.

Copy of Letters Patent to be annexed to the Bill.

When any Bill shall be brought into The House for confirming of Letters Patent, there shall be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill.

Inclosure and Drainage Bills.

177.

Notices and Allegations.

Gen. Inc. Act.

In the case of any Bill for inclosing Lands, the Committee may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. 3, c. 109), unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

178.

Consent Bill and Statement of Property to be delivered in. (Inclosure Bills.)

The Committee on every Bill for inclosing Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by the Lord of the Manor (in cases where the Lord of the Manor has any interest as such in the lands to be inclosed), and by such Owners of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

179.

Consent Bill and Statement of Property to be delivered in. (Drainage Bills.)

The Committee on every Bill for draining Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by such Owners and Occupiers of Property within the drainage district to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such district, showing the value according to the Poor Rate

Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, or the extent in acres, roods, and perches, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto. Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

180.

In every Bill for inclosing Lands, provision shall be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and the Committee on the Bill shall have before them the number of acres proposed to be inclosed, as also of the population in the parishes or places in which the land to be inclosed is situate; and also shall see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for the investment of the same in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences by such parish; and in any case where the information hereby required is not given, and the required provisions are not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same shall report specially to The House the reasons for not complying with such Order. Clause for leaving open Space for exercise and recreation.

181.

In every Bill for inclosing Lands, the Names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such Compensations, shall be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to The House: And all copies of such Bills which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, shall contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for. Consent Bill to contain Names of Commissioners, and Compensations for Manorial Rights, Tithes and Enfranchisements.

182.

No Person shall be named in any Bill for inclosing Lands as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the Estate of any Person so interested. Disqualification of certain Persons as Commissioners, Surveyors, &c.

183.

In every Bill for inclosing, draining or improving Lands there shall be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and also a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Clause for settling Pay of Commissioners, and passing their Accounts.

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

Sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of the Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by the Bill, and the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

184.

Inclosures.

Committee on any Private Bill containing provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land in certain cases to make a Special Report.

Whenever a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee do make a Special Report thereon to the House.

Houses of the Labouring Classes.

185.

Notice to Occupiers by Placards.

In every Bill by which Power is sought to take, in any City, Town, or Parish, Fifteen Houses or more occupied either wholly or partially as Tenants or Lodgers, by persons belonging to the Labouring Classes, a Clause shall be inserted to enact that the Company shall, not less than Eight Weeks before taking any such Houses, make known their intention to take the same by Placards, Handbills, or other general Notice, placed in public view upon or within a reasonable distance from such Houses, and that the Company shall not take any such Houses until they have obtained the Certificate of a Justice in *England* and *Ireland*, and of the Sheriff in *Scotland*, that it has been proved to his satisfaction that the Company have made known their intention to take the same in manner required by this provision.

186.

Clause to be inserted in Bills.

In every such Bill a Clause shall be inserted, if applicable, requiring the Promoters to procure, within a time to be limited, sufficient Accommodation for Persons belonging to the Labouring Classes, who will be displaced under the Powers of the Bill.

187.

Committee to report specially to The House.

The Committee upon every such Bill shall report specially to The House, whether such a Clause has been inserted in the Bill; and, if not, the grounds upon which the Committee have decided it to be inapplicable. [*Vide* also S. O. 49.]

188.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland).

Clause for Qualification of Commissioners.

In every Bill for making a Turnpike Road in *Ireland*, or for the continuing or amending any Act passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such Road, or for widening or diverting any

Proceedings of Committees on Bills.

any such Road, a Clause shall be inserted, to prevent any Person who shall be nominated a Commissioner from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or of a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills; and such Qualification shall be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

189.

Clause for defining limits of Burial Ground, Cemetery, or Gas Works.

In every Bill for making a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or the erection of Works for the manufacture of Gas, there shall be a Clause defining the limits within which such Burial Ground, Cemetery, or Gas Works shall be erected or made.

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS.

190.

What Evidence to be given in Divorce Cases.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall require evidence to be given before them that an action for damages has been brought in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, or in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature of the Presidencies of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay* or the Island of *Ceylon*, respectively, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Committee why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained.

191.

When Petitioner for Bill to attend Committee.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall, in all cases in which the Petitioner for the Bill has attended the House of Lords upon the Second Reading of the Bill, require him to attend before them to answer any questions they may think fit that he should answer.

192.

Committee to report Bill in all cases.

The Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall report every such Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

Practice of The House.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

193.

Petition for Bill, and how to be signed.

No Private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a Petition first presented, which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, and indorsed by one of the Examiners, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed: And such Petition shall be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for the Bill.

194.

Petitions, when to be presented.

All Petitions for Private Bills shall be presented to The House not later than Three clear Days after the same shall have been indorsed by the Examiner, or if, when the same is indorsed, The House shall not be sitting, then not later than Three clear Days after the First sitting thereof subsequent to such indorsement; and if The House shall not be sitting on the latest day on which any Petition ought to be presented, then the same shall be presented on the first day on which The House shall again sit.

195.

How Private Bills to be presented.

All Private Bills which have been ordered to be brought in shall be presented to The House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and shall be laid, by one of the Clerks of that Office, on the Table of The House for First Reading, together with a List of such Bills.

196.

Bill, when to be presented.

No Private Bill shall be read a First Time unless it be presented not later than One clear Day after the presentation of the Petition for leave to bring in the same; or where the Petition has been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, then not later than One clear Day after The House shall have given leave to the Parties to proceed with the Bill.

197.

Petition for additional Provision.

No Petition for additional Provision in any Private Bill will be received by this House, unless a printed Copy of the proposed Clauses be annexed thereto.

198.

Petitions for additional Provision and Estate Bills from Lords, &c. to be referred to Examiner of Petitions.

All Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, with the proposed Clauses annexed, and all Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and all Bills introduced by leave of The House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, after having been read a First Time, shall be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

Practice of The House.

199.

Bills from Lords to be referred to Examiner.

Whenever any Private Bill which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means under Standing Order 88, has originated in the House of Lords, shall have been brought from the House of Lords, such Bill, after having been read a First time, shall be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, before whom the compliance with such Standing Orders as shall not have been previously inquired into shall be proved.

200.

Reports of Examiner to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

All Reports of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, and all Special Reports of the said Examiner, shall be referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

201.

Petitions for Dispensation, &c. to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

All Petitions praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, and all Petitions for the re-insertion of Petitions for Private Bills in the General List of Petitions, and all Petitions opposing the same, shall be presented to this House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office; and every such Petition, so deposited, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

202.

Printed Bill to be presented.

Every Private Bill, printed on paper, of a size to be determined upon by Mr. Speaker, shall be presented to The House, with a Cover of Parchment attached to it, upon which the Title of the Bill is to be written; and the short Title of the Bill, as first entered on the Votes, shall correspond with that at the head of the Advertisement.

203.

Rates, Tolls and other Matters to be inserted in *Italics*.

The proposed amount of all Rates, Tolls, and other matters heretofore left blank in any Private Bill, when presented to The House, shall be inserted in *Italics* in the printed Bill annexed to the Petition.

204.

What Bills to be printed, and when.

Every Private Bill (except Name Bills) shall be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the door-keepers for the use of the Members before the First Reading.

205.

Time between First and Second Reading.

There shall not be less than *Three* clear *days*, nor more than *Seven*, between the First and Second Reading of any Private Bill, unless any such Bill have been referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, in which case the Bill shall not be read a second time later than *Seven* clear *days* after the Report of the Examiner, or of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, as the case may be.

206. Every

Practice of The House.

206.

Every Petition in favour of or against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, before The House, or otherwise relating thereto (not being a Petition for additional Provision), shall be presented to this House, by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and there shall be indorsed thereon the name or short Title by which such Bill is entered in the Votes, and a Statement that such Petition is in favour of or against the Bill, or otherwise, as the case may be, together with the name of the Member, Party or Agent depositing the same.

Petition relating to Bills to be presented to House by being deposited in the Private Bill Office, and Name of Bill to be indorsed on every Petition.

207.

Any Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial, on a requisition to that effect being deposited in the Private Bill Office, signed by him or by the Agent who deposited such Petition or Memorial; and where any such Petition or Memorial is signed by more than one person, any person signing such Petition or Memorial may withdraw his opposition by a similar requisition, signed and deposited as aforesaid.

Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw Petition or Memorial.

208.

In cases where the Second or Third Reading of a Private Bill, or the consideration of a Bill as amended by the Committee, or any proposed Clause or Amendment, is opposed, the same shall be postponed until the day on which The House shall next sit.

When Second or Third Reading opposed to be postponed.

209.

Every Private Bill, not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill, after having been read a Second time and committed, shall stand referred to the Committee of Selection; and if a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; and if a Divorce Bill, to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills.

Bills to stand referred to Committees of Selection, General Committee, and Divorce.

210.

When The House shall have been informed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Bill, such Bill shall be again referred to the Committee of Selection; or in the case of a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

When unopposed Bill is to be treated as opposed, to be again referred to Committee of Selection or General Committee.

211.

Every Petition against a Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading of such Bill, or which shall have been otherwise deposited in accordance with the Standing Orders of The House, and in which the Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, shall stand referred to the Committee on such Bill; and such Petitioners, subject to the Rules and Orders of The House, shall be heard upon their Petition accordingly, if they think fit, and Counsel heard, in favour of the Bill, against such Petition.

Petition against Bill, if duly deposited in Private Bill Office, to stand referred to Committee on Bill, &c.

Practice of The House.

212.

Time between Second Reading and Committee.

There shall be *Six* clear *days* between the Second Reading of every Private Bill, and of every Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, except in the case of Name Bills, Naturalisation Bills, and Estate Bills (not being Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for Public or Charitable purposes), in respect of which there shall be *Three* clear *days* between the Second Reading and the Committee.

213.

Reports of Departments to stand referred to Committee on Bill.

All Reports made under the authority of any Public Department upon a Private Bill, or the objects thereof, laid before The House, shall stand referred to the Committee on the Bill.

214.

Report of Bills.

The Report upon every Private Bill shall lie upon the Table; and every such Bill, if amended in Committee, or a Railway or a Tramway Bill, shall be ordered to lie upon the Table; but if not amended in Committee, and not a Railway or a Tramway Bill, it shall be ordered to be read a Third time.

215.

Bill to be printed after Report.

Every Private Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the Parties applying for the same, and delivered to the Door-keepers for the use of the Members, *Three* clear *days* at least before the consideration of such Bill.

216.

Time between Report and Consideration of Bill, &c.

In the case of Private Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, Three clear days shall intervene between the Report and the consideration of the Bill, and no consideration of any such Bill shall take place, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether the Bill contain the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

217.

No Clause or Amendment on consideration of Bill, or on Third Reading, to be offered, unless Chairman of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, &c.

No Clause or Amendment shall be offered in The House on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, nor any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether, in his opinion, such Clause or Amendment be such as ought or ought not to be entertained by The House, without referring the same to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

218.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of Bill or verbal Amendments on Third Reading, to be printed.

When any Clause or Amendment is offered on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, such Clause or Amendment shall be printed: And when any Clause is proposed to be amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the

Practice of The House.

the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined. The expense of printing such Clauses or Amendments, when offered by a party promoting or opposing a Bill, shall be paid by such party.

219.

When any Clause or Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, no further proceeding shall be had until the Report of the said Select Committee shall have been brought up.

When referred, no further proceeding to be had until Report of Select Committee on Standing Orders.

220.

No Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Private Bill on the Third Reading.

No Amendments, except verbal, on Third Reading.

221.

All Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill shall be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated with the Votes, prior to such Amendments being taken into consideration; and where any Clause has been amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined; and when any Amendments are intended to be proposed to the Lords' Amendments, such proposed Amendments shall also be printed in like manner.

Lords' Amendments to be printed and circulated with the Votes prior to consideration, &c.

222.

Every Private Bill, after it has been read a Third time, shall be printed fair, at the expense of the Parties applying for the same.

Bill to be printed fair after Third Reading.

223.

In all cases where it is intended to appoint a Committee to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon any Private Bill, previous notice thereof in writing shall be given by the Agent to the Clerks in the Committee Office.

Notice of Committee to inspect Lords' Journals to be given to Committee Clerks.

224.

No Private Bill shall pass through two stages on one and the same day without the special leave of The House.

Bill not to proceed two stages on same day.

225.

Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of The House without due notice thereof.

Notice to be given of Motion for dispensation.

226.

Each day, so soon as The House shall be ready to proceed to Private Business, the Clerk at the Table shall read from the Private Business List, and from the List of Bills presented for

Order of Proceedings in House on Private Business.

Practice of The House

First Reading (*see* Order 195), the Titles of the several Bills set down therein, according to their precedence, as arranged under the following heads :—

1. Consideration of Lords' Amendments;
2. Third Reading;
3. Consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table;
4. Second Reading;
5. First Reading;

and if upon the reading of each such Title, as aforesaid, no Motion shall be made with respect to such Private Bill, the further proceedings thereon shall be adjourned until the next sitting of The House.

227.

Tolls and Charges not in the nature of a Tax.

This House will not insist on its privileges with regard to any Clauses in Private Bills, or in Bills to confirm any Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates, sent down from the House of Lords which refer to tolls and charges for services performed, and are not in the nature of a Tax, or which refer to rates assessed and levied by local authorities for local purposes.

6.

VI.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

VI.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

228.

Private Bill Office and Registers.

Registers shall be kept in "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which shall be entered by the Clerks appointed for the business of that Office, the Name and Place of Residence of the Parliamentary Agent in Town, and of the Agent in the Country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the Proceedings, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill:—Such Entries to specify, briefly, each day's Proceeding before the Examiners of Petitions respectively, or in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill may be referred; the day and hour on which the Examiner or the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which the Proceedings before such Examiners or Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Clerk attending the same. Such Registers to be open to public inspection daily, in the said Office.

229.

Receipt of Documents to be acknowledged.

The receipt of all Documents required, by the Standing Orders of The House, to be deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall be acknowledged by one of the Clerks of the said Office, upon the said Documents, when deposited.

230.

List of Petitions to be kept.

A List of all Petitions for Private Bills shall be kept in the Private Bill Office in the order of their deposit, according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker, which shall be called the "General List of Petitions," and each Petition therein shall be numbered.

231.

Memorials when to be deposited.

All Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders, in reference to Petitions for Bills deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 21st December, shall be deposited as follows:

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

If the same relate to Petitions for Bills numbered in the General List of Petitions;

From		
1 to 100	They shall be deposited on or before - - -	January 9th.
101 to 200		,, 16th.
201 and upwards		,, 23rd.

And in the case of any Petitions for Bills which may be deposited by leave of The House after the 21st December, such Memorials shall be deposited Three clear Days before the day first appointed for the examination of the Petition.

232.

Deposit of Memorials and Copies thereof in Private Bill Office.

All Memorials shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office before Six of the clock in the evening of any day on which The House shall sit, and before Two of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and Two copies of every such Memorial shall be deposited for the use of the Examiners before Twelve of the clock on the following day.

233.

Time for depositing Memorials in certain cases, &c.

Every Memorial complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders of The House in reference to Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, to Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, and to Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with Two Copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination of any such Petition or Bill by the Examiner; and the Examiner shall be at liberty to entertain such Memorial, although the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders shall not have signed the same.

234.

Deposit of Memorials complaining of Non-compliance of Standing Order 199.

Every Memorial complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders in cases of Bills referred to the Examiner under Standing Order 199, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with two copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination.

235.

Notice to be given of Examination of Petitions, &c.

One of the Examiners shall give at least *Seven* clear days' notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the examination of each Petition for a Bill, and at least Two clear days' notice in all cases of Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, of Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and referred to the Examiners, and of Bills referred in pursuance of Standing Order 199.

236. Every

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

236.

Custody of Bills.

Every Private Bill, after it has been read the First time, shall be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

237.

Examination of Bills.

Between the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill, the Bill shall be examined, with all practicable despatch, by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House.

238.

Notice of Second Reading.

Three clear days' Notice in writing shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill has been ordered to be read a second time.

239.

Notice of Committee.

Four clear days' notice in the case of Opposed Bills, and *One* clear day's notice in the case of Unopposed and Re-committed Bills, shall be given to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection, or by the Clerk to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, with regard to all Bills referred to either of the said Committees, and, with regard to Bills not referred to either of the said Committees, by the Clerk to the Committee to which any such Bill is either referred or Re-committed, of the day and hour appointed for the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill, and notice shall be given in like manner of the postponement of the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill on the day on which such postponement is made.

240.

Filled-up Bill to be deposited in Private Bill Office.

A filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on re-committal, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office *Two* clear days before the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and a Copy of the proposed Amendments shall be furnished by the Promoters to such Parties petitioning against the Bill as shall apply for it, *One* clear day before the meeting of the Committee.

241.

Notice of Adjournment.

Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned.

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

242.

Notice of consideration of Bill.

One clear day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the consideration of every Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table.

243.

Bill as amended in Committee to be delivered in.

The Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver in to the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill, all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

244.

Bill printed as amended, to be examined.

Every Private Bill printed as amended in Committee (*see* Order 215), shall be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, with the Bill delivered in by the Committee Clerk, and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

245.

Notice to be given of Clauses, &c. on consideration of Bill, or verbal Amendments on Third Reading.

When it is intended to bring up any Clause or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, Notice shall be given thereof, in the Private Bill Office, *One* clear day previous to such consideration or Third Reading.

246.

Notice of Third Reading.

One clear day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of the day proposed for the *Third Reading* of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill shall have been ordered to be read a Third time.

247.

Amendments on consideration of Bill and Third Reading.

The Amendments (if any) which are made on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, and on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, and also such Amendments made by the House of Lords as shall have been agreed to by this House, shall be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended in Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

248.

Private Bill sent to The Lords to be indorsed with Certificate of Examination.

Every Private Bill, after it has been printed fair (*see* 222), shall, before the same is sent to the Lords, be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office with the Bill, as read a third time; and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

249. When

Practice in the Private Bill Office.

249.

Notice of consideration of Lords' Amendments.

When Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill are to be taken into consideration, *One* clear day's Notice shall be given thereof in the Private Bill Office, and if any Amendments be intended to be proposed thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall also be deposited, and Notice given thereof, *One* clear day previous to the same being proposed to be taken into consideration; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which such Bill shall have been returned from the House of Lords.

250.

Plans, &c. (Provisional Orders or Certificates).

Whenever Plans, Sections, or Books of Reference are deposited in the case of an application to any Public Department for a Provisional Order or Certificate, duplicates of the said documents shall, at the same time, be deposited in the Private Bill Office: Provided that with regard to such deposits as are so made at any Public Department after the Prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th day of November in any year, such duplicates shall be so deposited on the 30th day of November.

251.

Time for delivering Notices.

All *Notices* required to be given or deposits to be made in the Private Bill Office shall be delivered in the said Office before *Six* of the clock in the *Evening* of any day on which The House shall sit, and before *Two* of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and after any day on which The House shall have adjourned beyond the following day, no Notice shall be given for the first day on which it shall again sit.

252.

Daily Lists of Committees sitting.

The Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee or Examiner is appointed to sit; specifying the Hour of meeting, and the Room where the Committee or Examiner shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby of the House.

253.

Plans to be verified as Mr. Speaker shall direct.

Every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

T. Erskine May.

Cl: Ho: Com:

Appendix (A.)

[Form referred to in Page 15.]

No. ——————

Sir,

We beg to inform you, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for "An Act" [*here insert the Title of the Act*], and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, or some Part thereof, in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be required for the Purposes of the said Undertaking, according to the Line thereof as at present laid out, or may be required to be taken under the usual Powers of Deviation to the Extent of Yards on either side of the said Line which will be applied for in the said Act.

We also beg to inform you, that a Plan and Section of the said Undertaking, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited with the [*several Clerks of the Peace, or principal Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be*] of the Counties of [*specify the Counties in which the Property is situate*], on or before the 30th of November, and that Copies of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to the [*Parish or extra-parochial place, as the case may be*], in which your Property is situate, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited for public Inspection with the [*Clerk of the said Parish, Clerk of the Parish of adjoining to such extra-parochial place, Schoolmaster of the Parish, Session Clerk, Town Clerk of the Royal Burgh, or the Clerk of the Union in which such Parish is included, as the case may be*], on or before the 30th day of November, on which Plans your Property is designated by the Numbers set forth in the annexed Schedule.

As we are required to report to Parliament whether you assent to or dissent from the proposed Undertaking, or whether you are neuter in respect thereto, you will oblige us by writing your Answer of Assent, Dissent or Neutrality in the Form left herewith, and returning the same to us with your Signature on or before the day of next; and if there should be any Error or Misdescription in the annexed Schedule, we shall feel obliged by your informing us thereof, at your earliest convenience, that we may correct the same without delay.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

To

Note.—If the Application be forwarded by Post, the words "Parliamentary Notice" are to be printed or written on the cover.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Notice, describing the Property therein alluded to.

———	Parish, Township, Townland, or Extra-parochial Place.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Property on the Line of the proposed Work, or within the Limits of the Deviation intended to be applied for.						

Appendix (B.)

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. LXXXIII.

AN ACT to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the Custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Houses of Parliament are in the habit of requiring that, previous to the introduction of any Bill into Parliament for making certain bridges, turnpike-roads, cuts, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, waterworks, navigations, tunnels, archways, railways, piers, ports, harbours, ferries, docks and other works, to be made under the authority of Parliament, certain maps or plans and sections, and books and writings, or extracts or copies of or from certain maps, plans or sections, books and writings, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for every county, riding or division in England or Ireland, or in the office of the sheriff clerk of every county in Scotland, in which such work is proposed to be made, and also with the parish clerk in every parish in England, the schoolmaster of every parish of Scotland, or in Royal Burghs with the town clerk, and the postmaster of the post town in or nearest to every parish in Ireland, in which such work is intended to be made, and with other persons: And whereas it is expedient that such maps, plans, sections, books, writings and copies or extracts of and from the same, should be received by the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons, and should remain in their custody for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; BE it therefore Enacted by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whenever either of the Houses of Parliament shall by its Standing Orders, already made or hereafter to be made, require that any such maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same, or any of them, shall be deposited as aforesaid, such maps, plans, sections, books, writings, copies and extracts shall be received by and shall remain with the clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons with whom the same shall be directed by such Standing Orders to be deposited, and they are hereby respectively directed to receive and to retain the custody of all such documents and writings so directed to be deposited with them respectively, in the manner and for the purposes and under the rules and regulations concerning the same respectively directed by such Standing Orders, and shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same respectively as shall be thereby directed.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to receive the Documents herein mentioned, and retain them for the purposes directed by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.

II. And be it further Enacted, That all persons interested shall have liberty to, and the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks and postmasters, and every of them, are and is hereby required, at all reasonable hours of the day, to permit all persons interested to inspect during a reasonable time and make extracts from or copies of the said maps, plans, sections, books, writings, extracts and copies of or from the same, so deposited with them respectively, on payment by each person to the clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, clerk of the parish, schoolmaster, town clerk or postmaster having the custody of any such map, plan, section, book, writing, extract or copy, One Shilling for every such inspection, and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour, and after the rate of Sixpence for every One hundred words copied therefrom.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to permit such Documents to be inspected or copied by persons interested.

III. And be it further Enacted, That in case any clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person, shall in any matter or thing refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, every clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds; and every such penalty shall, upon proof of the offence before any Justice of the Peace for the county within which such offence shall be committed, or by the confession of the party offending, or by the oath of any credible witness, be levied and recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings for the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of such Justice, which warrant such Justice is hereby empowered to grant, and shall be paid to the person or persons making such complaint; and it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to whom any complaint shall be made of any offence committed against this Act to summon the party complained of before him, and on such summons to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and on proof of the offence to convict the offender, and to adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and to proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited or taken by or before such Justice; and all such proceedings by summons without information shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. for every omission to comply with the provisions of this Act, liable to the Penalty of 5 *l.*, to be recovered in a summary way.

Appendix.

Appendix (C.)

ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. XX.

AN ACT to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.

1 & 2 Vict., c. 117.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament:" And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be repealed and should be re-enacted, with such modifications, extensions and alterations as after mentioned: BE it therefore Enacted, by The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided always, That all acts done under the provisions of the said Act shall be good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that all sums of money paid under the provisions of the said Act shall be dealt with in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

Recited Act repealed. Monies already paid in to be dealt with as directed by former Act.

Authority to deposit.

II. And be it Enacted, That in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any Standing Order of either House of Parliament, either now in force or hereafter to be in force, to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of such work or undertaking, not exceeding Five in number, shall apply to one of the Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or to one of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to be deposited, it shall be lawful for the Clerk so applied to, by warrant or order under his hand, to direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be deposited is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England; or into any of the Banks in Scotland established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter in the name and with the privity of The Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; or into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

Payment of Deposit.

III. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to pay the sum mentioned in such warrant or order into the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there ex-parte the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order, pursuant to the method prescribed by any Act or Acts for the time being in force for regulating monies paid into the said Courts, and pursuant to the General Orders of the said Court respectively, and without fee or reward; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, or the stocks, funds or securities authorized to be transferred or deposited in lieu thereof as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same, with all interest and dividends (if any) accrued thereon, shall be paid out of such bank, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That in case any such director or person, directors or persons, having the management of any such proposed work or undertaking as aforesaid, shall have previously invested in the Three per Centum Consolidated or the Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities, the sum or sums of money required by any such Standing Order of either House of Parliament as aforesaid to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or

or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to deposit such Exchequer Bills or other Government securities in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall by such warrant or order be directed to be paid, or to transfer such Government stocks or funds into the name of the officer or person; and such transfer or deposit shall be directed by such Clerk of the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, or such Clerk of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, as the case may be, in lieu of payment of so much of the sum of money required to be deposited as aforesaid as the same Exchequer Bills, or other the Government stocks or funds, will extend to satisfy at the price at which the same were originally purchased by the said person or persons, director or directors, as aforesaid, such price to be proved by production of the broker's certificate of such original purchase.

Investment of Deposit.

IV. And be it Enacted, That if the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, desire to have invested any sum so paid into the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, or any interest or dividend which may have accrued on any stocks or securities so transferred or deposited as aforesaid, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the same may have been paid may, on a Petition presented to such Court, in a summary way by him or them, order that such sum or such interest or dividends shall, until the same be paid out to the parties entitled to the same in pursuance of this Act, be laid out in the Three per Centum Consolidated or Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, or any Government security or securities, at the option of the aforesaid person or persons, or the survivor or survivors of them.

Repayment of Deposit.

V. And be it Enacted, That on the termination of the Session of Parliament in which the Petition or Bill for the purpose of making or sanctioning any such work or undertaking shall have been introduced into Parliament, or if such Petition or Bill shall be rejected or finally withdrawn by some proceeding in either House of Parliament, or shall not be allowed to proceed, or if the person or persons by whom the said money was paid or security deposited, shall have failed to present a Petition, or if an Act be passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, and if in any of the foregoing cases the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the majority of such persons, apply by Petition to the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred as aforesaid, or to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in case such sum of money shall have been paid in the name of the said Queen's Remembrancer, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general or Queen's Remembrancer such sum of money shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds shall have been deposited or transferred, shall by order direct the sum of money paid in pursuance of such warrant or order, or the stocks, funds or securities in or upon which the same may have been invested, and the interest or dividends thereof, or the Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds so deposited or transferred as aforesaid, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be paid or transferred to the party or parties so applying, or to any other person or persons whom they may appoint in that behalf; but no such order shall be made in the case of any such Petition or Bill being rejected or not being allowed to proceed, or being withdrawn or not being presented, or of an Act being passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, unless upon the production of the certificate of the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords with reference to any proceeding in the House of Lords, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons, with reference to any proceeding in the House of Commons, that the said Petition or Bill was rejected or not allowed to proceed, or was withdrawn during its passage through one of the Houses of Parliament, or was not presented, or that such Act was passed, which certificate the said Chairman or Speaker shall grant on the application in writing of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons, named in such warrant, or the survivor or survivors of them: Provided always, That the granting of any such certificate, or any mistake or error therein or in relation thereto, shall not make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable in respect of any monies, stocks, funds and securities which may be paid, deposited, invested or transferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or the interest or dividends thereof.

Granting Certificate, &c. not to make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable.

STANDING ORDERS relative to PUBLIC MATTERS.

Bills respecting Religion.

[30 April 1772.]

THAT no Bill relating to Religion, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Religion, be brought into this House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

Bills respecting Trade.

[9 April 1772.]

THAT no Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of the Laws concerning Trade, be brought into The House, until the Proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

Applications for Public Money.

[20 March 1866.]

THAT this House will receive no Petition for any Sum relating to Public Service, or proceed upon any Motion for a Grant or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, unless recommended from The Crown.

[29 March 1707.]

That this House will not proceed upon any Petition, Motion or Bill, for granting any Money, or for releasing or compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.

[20 March 1866.]

That if any Motion be made in The House for any Aid, Grant, or Charge upon the Public Revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of Monies to be provided by Parliament, or for any Charge upon the People, the consideration and debate thereof shall not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as The House shall think fit to appoint, and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House before any Resolution or Vote of The House do pass therein.

[25 March 1715.]

That this House will not receive any Petition for compounding any Sum of Money owing to The Crown, upon any branch of the Revenue, without a Certificate from the proper Officer or Officers annexed to the said Petition, stating the Debt, what Prosecutions have been made for the Recovery of such Debt, and setting forth how much the Petitioner and his Security are able to satisfy thereof.

[22 February 1821.]

That this House will not proceed upon any Motion for an Address to The Crown, praying that any money may be issued, or that any expense may be incurred, but in a Committee of the whole House.

Revenues of India.

[21 July 1856.]

That this House will not receive any Petition, or proceed upon any Motion for a Charge upon the Revenues of India, but what is recommended by The Crown.

Pecuniary Penalties.

[24 July 1849.]

THAT with respect to any Bill brought to this House from the House of Lords, or returned by the House of Lords to this House, with Amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this House will not insist on its ancient and undoubted privileges in the following cases:

1. When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the Act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.

2. Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered under the Act, and in order to the execution of the Act, and are not made payable into the Treasury or Exchequer, or in aid of the Public Revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.

3. When such Bill shall be a Private Bill for a Local or Personal Act.

Temporary Laws.

[24 July 1849.]

THAT the precise duration of every Temporary Law be expressed in a distinct Clause at the end of the Bill.

Presentation of Public Petitions.

[14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.]

THAT every Member offering to present a Petition to The House, not being a Petition for a Private Bill, or relating to a Private Bill before The House, do confine himself to a statement of the Parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such Petition.

That every such Petition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of this House, and which, according to the Rules or usual Practice of this House, can be received, be brought to the Table by the direction of The Speaker, who shall not allow any Debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required.

That, in the case of such Petition complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such Petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

That all other such Petitions, after they shall have been ordered to lie on the Table, be referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any Question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject, with respect to which the Member presenting it has given Notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after Notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

That, subject to the above regulations, Petitions against any Resolution or Bill imposing a Tax or Duty for the current service of the year, be henceforth received, and the usage under which The House has refused to entertain such Petitions be discontinued.

Members' Places.

[6 April 1835.]

THAT no Member's name be affixed to any seat in the House before the hour of Prayers; and that the Speaker do give directions to the doorkeepers accordingly.

[29 April 1858.]

That any Member having secured a seat at Prayers shall be entitled to retain the same until the rising of The House.

Strangers.

[5 February 1845.]

THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, take into his custody any Stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, and also any Stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or Gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while The House, or any Committee of the whole House, is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of The House.

That no Member of this House do presume to bring any Stranger into any part of the House or Gallery appropriated to the Members of this House, while The House, or a Committee of the whole House, is sitting.

Prayers.

[25 June 1852 and 21 July 1856.]

THAT the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do, from time to time, when The House is going to Prayers, give Notice thereof to all Committees; and that all proceedings of Committees, after such Notice, be declared to be null and void, unless such Committees be otherwise empowered to sit after Prayers.

Letters.

[25 June 1852.]

THAT, to prevent the intercepting or losing of Letters directed to Members of this House, the person appointed to bring Letters from the General Post Office to this House, or some other person to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, do for the future, every day during the Session of Parliament, Sundays excepted, constantly attend, from Ten of the clock in the morning till Seven in the afternoon, at the place appointed for the delivery of the said Letters, and take care, during his stay there, to deliver the same to the several Members to whom they shall be directed, or to their known servant or servants, or other persons bringing notes under the hands of the Members sending for the same.

That the said Officer do, upon his going away, lock up such Letters as shall remain undelivered; and that no Letter be delivered but within the hours aforesaid.

That the said Orders be sent to the Postmaster-General at the commencement of each Session.

That, when any Letter or Packet directed to this House shall come to Mr. Speaker, he do open the same; and acquaint the House, at their next sitting, with the contents thereof, if proper to be communicated to this House.

Public Business.

Orders of the Day.

[3 May 1861.]

THAT, unless The House shall otherwise direct, all Orders of the Day set down in the Order Book for Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, shall be disposed of before The House will proceed upon any Motions of which Notices shall have been given, the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the list on every Order Day, except Wednesday.

[5 August 1853.]

That at the time fixed for the commencement of Public Business, on days on which Orders have precedence of Notices of Motions, and after the Notices of Motions have been disposed of on all other days, Mr. Speaker do direct the Clerk at the Table to read the Orders of the Day, without any Question being put.

That the Orders of the Day be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the Paper; the right being reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government Orders at the head of the List, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

That all Dropped Orders of the Day be set down in the Order Book after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House shall sit.

Notices of Motions.

[5 August 1853.]

That no Notice shall be given beyond the period which shall include the Four Days next following on which Notices are entitled to precedence; due allowance being made for any intervening adjournment of The House, and the period being in that case so far extended as to include Four Notice Days falling during the sitting of The House.

Wednesday Sittings.

[5 August 1853.]

That The House do meet every Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for Private Business, Petitions, Orders of the Day, and Notices of Motions, and do continue to sit until Six o'clock, unless previously adjourned.

That when such business has been disposed of, or at Six o'clock precisely, notwithstanding there may be business under discussion, Mr. Speaker do adjourn The House, without putting any Question.

That the business under discussion, and any business not disposed of at the time of such Adjournment, do stand as Orders of the Day for the next day on which The House shall sit.

[19 July 1854.]

That at a quarter before Six o'clock on Wednesday, the Debate on any business then under discussion shall stand adjourned to the next day on which The House shall sit; after which no opposed business shall be proceeded with.

[5 August 1853.]

That whenever The House shall be in Committee on Wednesday at a quarter before Six o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress, and Mr. Speaker do resume the Chair.

Morning Sittings.

[19 July 1854.]

That whenever The House shall meet, for despatch of business, before Two o'clock, except Wednesday and Saturday, unless The House shall otherwise order, The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock; and when business has not been disposed of at Ten minutes before

before Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the Debate on any business then under discussion, or the Chairman shall report Progress, as the case may be, and no opposed business shall then be proceeded with.

That when such business has not been disposed of at Four o'clock, unless The House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker (or the Chairman, in case The House shall be in Committee) do leave the Chair, and The House will resume its sitting at Six o'clock, when the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the morning sitting, and any Motion which was under discussion at Ten minutes to Four o'clock, shall be set down in the Order Book after the other Orders of the Day.

[5 August 1853.]

That whenever The House shall be in Committee at Four o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress when The House resumes its sitting.

Questions decided without Amendment or Debate.

[5 August 1853.]

That when any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of this House, or shall be brought from the Lords, the Questions "That this Bill be now read a first time," and "That this Bill be printed," shall be decided without Amendment or Debate.

Supply and Ways and Means.

[28 July 1870.]

That this House will, in future, appoint the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an Address has been agreed to, in answer to Her Majesty's Speech.

[3 May 1861.]

That the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and may also be appointed for any other day on which the House shall meet for despatch of business.

That, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the House, when it meets on Friday, shall, at its rising, stand adjourned until the following Monday, without any Question being put, unless The House shall otherwise resolve.

That, while the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are open, the first Order of the Day on Friday shall be either Supply or Ways and Means, and that on that Order being read, the Question shall be proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Bills, &c. in Progress.

[5 August 1853.]

That when a Bill or other matter (except Supply, or Ways and Means) has been partly considered in Committee, and the Chairman has been directed to report Progress, and ask leave to sit again, and The House shall have ordered that the Committee shall sit again on a particular day, The Speaker shall, when the Order for the Committee has been read, forthwith leave the Chair, without putting any Question, and The House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee.

Bills Reported.

[5 August 1853.]

That at the close of the Proceedings of a Committee of the whole House on a Bill, the Chairman shall report the Bill forthwith to The House, and when Amendments shall have been made thereto, the same shall be received, without debate, and a time appointed for taking the same into consideration.

Amendments on Third Reading.

[21 July 1856.]

That no Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Bill on the Third Reading.

Amendments in Committee.

[19 July 1854.]

That it be an Instruction to all Committees of the whole House to which Bills may be committed, that they have power to make such Amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill; but that if any such Amendments shall not be within the Title of the Bill, they do amend the Title accordingly, and do report the same specially to The House.

Questions in Committee discontinued.

That the Questions for reading a Bill a First and Second Time in a Committee of the whole House be discontinued.

Blanks.

[19 July 1854.]

That in going through a Bill no Questions shall be put for the filling up words already printed in *italics*, and commonly called blanks, unless exception be taken thereto; and if no alterations have been made in the words so printed in *italics*, the Bill shall be reported without Amendments, unless other Amendments have been made thereto.

Clauses.

That on a Clause being offered in the Committee on the Bill, or on the consideration of Report of a Bill, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do desire the Member to bring up the same, whereupon it shall be read a First Time without Question put, but no Clause shall be offered on consideration of Report without notice.

Lords' Amendments.

That Lords' Amendments to Public Bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day, unless The House shall order them to be considered forthwith.

Reports.

That every Report from a Committee of the whole House be brought up without any Question being put.

Bills referred together to a Committee of the Whole House.

[19 July 1854 and 21 July 1856.]

That Bills which may be fixed for consideration in Committee on the same day, whether in Progress or otherwise, may be referred together to a Committee of the whole House, which may consider on the same day all the Bills so referred to it, without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill; provided that, with respect to any Bill not in Progress, if any Member shall object to its consideration in Committee, together with other Bills, the Order of the Day for the Committee on such Bill shall be postponed.

Office of Speaker.

[20 July 1855.]

THAT whenever The House shall be informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means do perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all proceedings of this House, as Deputy Speaker, until the next meeting of The House, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to The House, until The House shall otherwise order; provided that if The House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

Strangers and Divisions.

[19 July 1854.]

THAT, except when Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House shall otherwise direct, his order for the withdrawal of Strangers during a Division, shall be understood to apply to Strangers occupying seats below the Bar and in the Front Gallery, and shall be enforced by the Serjeant-at-Arms accordingly.

That so soon as the voices have been taken, the clerk shall turn a two-minute sand-glass, to be kept on the table for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes, as indicated by such sand-glass.

That the doors shall be closed so soon after the lapse of two minutes as the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House shall think proper to direct.

Select Committees.

[21 July 1856.]

THAT on Wednesdays and other Morning Sittings of The House, all Committees shall have leave to sit, except while The House is at Prayers, during the sitting, and notwithstanding any adjournment of The House.

[25 June 1852.]

That no Select Committee shall, without leave of The House, consist of more than Fifteen Members; that such leave shall not be moved for without Notice; and that in the case of Members proposed to be added or substituted after the first appointment of the Committee, the Notice shall include the Names of the Members proposed to be added or substituted.

That every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, do endeavour to ascertain previously whether each Member proposed to be named by him, on such Committee, will give his attendance thereupon.

That every Member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, shall, One day next before the nomination of such Committee, place on the Notices the Names of the Members intended to be proposed by him, to be Members of such Committee.

That lists be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Committee Office, and in the Lobby of the House, of all Members serving on each Select Committee.

That to every Question asked of a Witness under examination, in the Proceedings of any Select Committee, there be prefixed in the Minutes of the Evidence the Name of the Member asking such Question.

That the Names of the Members present each day on the sitting of any Select Committee be entered on the Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

That in the event of any Division taking place in any Select Committee, the Question proposed, the Name of the Proposer, and the respective Votes thereupon of each Member present, be entered on the Minutes of Evidence, or on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (as the case may be), and reported to The House on the Report of such Committee.

That if, at any time during the sitting of a Select Committee of this House, the Quorum of Members fixed by The House shall not be present, the Clerk of the Committee shall call the attention of the Chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the Proceedings of the Committee until a Quorum be present, or adjourn the Committee to some future day.

[9 August 1875.]

That every Select Committee having power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, shall have leave to report their Opinion and Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House, and also to make a Special Report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of The House.

Oaths of Members.

[30 April 1866.]

THAT Members may take and subscribe the Oath required by Law, at any time during the Sitting of The House, before the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions have been entered upon, or after they have been disposed of; but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose.

Oaths of Witnesses.

[20 February 1872.]

THAT any oath or affirmation taken or made by any Witness before the House, or a Committee of the whole House, be administered by the Clerk at the Table.

That any oath or affirmation taken or made by any Witness before a Select Committee may be administered by the Chairman, or by the Clerk attending such Committee.

Public Accounts.

[3 April 1862; amended 28 March 1870.]

THAT there shall be a Standing Committee, to be designated "The Committee of Public Accounts," for the examination of the Accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the Public Expenditure, to consist of Eleven Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, and of whom Five shall be a Quorum.

Packet and Telegraphic Contracts.

[13 July 1869.]

THAT in all Contracts extending over a period of years, and creating a public Charge, actual or prospective, entered into by the Government for the Conveyance of Mails by Sea, or for the purpose of Telegraphic Communications beyond Sea, there should be inserted the condition that the Contract shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a Resolution of The House.

That every such Contract, when executed, should forthwith, if Parliament be then sitting, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within Fourteen days after it assembles, be laid upon the Table of The House, accompanied by a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the grounds on which they have proceeded in authorizing it.

That, in cases where any such Contract requires to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, the Bill for that purpose should not be introduced and dealt with as a Private Bill, and that Power to the Government to enter into agreements by which obligations at the public charge shall be undertaken should not be given in any Private Act.

T. Erskine May.

Cl: Ho: Com:

A TABLE of the FEES to be charged at The HOUSE of COMMONS.

FEES to be paid by the PROMOTERS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£.	s.	d.
On the deposit of the Petition, Bill, Plan, or any other Document in the Private Bill Office	5	–	–
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into the compliance with the Standing Orders	5	–	–
For PROCEEDINGS in the HOUSE.			
On the presentation of the Petition for the Bill	5	–	–
On the First Reading of the Bill	15	–	–
On the Second Reading of the Bill	15	–	–
On the Report from the Committee on the Bill	15	–	–
On the Third Reading of the Bill	15	–	–

Bills from the Lords, commonly called Estate Bills, Divorce Bills, Naturalization Bills and Name Bills, to be charged only one-half of the preceding Fees.

The preceding Fees on the Petition, First, Second and Third Readings, and Report, to be increased according to the money to be raised or expended under the authority of any Bill for the execution of a Work, in conformity with the following Scale :—

If the sum be 100,000*l.* and under 500,000*l.*, twice the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 500,000*l.* and under 1,000,000*l.*, three times the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 1,000,000*l.* and above, four times the amount of such Fees.

For PROCEEDINGS before any COMMITTEE or the REFEREES.

For every day on which the Committee or the Referees shall sit,—	£.	s.	d.
If the Promoters of the Bill appear by Counsel	10	–	–
If they appear without Counsel	5	–	–

FEES to be paid by the OPPONENTS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£.	s.	d.
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining that the Standing Orders have not been complied with	1	–	–
On the presentation or deposit of every Petition against a Private Bill	2	–	–

For Proceedings before the Examiners, or before any Committee, or the Referees.

	£.	s.	d.
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into any Memorial complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders	3	–	–
For every day on which the Petitioners appear before any Committee or the Referees	2	–	–

GENERAL FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
On every Motion, Order or Proceeding in the House upon a Private Bill, Petition, or matter not otherwise charged	1	–	–
For Copies of all Papers and Documents, at the rate of 72 words in every folio,—			
If five folios or under	–	2	6
If above five folios, per folio	–	–	6
For the Copy of a Plan made by the parties	1	–	–
For the inspection of a Plan, or of any document	–	5	–
For every Plan or Document certified by The Speaker pursuant to any Act of Parliament	10	–	–
For every day on which any parties shall be heard by Counsel at the Bar, from each side	10	–	–
For every day on which a Committee of the whole House shall sit on a Private Bill or matter	6	–	–
For serving any Summons or Order on a Private Bill or matter	1	–	–
For Riding Charges, if on any Private Bill or matter, per mile	–	1	–
For every Order for the commitment or discharge of any person	1	–	–
For taking any person into custody for a Breach of Privilege or Contempt	5	–	–
For taking any person into custody for any other cause	2	–	–
For every day on which any person shall be in custody	1	–	–
For Riding Charges, per mile	–	–	6

FEES to be paid on the Taxation of Costs on Private Bills.

	£.	s.	d.
For every application or reference to "The Taxing Officer of the House of Commons," for the Taxation of a Bill of Costs	1	–	–
For every £.100 of any Bill which shall be allowed by the Taxing Officer	1	–	–
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining of a Report of the Taxing Officer	1	–	–
For every Certificate which shall be signed by The Speaker	1	–	–
For Copies of any Documents in the office of the Taxing Officer, per folio of seventy-two words	–	1	–

That the same Fees be paid in case The Speaker shall refer to the Taxing Officer any Bill of Costs, under the authority of an Act of the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, "To establish a Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Commons."

That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon Petition, or Motion, or Report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been and ought to be deemed a Private Bill within the meaning of the Table of Fees.

FEES to be taken by the Short Hand Writer.	£.	s.	d.
For every day he shall attend - - - - - -	2	2	–
For the transcript of his notes, per folio of 72 words - -	–	–	9

The preceding Fees shall be charged, paid and received at such times, in such manner, and under such regulations, as The Speaker shall from time to time direct.

W. Brand.
Speaker

Mercurii, 27° *die Julii*, 1864.

Ordered, That the said Table of Fees be a Standing Order of this House.

T. Erskine May,
Cl: Ho: Com:

I N D E X.

Note.—The Figures, 129, 241, &c., refer to the Number of each Standing Order relating to Private Bills; *App* (A.), p. 77, &c. to the Appendices (A.) (B.) & (C.), with the page at which the same respectively will be found; and *p.* 83 *et seq.* to the page at which Standing Orders, &c., relating to matters of a Public Nature, not referred to by Number, will be found.

A.

Additional Provision. See *Petitions for additional Provision.*

Adjournment of Committees:

Causes of adjournment of Committee on opposed Bill to be specially reported, 129.

The Committee Clerk to give notice of adjournment in the Private Bill Office, 241.

See also *Committee Clerk. Postponement of Committees.*

Advertisements:

Notices by advertisement to state objects of Bill, and powers to be sought thereby, 13.

Also to contain the names of parishes, &c., 14.

In cases of Cuts, Canals, Reservoirs, Aqueducts and Navigations, 17.

And Letters Patent, 18.

When and where to be published, 19.

Affidavits:

To be admitted by the Examiner in proof of compliance with the Standing Orders, 84.

To be admitted by Committees on Private Bills in proof of compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before them, 142.

And in proof of consents to Bills, 143.

And in proof of notices and allegations of Bills for inclosing Lands, 177.

How such affidavits shall be sworn, 142.

Agents:

Declaration by the Agent to be annexed to the Petition and Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office, 41.

Particulars required to be stated in the Agent's Declaration, 42.

Copies of the Estimate or Declaration of Expense of the Undertaking to be delivered at the Private Bill Office, for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same, 45–47.

Declaration or Estimate, signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, may be deposited in certain cases, and no deposit of Money required, 69.

Copy of the Bill to be laid, under certain circumstances, by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, 89. 91. 93.

Clause or Amendment proposed at a certain stage of any Private Bill to be submitted by the Agent to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, &c., 94.

Agents—continued.

Copy of Lords' Amendments, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid by the Agent before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, &c., 95.

Filled-up Copies of the Bill, signed by the Agent, to be laid by him before each Member of the Committee, 138.

Printed Copy of any Inclosure or Drainage Bill to be laid in certain cases by the Agent before the Committee, 178, 179.

Filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent, to be deposited in the Private Bill Office two clear days before the meeting of the Committee, 240.

Orders as to the notices to be given in certain cases by the Agent in the Private Bill Office, 241 *et seq.*

Agreements:

In Bills requiring Parliamentary sanction to any Agreement, such Agreement to be annexed to the Bill as a Schedule thereto, 175.

Alternative Lines:

No alternative Line or Work to be, in any case, permitted, 51.

Amalgamation of Railway Companies. See *Railway Bills*, 5.

Amendments (*Private Bills*). See *Private Bills.*

Amendments (*Public Bills*). See *Public Bills.*

Application to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers. See *Owners, &c.*

Aqueducts. See *Cuts, Canals, &c.*

Arches:

The height and span of every arch of all Bridges and Viaducts by which a Railway is to cross any Turnpike-road, Public Carriage-road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, to be marked in Figures on the Section, 61.

See also *Bridges.*

Assents, Dissents, and Neuters. See *Drainage Bills. Inclosure Bills. Owners, &c.*

B.

Bills, Private. See *Private Bills.*

Bills, Public. See *Public Bills.*

Blanks in Public Bills. See *Public Bills.*

Board of Trade:

Plans and Sections in cases where any Work is situate on Tidal Lands, to be deposited at the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, 35.

Board of Trade—continued.

Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, in the case of Railway Bills, to be deposited at the Board of Trade on or before 30th November, 36.

Printed copy of every Bill relating to Docks, Harbours, Navigations, Piers, or Ports, to be deposited at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade on or before 21st December, 43.

Copy of Railway Bills brought from the House of Lords to be deposited at the Board of Trade not later than Two days after the First Reading of the Bill, 70.

Report from Officer of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade to be required in certain cases where level of any road is altered or crossed by a Railway, 154, 155.

Proof, in certain cases, to be given to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that Capital has been paid up, 163.

All Reports made under the authority of any Public Department to be referred to the Committee on the Bill, 213.

Committees on Private Bills to notice in their Report the Recommendation of any Public Department referred to them, 150.

Committees on Railway Bills to report specially concerning Reports of Public Departments, 157.

Book of Reference:

To be deposited, with Plan, with the Clerk of the Peace, &c., 32.

And in the case of Railways, with the Board of Trade, 36.

And in all cases in the Private Bill Office, 37.

And so much thereof as relates to each Parish with the Parish Clerk, &c., 39.

What Book of Reference shall contain, 56.

To be signed by Chairman, &c., if produced before Committee, 146.

To be verified as Mr. Speaker shall direct, 253.

Bridges:

Bills for making and maintaining, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

Fence of Four feet high required on each side of a Bridge crossing a road, 145.

Fences to be made on each side of every Bridge thrown over a Line of Railway, 154.

See also *Arches.*

Buildings:

Buildings, Yards, Court-yards and Gardens to be shown on the Plans on a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet, 51.

Burial Grounds or Cemeteries:

Bills for making and maintaining, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Notice to be given on or before 15th December to the Owner and Occupier of every Dwelling-house within 300 yards, 27.

C.

Calls on Shares (Railways):

Clause to be inserted in Railway Bills prohibiting Interest to be paid on calls out of Capital, 168.

Canal Bills. See *Cuts, Canals, &c. General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.*

Capital of Railway Companies:

Restrictions in regard to the Capital of Railway Companies, 163–169.

See also *Mortgage.*

Cemeteries. See *Burial Grounds, &c.*

Chairman of Committee:

Course of proceeding when Chairman absent, 123.

Chairman to have casting vote when voices are equal, 127.

To sign Plan and Book of Reference with his name at length, and every alteration with his initials, 146.

To sign Bill and Amendments, 147.

To report on Allegations of Bill, and whether consents have been given where required, 148.

To report the Bill to The House, and to report specially any alteration of the Preamble, 149.

May administer Oaths or Affirmations before Select Committees, *p.* 90.

See also *Committees on Private Bills,* II. 1. 3.

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. See *Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

Charges. See *Tolls and Charges.*

Charters and Corporations:

Bills for enlarging or altering powers of, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Christmas Day:

No Notice to be given or Application made on Christmas Day, 31.

Except in the case of delivery of Letters by Post, *ib.*

No deposit made on Christmas Day to be deemed valid, 50.

Church Property. See *Crown, Church, or Corporation Property.*

Churches and Chapels:

Bills for building, enlarging, repairing or maintaining, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Classes of Private Bills:

Enumeration of subjects to which Bills of each of the two classes relate, 11.

Clauses and Amendments (Private Bills). See *Private Bills.*

Clauses and Amendments (Public Bills). See *Public Bills.*

Cleansing Towns. See *Paving, &c.*

Clerk of Committee. See *Committee Clerk.*

Clerk of the House. See *Oaths of Witnesses.*

Clerk of the Peace:

Deposit of Documents in his office, 32, 33, 34. 36.

Act

Clerk of the Peace—continued.

Act to compel Clerks of the Peace, &c. to take custody of Documents, *App.* (B.), *p.* 79.

Clerk of Parish. See *Parish Clerk.*

Clerk of Union:

Parish Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, in Ireland, 39.

Clerk (*Town*). See *Town Clerk.*

Commitment of Private Bills. See *Private Bills.*

Commitment of Public Bills. See *Public Bills.*

Committee Clerk:

To give notice of the time appointed by Committees on opposed Bills for consideration of remaining Bills of Groups, 128.

To give notice of postponement of consideration of Private Bill by Committee, *ib.*

To enter on the Minutes the names of all Members attending Committee, 140.

To take down the names of all Members voting in any Division which may take place in Committee, distinguishing on which side they respectively vote, *ib.*

Such Lists to be given in with the Report to The House, *ib.*

Notice of intended appointment of Committee to inspect Lords' Journals to be given to Committee Clerks, 223.

To take charge of all Private Bills when committed, 236.

To give notice in Private Bill Office of adjournment of Committees, 241.

After Report on any Private Bill is made out, to deliver in Private Bill Office a printed copy of Bill, with written Amendments made by Committee, 243.

To call the attention of the Chairman when there is not a quorum present in Select Committee, *p.* 90.

May administer Oaths or Affirmations before Select Committees, *p.* 90.

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS:

I. *Appointment and Constitution of Committees on Private Bills.*

II. *Proceedings of Committees:*

1. Committees on Opposed Bills.
2. Committees on Unopposed Bills.
3. Committees on Bills, whether Opposed or Unopposed.

III. *Notices in the Private Bill Office, and Lists of Committees.*

I. *Appointment and Constitution of Committees on Private Bills:*

Select Committee on Standing Orders, 2.

Committee of Selection, 3.

General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, 4–6.

Committees on Railway and Canal Bills, 7.

Committees on opposed Private Bills, not being Railway, Canal or Divorce Bills, 8. 112.

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS—continued.

I. *Appointment, &c.*—continued.

Committees on unopposed Private Bills, not being Railway, Canal, Road, or Divorce Bills, 9. 113.

Committees on Road Bills, 114.

Committee on Divorce Bills, 10.

II. *Proceedings of Committees:*

1. Committees on Opposed Bills:

In what cases Proprietors of Incorporated Company may be heard before Committee, 77.

All Railway and other Private Bills may be formed into Groups, 107.

What Bills are to be considered opposed, 111.

Declaration of Members, 120.

No Committee to proceed to business until declaration be signed, *ib.*

Committees to proceed with Three Members; but not with a less number, without leave, 121.

No Member to absent himself, except in case of sickness, or by Order of The House, 122.

When Chairman absent, the next Member on the List of those present to take the Chair, but in the case of Railway and Canal Bills only, until the General Committee on such Bills shall have appointed, if they so think fit, another Chairman, 123.

Proceedings to be suspended if Quorum not present, 124.

Members not present within one hour, or absenting themselves, to be reported to The House, 125.

Absence of Quorum by death, or otherwise, to be reported, 126.

Questions to be decided by majority of voices, and Chairman to have second or casting vote, 127.

Committee on Group of Bills to consider that Bill first which Committee of Selection or General Committee shall have named, 128.

And from time to time to appoint day for consideration of remaining Bills, of which Clerk of Committee to give Notice, *ib.*

Committee on each Group of Bills to require the parties severally promoting or opposing the same to enter appearances, *ib.*

Causes of Adjournment of Committee to be specially reported, 129.

Not to consider Petition against Bill, except ground of objection sufficiently specified, 130.

Not to hear Petitioners against Bill, unless Petition be prepared in strict conformity with the Rules of The House, and presented not later than Ten clear days after First Reading, 131.

May admit Petitioners against Bill on ground of competition, 132.

In what cases Shareholders may be heard before Committee, 133.

In what cases Railway Companies may be heard before Committee, 134.

In what cases Municipal Authorities, and Inhabitants of Towns, &c., may be heard before Committee, 135.

Course

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS—continued.

II. *Proceedings of Committees*—continued.

1. Committees on Opposed Bills—*cont*^{d}.

Course to be pursued in case of opposed Bills in which no parties shall appear upon their Petitions against Bills, 137.

Four clear days' notice to be given of meeting of Committee, 239.

2. Committees on Unopposed Bills:

Quorum of Committee, 9.

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means may report special circumstances, or that a Bill ought to be treated as opposed, 92.

Local Member not to vote in Committee on Unopposed Bills, 139.

3. Committees on Bills, whether Opposed or Unopposed:

The Committee of Selection to fix the time for the first sitting of every Committee on a Private Bill, subject to the Order in regard to the interval between the Second Reading and the sitting of the Committee, 109. 212.

All Reports from Public Departments to stand referred to Committee, 213.

Filled-up copies of Bill to be laid before each Member of the Committee, 138.

Names of Members attending to be entered on the Minutes of the Committee, 140.

Committee not to inquire into compliance with any Standing Orders which are directed to be proved before the Examiner, 141.

The Committee may admit Affidavits in proof of compliance with such Standing Orders as are required to be proved before them, 142.

Consents, how to be proved before them, 143.

Clauses and Provisions to be inserted in Private Bills by Committees, 144.

Allegations of Bills to be reported, 148.

And Preamble and Clauses and any alteration of Preamble to be specially reported, 149.

Chairman to report where parties have stated that they do not intend to proceed with the Bill, *ib.*

The Committee to notice in their Report any recommendation from any Government Department upon the Bill, 150.

Minutes of Committee to be laid on the Table with the Report, 152.

The Report on every Private Bill to lie upon the Table; and the Bill, if amended in Committee, or a Railway Bill, when reported, to be ordered to lie upon the Table, 214.

Every other Bill when reported to be ordered to be read a third time, *ib.*

Bill to be printed after the Report, 215.

Committee Clerk, after Report is made out, to deliver in Private Bill Office a printed Copy of Bill, with written Amendments made by Committee, 243.

Re-committed Bill.—One clear day's Notice to be given of Meeting, 239.

Railways.—Orders regulating Proceedings of Committees on Railway Bills, 153–170.

Letters Patent.—The like as to Committees on Letters Patent Bills, 176.

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS—continued.

II. *Proceedings of Committees*—continued.

3. Committees on Bills, &c.—*continued.*

Inclosure and Drainage Bills.—The like as to Committees on Inclosure and Drainage Bills, 177–183.

Turnpike Road Bill.—The like as to Committees on Turnpike Road Bills, 114.

Inclosures.—The like as to Committees on Private Bills containing provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, 184.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland).—The like as to Committees on Turnpike Road Bills (Ireland), 188.

Divorce Bills, Select Committee on.—The like as to Committees on Divorce Bills, 190–192.

Opposed Private Bill.—Four clear days' notice of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee, to be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 239.

III. *Notices in the Private Bill Office, and Lists of Committees:*

Notice to be given of sitting of Committee on the Bill, 239.

Notice of Adjournment, 241.

Time for delivering Notices, 251.

Daily Lists of Committees sitting, to be prepared and hung up in the Lobby, 252.

Committees, Public (Select): Orders as to, *pp.* 89, 90.

Committees to inspect Lords' Journals:

Notice of intention to appoint Committee to be given to Committee Clerks, 223.

Committees, Whole House:

Reports from, to be brought up without any question put, *p.* 88.

Companies:

Bills for incorporating or giving powers to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Competition:

The Committee on a Bill may admit Petitioners to be heard against a Bill only on grounds distinctly specified, 130.

Completion of Line:

Clause imposing Penalty unless Line be opened, 158.

Deposit to be impounded as Security for completion of Line, *ib.*

Time limited for, *ib.*

Consents:

Bills originating in this House, empowering certain Companies to do any act not authorized by the instruments constituting or regulating the same, to be approved in certain cases by a special Resolution of the Company, and in other cases consented to by a majority of the Shareholders, 75.

Bills brought from the Lords, empowering certain Companies to do any act not authorized by the instruments constituting or regulating the same, to be approved in certain cases by a special Resolution of the Company, and in other cases consented to by a majority of the Shareholders, 76.

In

Consents—continued.

In cases of Bills brought from the Lords, for the purpose of establishing a Company for carrying on any Work or Undertaking, the consent of Directors, &c. named in a Bill to be proved, 78.

How the Consents of Parties concerned in any interest in any Private Bill may be proved, 143.

Consent Bill and Statement to be delivered in to Committee on any Inclosure Bill, 178.

The like in regard to any Drainage Bill, 179.

Contracts: Orders relative thereto, *p.* 90.

Corporation Property. See *Crown, Church, or Corporation Property.*

Corporations. See *Charters and Corporations.*

Costs, Taxation of, on Private Bills:

Table of Fees payable on the, *p.* 92.

Counsel:

Petitioners depositing a Petition against a Bill in the Private Bill Office, praying to be heard by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, to be heard before the Committee on the Bill accordingly, 211.

Counsel to Mr. Speaker:

To assist the Chairman of Ways and Means in the examination of all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, 89.

See also *Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

County Rates:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

County or Shire Hall, Court House:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Cross Sections. See *Railway Bills, 3. Sections.*

Crown, Church, or Corporation Property:

Bills respecting, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Notices to be served, in Bills relating thereto, upon Owners and Lessees, for lives or 21 years, 28, 29.

Crown, Debts due to the:

Orders as to applications for compounding, releasing, &c., *p.* 83.

Curves:

A Memorandum of the Radius of every Curve not exceeding one mile in length, to be noted on the Plan of every Railway in furlongs and chains, 53.

Committees on Railway Bills to direct their attention especially thereto, and to take evidence thereon, 157.

Custody of Documents:

Act to compel Clerks of the Peace and others to take the custody of Documents required to be deposited by the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, *App.* (B.), *p.* 79.

Custody of Monies:

Act providing for custody of monies paid in pursuance of Standing Orders, *App.* (C.), *p.* 80.

Custody of Private Bills:

In whose custody Private Bills are to be kept, 236.

Cuts, Canals, Reservoirs, Aqueducts, and Navigations, &c.:

Bills for making, maintaining, varying, extending or enlarging, included in the 2nd Class of Public Bills, 11.

Notices by Advertisement to contain certain particulars, 17.

Section and Duplicate to be deposited, together with Plan and Book of Reference, with Clerks of Peace and Sheriff Clerks, &c., 32.

And in the Private Bill Office, 37.

And so much thereof as relates to each Parish, with the Parish Clerk, or in Scotland with the Schoolmaster, 39.

The Plan to describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted, 52.

Section to exhibit the Height of Embankments and Depth of Cuttings, 57.

Section to show a datum horizontal line, to be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, and to be referred to a fixed point near either Termini, *ib.*

In the case of Navigations, the Sections to specify the Levels of both banks of the River, 58.

Where water-level of any Canal crossed by a Railway will be altered, such alteration to be shown by Cross Sections, 62.

Cuttings:

The Depth of every Cutting to be exhibited on the Section, 57.

Extreme Depth of every Cutting exceeding Five feet to be marked on the Section of every Railway, and on each side of any intervening Tunnel, 63.

D.

Datum Horizontal Line:

To be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, and to be referred to some fixed point stated in writing on the Section, near either of the Termini, 57.

In the case of Railways, the distances on Datum Line to be marked in miles and furlongs, to correspond with those on the Plan, and a Vertical Measure from the Datum Line to the Line of Railway to be marked at each change of Gradient, &c., 60.

Day Sittings of The House:

Orders as to Day Sittings of The House, *p.* 86.

December:

Applications to be made to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers on or before 15th December, 20.

If sent by post, to be posted on or before 12th December, 21.

Notices to be given to Owners and Occupiers of Houses on or before 15th December in the cases of any Bill for a Burial Ground or Cemetery, or for Gas Works, 27.

Deposits to be made on or before the 21st December, 41–44.

Deposits to be made on or before 31st December, 45–47.

Deposit in the Private Bill Office, to be made on or before 31st December, of statement of Houses occupied by the Labouring Classes to be displaced by the Promoters, 49.

Declaration of Promoters or Party soliciting Bill :

Printed Copies to be deposited in the Vote Office and Private Bill Office, 45–47.

Cases wherein Declaration is or may be deposited, and wherein deposits of Money are not to be required, 68, 69.

Declaration of Agents. See *Agents.*

Declaration of Members:

Blank Form of Declaration to be transmitted to every Member when appointed to serve on a Committee on a Private Bill, 116.

The Name of every Member to be reported to The House if he return no answer, 117.

Declaration to be signed by Members, 120.

And no Committee to proceed to business until Declaration be signed, *ib.*

Deposit of Documents:

Documents required to be deposited, and times and places of deposit, viz.:

Deposits on or before 30th November, 32–40.

Deposits on or before 21st December, 41–44.

Deposits on or before 31st December, 45–47.

Deposit on or before 31st December, in the Private Bill Office, of statement of Houses occupied by the Labouring Classes to be displaced by the Promoters, 49.

No deposit to be valid if made on Sunday or Christmas-day, or before Eight in the forenoon or after Eight in the afternoon, 50.

Time for making Deposits in Private Bill Office, 252.

See also *Memorials. Petitions against Private Bills. Petitions relating to Private Bills.*

Deposit of Money:

Five per cent. on the amount of the estimate of expense in the case of Railway Bills, and Four per cent. in the case of all other Bills, to be deposited with Court of Chancery in England, Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or Court of Chancery in Ireland, before 15th January, 67.

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill, providing for application of Deposit or Penalty in compensation to Parties injured, 158.

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill prohibiting payment of Deposits required by the Standing Orders out of capital raised under existing Acts, 169.

Act to provide for the custody of monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders, *App.* (C.), *p.* 80.

Deputy Speaker:

Performance of duties by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as Deputy Speaker, in the event of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, *p.* 88.

Deviation, Limits of:

To be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within the same to be marked thereon, 51.

Book of Reference to contain the names of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers of lands and houses within the limits of deviation, 56.

Dispensing with Standing Orders. See *Petitions for Dispensation, &c.*

Distances:

In Plans of Railways, the distances to be marked in miles and furlongs from one of the Termini, 53.

And on the Datum Line of the Section, to correspond with those on the Plan, 60.

Diversion, Widening or Narrowing of Roads, &c. See *Turnpike Roads.*

Dividends:

Not to be authorized on shares until the completion of the line for traffic, 164.

Divisions:

Order as to Divisions in The House, *p.* 89.

In (Public) Select Committees, *p.* 89.

In Committees on Private Bills, 127. 140.

Divorce Bills:

Appointment of the Select Committee on Divorce Bills, 10.

Every Divorce Bill after Second Reading and Commitment to be referred to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills, 209.

What evidence to be given before the Select Committee on Divorce Bills, 190.

When Petitioner for Bill to attend Committee, 191.

Committee to report Bill in all cases, 192.

To be charged one-half only of the usual fees, *p.* 91.

Docks, Harbours, Navigations, Piers and Ports:

Bills for making and maintaining, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

Printed copy of Bill to be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, 43.

Railway Companies not to acquire any Canals, Docks, &c., unless the Committee on the Bill report that such restriction ought not to be enforced, 156.

Documents, Custody of:

Act to compel Clerks of the Peace, and others, to take the custody of Documents required to be deposited by the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, *App.* (B.), *p.* 79.

Documents, Deposit of. See *Deposit of Documents.*

Doors of the House:

When to be closed on House proceeding to a Division, *p.* 89.

Drainage Bills:

Included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

Consent Bill and Statement of Value of Property, of Assents, Dissents and Neuters, to be delivered in to the Committee on the Bill, 179.

Dublin Gazette. See *Gazette.*

Duplicates of Plans and Sections. See *Plans. Sections.*

E.

Edinburgh Gazette. See *Gazette.*

Embankments:

Bills for making and maintaining, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

The Section to exhibit the height of every embankment, 57.

Extreme height thereof, when exceeding Five feet, to be marked in figures on the Section of every Railway, and on each side of any intervening bridge or viaduct, 63.

Enlarged Plans:

To be added of any building, yard, court-yard, or land within the curtilage of any building, or of any ground cultivated as a garden, 51.

Estate Bills:

All Estate Bills brought from the Lords to be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, 198.

Three clear days between the Second Reading of Estate Bills (not being Bills relating to Crown, Church, or Corporation Property) and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, 212.

One clear day's notice of the day and hour appointed for the Meeting of the Committee to be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 239.

Estate Bills to be charged one-half only of the usual fees, *p.* 91.

Estimate of Application of Money:

Estimates of proposed Application of Money borrowed by Local Authorities to be recited in Bill, and proved before Select Committee thereon, 173.

Estimate of Expense:

Form of Estimate for Works proposed to be authorized by any Railway, Dock or Harbour Bill, 48.

Estimate of the expense of the undertaking under each Bill of the 2nd Class to be made, and signed by the person making the same, 66.

Printed copies to be deposited in the Vote Office and Private Bill Office on or before the 31st December, 47.

The Committee on each Railway Bill to report specially thereon, 157.

See also *Deposit of Money. Tramways.*

Estimate of Rates, &c.:

Declaration and Estimate of amount of Rates may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of Money to be required, 69.

Examination of Private Bills:

All Private Bills to be examined by Clerks in the Private Bill Office, between the First and Second Reading, 237.

Bills sent to the Lords to be endorsed with Certificate of Examination, 250.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills:

Appointed by Mr. Speaker, 1.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before them, 13–78.

To commence the examination of Petitions on the 18th January, 79.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills—continued.

One of the Examiners to give at least Seven clear days' notice of the day appointed for the examination of each Petition; and if the parties do not appear, he is to strike the Petition off the List, 80. 235.

To hear parties on Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders, 82.

To be at liberty to entertain Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders in reference to Petitions for additional Provision, to Estate Bills from the Lords, &c., although the party affected shall not have signed the same, 233.

To admit affidavits in proof of compliance with the Standing Orders, 84.

To indorse each Petition for a Private Bill, and when Standing Orders not complied with, to report also to The House, 85.

To give Two clear days' notice of examination of Petitions for additional Provision, of Estate Bills from the Lords, and of Bills introduced by leave in lieu of other Bills withdrawn, and of Bills referred in pursuance of Standing Order 199, and to report whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, 81. 235.

In certain cases to make a special Report, 87.

All Petitions for additional Provision, Estate Bills from the Lords, and Bills introduced by leave in lieu of other Bills withdrawn, to be referred to the Examiners, 198.

All Reports in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, and all Special Reports of the Examiner, to be referred to Standing Orders Committee, 200.

Daily Lists of Petitions for Private Bills on which the Examiners are appointed to sit, to be prepared and hung up in the Lobby, 252.

F.

Fees:

Tables of Fees to be charged at the House of Commons, *pp.* 91–93.

To be taken by Short-hand Writer, *p.* 93.

What Bills are to be deemed Private Bills within the meaning of the Table of Fees, *p.* 92.

Divorce Bills, Estate Bills, Name Bills, and Naturalization Bills, from the Lords, to be charged only one-half of the usual fees, *p.* 91.

The Table of Fees to be a Standing Order, *p.* 93.

Fences. See *Bridges.*

Ferries:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

And in the 2nd Class where any work is to be executed, *ib.*

No Railway Company to acquire any Ferry unless the Committee on the Bill report that such restriction ought not to be enforced, 156.

Filled-up Bill:

To be deposited in Private Bill Office, 240.

First Reading of Private Bills. See *Private Bills.*

First Reading of Public Bills. See *Public Bills.*

Fisheries:

Bills relating to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Frontagers. See *Tramways.*

G.

Gaols and Houses of Correction:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Gardens:

Enlarged Plan, on a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet, required in the case of any ground cultivated as a garden, 51.

Gas Works:

Notice to be given on or before 15th December to the Owner and Occupier of every dwelling-house within 300 yards, 27.

Gazette (London, Edinburgh, or Dublin):

Publication of Notices therein, directed, 19.

A copy of the Gazette Notice to be deposited, together with Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, with Clerks of Peace, Parish Clerks, and elsewhere, 40.

General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills:

Constitution of the Committee; Nomination of Members; Quorum, 4.

Members discharged from attendance, and others substituted in their room, 5.

Chairman appointed, *ib.*

The General Committee to appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Committee on a Railway or Canal Bill, or Group of such Bills, 6.

Notice to be given by the Clerk of the General Committee of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of all Committees referred to the General Committee, 239.

General List of Petitions:

To be kept in the Private Bill Office, and each Petition numbered, 230.

General Railway Act:

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill, providing that the Railway shall not be exempt from any general Act, 170.

Gradients:

Proportion or rate of inclination between each change of gradient to be marked upon the Section of every Railway, 60.

Committees on Railway Bills to direct their attention especially thereto, and to take evidence thereon, 157.

Grand Jury Cess, Ireland:

Railway Bills charging payments on Grand Jury Cess or Local Rate to be submitted and approved by Grand Jury and local authorities, 167.

Grants of Public Money, Petitions for: Orders relative to, *p.* 83.

Groups:

Committee of Selection may group all Private Bills not being Railway or Canal Bills, and shall report the same to The House, 107.

And the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may group all Railway and Canal Bills, *ib.*

Groups—continued.

Committee on each Group to consider that Bill first which the Committee of Selection or the General Committee shall have named, 128.

And from time to time appoint days for consideration of remaining Bills, 128.

See also *Committees on Private Bills.*

H.

Harbours. See *Docks, Harbours, &c.*

Home Department. See *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

House, Practice of The:

Orders regulating the practice of The House with regard to Private Bills, 193-227.

Standing Orders relative to Public Matters, *p.* 83 *et seq.*

Orders as to Sittings of The House, *pp.* 86, 87.

Houses of Correction. See *Gaols, &c.*

Houses of the Labouring Classes. See *Labouring Classes.*

I.

Improvement of Towns. See *Paving, &c.*

Inclosure Bills:

Included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Notices and allegations to be proved by affidavit, according to the provisions of the General Inclosure Act, 177.

Consent Bill, and Statement of Value of Property, of Assents, Dissents and Neuters, to be delivered in to the Committee, 178.

Clause to be inserted for leaving open space for exercise and recreation, 180.

Consent Bill to contain names of Commissioners and compensations for manorial rights, tithes and enfranchisement of copyholds, 181.

Disqualification of Commissioners, Umpires, Surveyors or Valuers, 182.

Clauses to be inserted for settling pay of Commissioners and passing their accounts, 183.

Inclosures:

Committee on any Private Bill containing provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land in certain cases to make a Special Report, 184.

India, Revenues of:

Order as to the recommendation of the Crown before any Petition is received or any Motion for a Charge upon the Revenues proceeded upon, *p.* 83.

Instructions:

To Committees of the Whole House on Public Bills, *p.* 88.

Introduction of Private Bills. See *Private Bills.*

Italics. See *Public Bills (Blanks in).*

J.

January:

Deposits of Money to be made on or before 15th January, 67.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills to commence their sittings on 18th January, 79.

Joint Stock Companies:

Documents to be deposited in the case of Bills for incorporating Joint Stock Companies, 46.

Labouring

L.

Labouring Classes, Houses of the:
Statement as to displacement of Labouring Classes from Houses sought to be taken by Promoters, to be deposited in Private Bill Office, on or before 31st December, 49.
Notice to occupiers by placards, 185.
Clause to be inserted in Bills, 186.
Committee to report specially to The House, 187.

Lease of Railways. See *Railway Bills*, 5.

Lessees. See *Owners, &c.*

Letters of Members: Orders as to, *p.* 85.

Letters Patent Bills:
Included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.
Name of the invention, in capital letters, to be prefixed to the Notice, 18.
And also a description of the invention and term of duration of the Letters Patent, *ib.*
Copy of Letters Patent to be annexed to any Bill for confirming the same, 176.

Level Crossings (Railways):
To be so described on Section, and whether level will be unaltered, 61.
Not to be permitted, unless the Committee report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, 155.
The Committee on a Railway Bill specially to consider and to report whether it be intended that the Railway shall cross on a level any Railway, Turnpike Road or Highway, 157.

Lighting of Towns. See *Paving, &c.*

List of Petitions. See *General List of Petitions.*

Lists of Committees:
Daily Lists of Committees and of Examiners sitting to be hung up in the Lobby, 253.

Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers. See *Owners, &c.*

Loans. See *Local Government. Mortgage.*

Local and Personal Bills:
Printed Copy of every Local and Personal Bill to be deposited at Her Majesty's Treasury on or before 21st December, 43.

Local Authorities. See *Tramways.*

Local Courts:
Bills for constituting, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.
Printed Copy of Bill to be deposited at Home Office, 43.

Local Government:
Estimates of proposed Application of Money borrowed by Local Authorities in certain cases to be recited in the Bill, and proved before the Select Committee thereon, 173.
As to Bills relating to Local Government in Ireland, 174.

Local Interest:
Committees on Railway and Canal Bills to be composed of Members not locally interested, 7.
The like in regard to Committees upon opposed Private Bills, 8. 112.
How to be represented in Committees upon unopposed Private Bills, 9. 113.
Declaration of Members, 120.
Members added in respect of local representation not to vote, 139.

Locus Standi:
Orders with reference to the *locus standi* of Petitioners against Private Bills, 83. 130–136.

London Gazette. See *Gazette.*

Lords' Amendments to (Private) Bills. See *Private Bills.*

Lords' Amendments to (Public) Bills:
Order as to consideration thereof, *p.* 88.

Lords' Journals:
Notice of intention to appoint Committee to inspect Lords' Journals, with relation to proceedings upon a Private Bill, to be given to the Committee Clerks, 223.

M.

Magistrates. See *Stipendiary Magistrates.*

Mail Contracts: Orders relative thereto, *p.* 90.

Maps:
In the case of Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map, or a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, &c., 33. 36, 37.
In Ireland to be to a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a mile, 33.

Markets and Market Places:
Bills for erecting, improving, maintaining or regulating, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Meetings of Proprietors in Incorporated Companies:
Bill to be submitted to a meeting of Proprietors in certain cases, 73.
How such meetings are to be called, *ib.*
Proof to be required before Examiner of consent of Proprietors of any Company to sum authorized to be raised in aid of undertaking of another Company, 77.
Proprietors, on compliance with certain conditions, to be allowed to be heard against proposed Bills, 83.

Members:
To receive notice of the week in which their attendance will be required for serving on Committees, 115.
To receive sufficient notice of appointment, with a blank form of Declaration in those cases where required, 116.
Members to be reported to The House, if they do not return the Declaration filled up and signed, 117.
Any Member or Members may be discharged, and other Members substituted, 118.
Form of Declaration to be signed by Members, 120.
No Member to absent himself, except in case of sickness, or by Order of The House, 122.
Order as to Members' places in The House, *p.* 85.
As to Members' letters, *p.* 85.
Copies of Estimate, Declaration, &c., in Private Bills, to be deposited in the Vote Office for the use of Members, 47.
As to attendance of Members at Select Committees, *pp.* 89, 90.
See also *Committees on Private Bills. Declaration of Members. Local Interest.*

Memorials:
Parties to be entitled to appear and to be heard before the Examiners on Memorials complaining of non-compliance with Standing Orders, 82.
When such Memorials are to be deposited, and copies to be furnished, 231–234.

Memorials—continued.

Memorials may be withdrawn on depositing requisition to that effect in the Private Bill Office, 207.

Metropolitan Board of Works:

Deposit of Plans, &c. with Metropolitan Board of Works on or before 30th November, 38.

Copy of Bills relating to Works within limits of the Metropolis to be deposited with the Metropolitan Board of Works on or before 21st December, 44.

Minutes of Committees on Private Bills:

To be brought up and laid on the Table with the Report of the Bill, 152.

Money (Public). See *Public Money.*

Morning Sittings of The House:

Orders as to, on Wednesdays and other days, *p.* 86.

Mortgage:

No Railway Company to raise by loan or mortgage more than one-third of their capital, and none to be so raised until 50 per cent. of capital has been paid up, 153.

Motions, Notices of: Orders relative to, *p.* 86.

Municipal Authorities:

To be admitted to be heard before the Committee on any Railway or Canal Bill on their Petition against such Bill, 135.

N.

Name Bills:

Not to be printed, 204.

Three clear days between the Second Reading of Name Bills and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, 212.

One clear day's notice of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee, to be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 239.

To be charged one-half only of the usual fees, *p.* 91.

Narrowing of Roads, &c. See *Turnpike Roads.*

Naturalization Bills:

Three clear days between the Second Reading of Naturalization Bills and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, 212.

One clear day's notice of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee, to be given by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 239.

To be charged one-half only of the usual fees, *p.* 91.

Navigations. See *Cuts, Canals, &c. Docks, Harbours, &c.*

Newspapers:

Publication of Notices therein, directed, 19.

See also *Gazette.*

Notices by Advertisement. See *Advertisements.*

Notices of Motions: Orders relative to, *pp.* 86, 87.

Notices to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers. See *Owners, &c.*

Notices in the Private Bill Office. See *Private Bill Office.*

See also the several Proceedings in respect of which Notices are required.

November:

Notices to be published in, 19.

Deposits to be made on or before 30th November, 32-40. 250.

O.

Oaths of Members:

Order as to the time for Members taking Oath, *p.* 90.

Oaths of Witnesses: Orders relative to, *p.* 90.

October:

Notices to be published in, 19.

Opposed Private Bills. See *Committees on Private Bills. Petitions against Private Bills. Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

Orders of the Day: Orders relative to, *pp.* 86, 87.

Owners, Lessees and Occupiers:

Where lands or houses are to be taken, application to be made to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers on or before the 15th December, 20.

Service of application, 21.

Evidence of service, 23.

Lists of those who have assented, dissented or are neuter, to be made out and deposited in the Private Bill Office, 24. 45.

In the case of any Burial Ground or Cemetery, or Gas Works, Notice to be given on or before 15th December to the Owner and Occupier of every Dwelling-house within 300 yards, 27.

Notice to be served, in Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation property, upon Owners and Lessees for lives or 21 years, 28.

Notice of the relinquishment of works to be served upon Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, 30.

How such Notices to be served, and service proved, *ib.*

No Notice to be given or Application made on Sunday or Christmas-day, or before Eight in the Forenoon, or after Eight in the Afternoon, to be valid, 31.

Form of Application to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, *App.* (A.), *pp.* 77, 78.

Book of Reference to contain Names of all Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, within Limits of Deviation, 56.

Owners or Occupiers of Houses &c., affected by proposed Tramways, entitled to be heard before Select Committees, 136.

See also *Drainage Bills. Inclosure Bills.*

P.

Packet and Telegraphic Contracts:

Orders relative to, *p.* 90.

Parish Clerks:

Parish Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, on or before 30th November, 39.

Patent, Letters, Bills. See *Letters Patent.*

Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving Towns:

Bills for, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Pecuniary Penalties: Order as to, *p.* 84.

Petitions for Grants of Public Money: Orders relative to, *p.* 83.

Petitions for Private Bills:

Petition for Bill, and how to be signed, 41. 193.

With Agent's declaration and printed copy of Bill annexed, to be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before 21st December, 41.

Such

Petitions for Private Bills—continued.

Such Petition, Bill and Declaration, to be open to the inspection of all parties, 41.

Printed Copies of the Bill to be delivered therewith for the use of Members or Agents applying for the same, *ib.*

To be indorsed by one of the Examiners, 85.

When any Petition struck off the General List of Petitions, the Committee on Standing Orders to report whether it ought to be re-inserted, 104. 195.

To be presented not later than Three clear days after the same have been indorsed by the Examiner, 194.

A list of, to be kept in the Private Bill Office, to be called the "General List of Petitions," 230.

See also *Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.*

Petitions against Private Bills:

To be presented, by being deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after First Reading, &c., 131.

To stand referred to the Committee on the Bill, if deposited not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading of such Bill, or if deposited under Standing Order 131; 211.

Not to be considered by the Committee on the Bill unless the grounds of objection be distinctly specified, 130.

Petitioners against Bill not to be heard unless Petition be prepared in strict conformity to the Rules of The House, and presented not less than Ten clear days after First Reading, &c., 131.

Committee may admit Petitioners to be heard against a Bill on the ground of competition, 132.

In what cases Shareholders are to be heard, 133.

In what cases Railway Companies are to be heard, 134.

Also Municipal Authorities and Inhabitants of Towns, &c., 135.

Also Proprietors in Incorporated Companies in certain cases, 77.

Petitions relating to Private Bills:

To be presented to The House by being deposited in the Private Bill Office, 206.

Name of Bill to be written on every Petition, with statement whether the same be in favour of or against the Bill, or otherwise, *ib.*

Any Petitioner may withdraw his Petition, on depositing a requisition to that effect in the Private Bill Office, 207.

Petitions for additional Provision:

Examiner to give Two days' notice, and to report whether Standing Orders have been complied with or not, 81.

Not to be received, unless a copy of the proposed Clauses be annexed, 197.

All such Petitions to be referred to the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, 198.

Petitions for Dispensation, &c.:

Petitions for dispensing with Sessional or Standing Orders, and for re-insertion of Petitions in the General List of Petitions, and Petitions opposing the same, to be presented to The House by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, 201.

And to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, *ib.*

Who are to report thereon, 103.

Petitions, Public: Orders as to the presentation of, *p.* 84.

Piers. See *Docks, Harbours, &c.*

Places of Members: Order as to, *p.* 85.

Plans:

Deposit of Plans, Sections, &c.—Plan and Duplicate, with Book of Reference, and Section and Duplicate, to be deposited with Clerks of Peace or Sheriff Clerks on or before 30th November, 32.

Clerks of Peace or Sheriff Clerks to indorse a Memorial on Plans, &c., stating time of Deposit, 34.

In case of Tidal Lands, Plans and Sections to be deposited at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, on or before 30th November, 35.

In Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map or a published Map to be deposited with Plans, &c. with the Clerks of Peace or Sheriff Clerks, 33.

In Railway Bills, Plans, Sections, Books of Reference and published Map to be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade, on or before 30th November, 36.

Deposit of Plans, Sections and Books of Reference; and in the case of Railways, a published Map, at Private Bill Office, on or before 30th November, 37.

Deposit of Plans, &c., with the Metropolitan Board of Works on or before 30th November, 38.

Copies of so much thereof as relates to each Parish, to be deposited with Parish Clerk, &c., on or before 30th November, &c., 39.

And copy of Gazette Notice, with Plans, Sections, &c., 40.

Receipt of, to be acknowledged by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 229.

Form in which Plans are to be prepared.—To describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work, and the Lands in or through which it is to be made, and limits of deviation, and all Lands within the same to be shown, 51.

To be on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile; and Buildings, Yards, Court-yards, and Gardens, to be on an enlarged scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet, *ib.*

Enlarged Plan in certain cases, *ib.*

Every Plan and Book of Reference thereto, produced in evidence before Committee, to be signed at length by Chairman of Committee, and every alteration with his initials, 146.

Plan and Book of Reference certified by The Speaker, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, to be verified as The Speaker shall direct, 253.

See also *Railway Bills. Scale of Plans.*

Police:

Police:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Poor and Poor Rate:

Bills relative to, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Ports. See *Docks, Harbours, &c.*

Post Office:

Service of applications by post, and evidence thereof, 21, 23, 24. 31.

Postponement of Committees:

The Committee Clerk to give notice of postponement in the Private Bill Office, 128.

See also *Adjournment of Committees. Committee Clerk.*

Prayers: Order as to, *p.* 85.

Preamble of Private Bills:

When any alteration has been made in the Preamble of any Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making it, to be specially reported, 149.

Preference Shares:

In Railway Bills granting preference in payment of interest, &c., provision to be made that the same shall not prejudice former grants of preference, 160.

And no such Company to be authorized to alter the terms of any preference except under special circumstances, 161.

Presentation of Private Bills:

Form in which Private Bills are to be presented to The House, 195. 202, 203.

No Bill to be read 1° unless presented not later than One clear day after the presentation of the Petition for leave to bring in the same, 196.

Principal Sheriff Clerk (Scotland):

Deposit of Documents in his Office, 32, 33, 34. 36. 40.

Private Bill Office:

Notices of intended application for Private Bill to specify time when copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office, 13.

Documents required to be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before 30th November; viz. Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, and in the case of Railways, published Map, 37.

Also, Copy of Gazette Notices, 40.

Documents required to be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before 21st December; viz. Petition for Bill, with Agent's Declaration, and printed copy of Bill annexed, 41.

Also printed copies of the Bill for the use of Members and Agents applying for the same, *ib.*

Documents required to be deposited on or before the 31st December, viz.:

Estimates, Declarations, and Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, 45.

Lists of Assents, Dissents and Neuters, 24. 45.

Documents to be deposited in the case of Bills of the 1st Class, for incorporating Joint Stock Companies, 46.

Printed copies of Estimate and Declaration, 47.

Statement as to displacement of the Labouring Classes from Houses sought to be taken by Promoters, to be deposited in Private Bill Office on or before 31st December, 49.

Private Bill Office—continued.

No deposit to be valid if made on a Sunday or Christmas-day, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon, 50.

Two days' notice of day appointed by the Committee on each Group, for entering upon the consideration of each Bill in such Group, to be given by the Committee Clerk to the Private Bill Office, 128.

Petition against Bill to be deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading, &c., 131.

Petitions in favour of, or against, or otherwise relating to, Private Bills to be presented to The House, by being deposited in the Private Bill Office, 206.

Petition may be withdrawn on deposit in the Private Bill Office of requisition to that effect, 207.

Notices in the Private Bill Office, time for delivery of, 251.

Orders regulating the Practice of the Private Bill Office, 228–253.

Registers to be kept by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 228.

Other Documents to be deposited, 75.

See also *Committees on Private Bills*, III.

Private Bills:

Division of Private Bills into two Classes, 11.

Printed copies of the Bill to be delivered at the Private Bill Office on or before 21st December, for the use of any Member or Agent applying for the same, 41.

Printed copy of every Local and Personal Bill to be deposited at Her Majesty's Treasury on or before 21st December, 43.

Of every Railway and Canal Bill, and of every Bill for incorporating or giving powers to any Company at the Board of Trade, *ib.*

Of every Bill relating to Docks, Harbours, &c. at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, *ib.*

And of every Turnpike Bill at the Home Office, *ib.*

Copy of Bills relating to Works within limits of the Metropolis to be deposited with the Metropolitan Board of Works on or before 21st December, 44.

The Chairman of Ways and Means to confer with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, for the purpose of determining in which House of Parliament the respective Bills should be first considered, 88.

Orders regulating the Practice of The House with regard to Private Bills, 193–227.

To be brought in upon Petition, signed by the Parties, and indorsed by one of the Examiners, 193.

Time limited for First Reading, 196.

Every Private Bill (except Name Bills) to be printed, and copies delivered to Door-keepers before the First Reading, 204.

Interval between First and Second Reading, 205.

Three clear days' notice of Second Reading to be given in the Private Bill Office, 238.

When Second Reading is opposed, consideration thereof to be postponed until the next Sitting of The House, 208.

Printed

Private Bills—continued.

Printed copies of Private Bills to be laid before the Committee of Selection and General Committee at the First Meeting of the said Committees, 106.

Every Private Bill (except Railway, Canal or Divorce Bills), when read a second time and committed, to be referred to Committee of Selection, 209.

If a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, *ib.*

If a Divorce Bill, to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills, *ib.*

Interval between Second Reading and Committee, 212.

Bills brought from the House of Lords to be submitted to Proprietors of promoting Company and of other Companies in certain cases, 73.

Bills originating in this House and conferring additional powers on the promoting Company, to be submitted to Proprietors of such Company, 74.

Dissenting Proprietors to be allowed to be heard against proposed Bills, 83.

No Private Bill to be passed through two stages on the same day, without special leave, 224.

In whose custody Private Bills are to be kept, 236.

Filled-up Bill as proposed to be submitted to Committee to be deposited in Private Bill Office, 240.

Every Private Bill, as amended in Committee, to be printed, and copies delivered to the Doorkeepers Three clear days before the consideration of the Bill, 215.

Bill printed, as amended in Committee, to be examined, 244.

Three clear days, in the case of Private Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, to intervene between the Report and the consideration of the Bill, 216.

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means to acquaint The House whether Bill contains the provisions required by the Standing Orders, *ib.*

Notice of consideration of Bill, 242.

Notice to be given of Clauses, &c., on consideration of Bill, or verbal Amendments on Third Reading, 245.

Amendments on consideration of Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, and on Third Reading, and also Lords' Amendments, to be entered in the printed copy of the Bill as amended in Committee, 247.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, and Third Readings, to be submitted to Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, who is to acquaint The House whether the same ought to be entertained without being referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, 94. 217.

When proposed on consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, and referred to Standing Orders Committee, the Committee to report whether they should be adopted, or whether the Bill should be re-committed, 105.

Such Clauses and Amendments to be printed at the expense of the Parties, 218.

Private Bills—continued.

If referred to Standing Orders Committee, no further proceeding until their Report, 219.

One clear day's notice to be given of Third Reading, 246.

Proceedings when Clauses and Amendments are offered on Third Reading, 94. 217–220. 247; *p.* 87.

Bill to be printed fair after Third Reading, at the expense of the parties applying for the same, 222.

Re-committed Private Bill; one clear day's notice to be given of meeting of Committee, 239.

Copy of Lords' Amendments, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, 95.

Lords' Amendments, and proposed Amendments thereto, to be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated with the Votes prior to consideration thereof, 221.

Lords' Amendments, when agreed to, to be entered in the printed copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee, 247.

Notice of consideration of Lords' Amendments and of any Amendments thereto, 249.

Tables of Fees payable at the House of Commons in regard to Private Bills, *pp.* 91–93.

What Bills are to be deemed Private Bills within the meaning of the Table of Fees, *p.* 92.

Copy of Letters Patent to be annexed to any Bill for confirming Letters Patent, 176.

Bills containing provisions for Inclosures, 184.

See also *Committees on Private Bills.*

Proprietors, Meetings of. See *Meetings of Proprietors.*

Provisional Orders and Certificates:

Proceedings on Bills for confirming Provisional Orders or Certificates to be conducted as in cases of Private Bills, and subject to same Rules and Orders of The House, so far as applicable, 151.

Duplicates of Plans, &c., in cases of application for Provisional Orders or Certificates, to be deposited in Private Bill Office, 250.

Public Accounts:

Order for appointing a Standing Committee for the examination of the Public Accounts, *p.* 90.

Public Bills:

Orders as to 1° Reading and Printing of, *p.* 87.

Course to be pursued in Committee, *p.* 87.

Power to all Committees of the Whole House to which Bills may be committed to make Amendments therein, *p.* 88.

Course to be pursued where such Amendments not within the title of the Bill, *p.* 88.

Several Bills may be referred together to a Committee of the whole House, *p.* 88.

No question to be put for filling up blanks in, *p.* 88.

No Amendments, except verbal, to be made on Third Reading, 220; *p.* 87.

Public

Public Committees (Select): Orders as to, *pp.* 89, 90.

Public Departments. See *Board of Trade. Reports from Public Departments.*

Public Matters: Standing Orders relative to, *p.* 83 *et seq.*

Public Money:

Orders relating to Applications for Grants of Public Money, *p.* 83.

Public Petitions:

Orders relative to the presentation of, *p.* 84.

Publication of Notices. See *Gazette. Notices by Advertisement.*

Q.

Questions (Public Bills, &c.):

In certain cases to be discontinued, *p.* 88.

Quorum of Select Committees (Public): Order as to, *p.* 90.

R.

Railway Act, General:

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill, providing that the Railway shall not be exempt from any General Act, 170.

RAILWAY BILLS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Documents to be deposited.*
3. *Form in which Plans and Sections are to be prepared.*
4. *Estimate, and Deposit of Money.*
5. *Purchase, Sale, Lease, and Amalgamation of Railways.*

1. *Generally:*

Bills relative to Railways included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

No alternative line or work to be in any case permitted, 51.

Orders regulating Proceedings of Committees on Railway Bills, 153-171.

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill imposing Penalty unless line be opened, 158.

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill providing that Deposit be impounded as security for completing the line, *ib.*

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill providing for application of Deposit or Penalty in compensation to parties injured, *ib.*

Time limited for completion of line, *ib.*

2. *Documents to be deposited:*

A Section and Duplicate to be deposited, together with Plan and Book of Reference, with Clerks of the Peace, &c., 32.

And also a published Map, showing the course of the Railway, 33.

And if part of the Work be situate on Tidal Lands, a copy of Plans and Sections at the Office of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, 35.

Copy of all Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, and published Map, with the Board of Trade, 36.

RAILWAY BILLS—continued.

2. *Documents, &c.*—continued.

And in the Private Bill Office, 37.

A copy of so much of the Plan, Section and Book of Reference as relates to each parish to be deposited with the Parish Clerk, &c., 39.

And a copy of the Gazette Notice, wherever Plans, Sections and Books of Reference are required to be deposited, 40.

Printed Copy of every Railway Bill to be deposited at the Board of Trade on or before 21st December, 43.

3. *Form in which Plans and Sections are to be prepared:*

Scale for Plan to be not less than four inches to a mile; and buildings, court-yards, and gardens, to be on an enlarged scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet, 51.

Plan to exhibit the distances in miles and furlongs from one of the termini; a memorandum of the radius of every curve not exceeding a mile, and tunnelling by a dotted line, 53.

Diversion, widening or narrowing of Railways to be shown, 54.

The course of a Junction Railway to be shown on Plan for a distance of 800 yards on either side of proposed Junction, on a scale of not less than four inches to a mile, 55.

Section to be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 100 feet; to show the surface of the ground with reference to the datum line, &c., 57.

The Line of Railway marked thereon to correspond with the upper surface of the rails, 59.

Distances to be marked on datum line, and the vertical heights and gradients to be marked, 60.

Height of Railway over or depth under surface of roads, &c. to be marked; height and span of arches, and level crossings, 61.

And the height and span of every arch of all Bridges and Viaducts by which a Railway is to cross any road, &c., to be marked in figures on the Section, *ib.*

And when rates of inclination will be altered, such alterations to be explained by Cross Sections, 62.

Embankments and cuttings, 63.

Tunnelling or Viaduct to be shown, 64.

4. *Estimate, and Deposit of Money:*

An Estimate of the Expense of the Undertaking under each Bill of the Second Class to be made, 66.

To be deposited in Private Bill Office on or before 31st December, 45.

And printed copies to be deposited in Vote Office and Private Bill Office on or before 31st December, 47.

A sum of not less than Five per cent. on the Amount of the Estimate of Expense to be deposited previously to the 15th January, 67.

Railway Bills charging payments on Grand Jury Cess or Local Rate to be submitted and approved by Grand Jury and local authorities, 167.

Clause to be inserted in every Railway Bill, prohibiting

RAILWAY BILLS—continued.

4. *Estimate, &c.*—continued.

prohibiting payment of Deposits required by the Standing Orders out of capital raised under existing Acts, 169.

Act to provide for the custody of Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders, *App.* (C.), *p.* 80.

5. *Purchase, Sale, Lease, and Amalgamation of Railways:*

Powers not to be given until proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that one-half the capital has been paid up and expended by the respective Companies proposing to amalgamate, 163.

The amount of capital created by amalgamation not to exceed the sum of the capitals of the Companies so amalgamated, 165.

No addition to be made to the capital of the purchasing Company beyond the capital of the Railway purchased, 166.

See also *Committees on Private Bills. Turnpike Roads. Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

Railway and Canal Bills Committee. See *General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.*

Rates, Tolls, &c.:

To be inserted in Italics in the Printed Bill, 203.

Re-committed Private Bill:

One clear day's notice to be given of meeting of Committee, 239.

Referees on Private Bills:

The Chairman of Ways and Means, with not less than Three other persons, to be appointed by Mr. Speaker, shall be Referees of The House on Private Bills, 96.

Rules of practice and procedure of Referees to be made by Chairman of Ways and Means, 97.

Committees on Bills empowered to refer questions in special cases to Referees, 99.

Referees may admit Petitioners to be heard against a Bill, if they think fit, 98. 132. 135.

Reference, Book of. See *Book of Reference.*

Registers:

How to be kept by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, 228.

Religion:

Order relative to Bills respecting Religion, *p.* 83.

Relinquishment of Works:

Notice to be served upon Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, 30.

Reports of Committees on Private Bills. See *Committees on Private Bills*, II.

Reports from Committees of the Whole House:

To be brought up, without question put, *p.* 88.

Reports from Public Departments:

The Committee on any Private Bill to notice, in their Report, the recommendation of any Public Department referred to them, 150.

Committees on Railway Bills to report specially concerning Reports of Public Departments, 157.

All Reports of Public Departments to stand referred to Committee, 213.

Reservoirs. See *Cuts, Canals, &c.*

Road Bills. See *Turnpike Roads. Turnpike Roads (Ireland).*

S.

Sale of Railways. See *Railway Bills.*

Sand Glass:

Use thereof, in Divisions of The House, *p.* 89.

Saturday Sittings:

Order referring to, *p.* 86.

Scale for Plans, Sections and Cross Sections and Maps:

Plans.—Scale for Plans to be not less than Four inches to a mile, and buildings, yards, courtyards and gardens to be on an enlarged scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet, 51.

Sections.—The Horizontal Scale for every Section to be the same as that of the Plan, and the Vertical Scale to be not less than one inch to every 100 feet, 57.

Cross Sections.—Horizontal Scale to be not less than one inch to every 330 feet, and Vertical Scale not less than one inch to every 40 feet, 62.

Maps.—In the case of Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map or a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, with line of Railway delineated thereon, to be deposited, 33.

In Ireland, to a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to a mile, *ib.*

See also *Maps. Plans. Railway Bills. Sections.*

Schoolmasters (Scotland):

Parish Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, on or before 30th November, 39.

Second Reading of Private Bills. See *Private Bills.*

Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Printed copy of every Bill relating to a Local Court, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Turnpike Roads to be deposited at the office of the, on or before 21st December, 43.

Sections:

Generally.—Section and Duplicate to be deposited with Plan and Book of Reference in the case of Bills of the Second Class, 32.

To be drawn to the same Horizontal Scale as the Plan, and to a Vertical Scale of not less than one inch to every 100 feet, 57.

To show the Surface of the Ground marked on the Plan, the intended level of the proposed Work, the height of every Embankment and the depth of every Cutting, *ib.*

There shall be a Datum Horizontal Line thereon, to be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, *ib.*

Navigations.—

Sections—continued.

Navigations.—Description of the Section required in the case of Bills for Navigations, 58.

Railways.—The Line of Railway marked thereon, to correspond with the upper surface of the Rails, 59.

Distances on the Datum Line, and Vertical Measure at each change of Gradient, to be marked, 60.

Height of Railway over or Depth under the Surface of Roads, &c., to be marked, and Bridges and level crossings, 61.

Cross Sections to be furnished where Level of Canals, Roads or Railways altered, 62.

Extreme height of Embankment and depth of Cutting, exceeding Five feet, to be marked, 63.

Tunnelling to be marked, 64.

The Gradient of a Junction Railway to be shown on Section for a distance of 800 yards on either side of point of junction, 65.

See also *Scale for Plans, Sections, &c.*

Select Committees (Public): Orders as to, *pp.* 89, 90.

Selection, Committee of:

How constituted, 3.

To nominate the Members of the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, 4.

From time to time to discharge Members on that Committee and add others, 5.

To appoint the Chairman of such Committee, *ib.*

To appoint Committees on opposed Private Bills (not being Railway, Canal or Divorce Bills), 8.

To appoint one or more Members to Committees on unopposed Private Bills, 9.

Proceedings generally, 106–119.

Printed Copies of Private Bills (not being Railway or Canal Bills), to be laid before the Committee, 106.

Committee to group all Private Bills (not being Railway or Canal Bills), 107.

To name Bill or Bills to be considered on the first day, 110.

How to distinguish opposed and unopposed Bills, 111.

How to constitute Committees on opposed Bills referred to them, 112.

And on unopposed Bills, 113.

To refer all Road Bills to a Committee consisting of a Chairman and three other Members not interested therein, 114.

To give notice to Members of the week in which they will be required to be in attendance, 115.

And to give notice of their Appointment, and transmit form of Declaration to be filled up, 116.

If Members do not return Declaration, to report their names to The House, 117.

Selection, Committee of—continued.

To have power to discharge any Member or Members of a Committee, and to substitute other Members, 118.

To have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records, 119.

In certain cases, Bills to be referred back to them by the Committees thereon as unopposed, 137.

Every Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal or Divorce Bill) to be referred to the Committee of Selection, after Second Reading and Commitment, 209.

When an unopposed Bill is to be treated as opposed, to be again referred to the Committee of Selection, 210.

Notice to be given by the Clerk of the Committee of Selection of the day and hour appointed for meeting of all Committees referred to the Committee of Selection, 239.

Serjeant-at-Arms:

To enforce the withdrawal of Strangers during Divisions from certain parts of the House, *p.* 89.

Service of Notices:

How to be made and proved, 21. 23. 30.

Session Clerk (Scotland):

Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, in certain cases, 39.

Sessional and Standing Orders:

Petitions for dispensing with the Sessional or Standing Orders to be referred to Standing Orders Committee, 201.

Who are to report whether they ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 103.

No Motion to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order to be made without notice, 225.

Sewers:

Bills relating to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

Shareholders:

In what cases Shareholders are to be heard before the Committee on the Bill against such Bill, 133.

See also *Committees on Private Bills.*

Sheriff Clerk (Scotland). See *Principal Sheriff Clerk.*

Sittings of The House:

Orders as to Sittings with reference to the despatch of public business, *pp.* 86, 87.

See also *House.*

Sittings of Committees:

The Committee of Selection and General Committee on Railway Bills to appoint First Sitting of all Committees on Private Bills referred to them respectively, 109. 128.

Order as to Sitting on Wednesdays and other Morning Sittings of The House, *pp.* 86, 87.

See also *Committees.*

Six

Six o'clock:

Order as to resumption of Sitting of The House at, *p.* 86.

Speaker:

To appoint Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, 1.

Plans and Books of Reference to be verified as Mr. Speaker shall direct, 253.

Mr. Speaker to adjourn Debates under certain circumstances, *p.* 86.

Order to provide for the performance of duties and the exercise of authority by the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, in the event of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, *p.* 88.

Mr. Speaker to lay down regulations in regard to the Fees to be taken on Private Bills, *p.* 93.

Speaker's Counsel. See *Counsel to Mr. Speaker.*

Special Circumstances. See *Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

Standing Orders:

Committees on Private Bills not to inquire into compliance with Standing Orders directed to be proved before the Examiner, unless by special order, 141.

Petitions for dispensing with the Standing Orders to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, 201.

Who are to report whether they ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 100. 103.

No Motion for dispensing with any Standing Order to be made without notice, 225.

Standing Orders, Select Committee on:

How constituted, 2.

All Reports of Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills of non-compliance with Standing Orders, and all Special Reports, to be referred to the Committee, 200.

Petitions for dispensing with Sessional or Standing Orders, or for re-insertion of Petitions on the General List, to be referred to the Committee, 201.

When Report of Examiner referred, and after Petition for Bill duly presented, Committee to report whether the Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 100.

To report on the cases referred to the Committee in respect of Private Bills originating in the Lords, 101.

Their proceedings in case of a special Report from the Examiner, 102.

To report whether Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, 103.

To report whether Petitions struck off the list should be re-inserted, 104.

To report whether clause and amendment on consideration of Report ought or ought not to be adopted by The House, or whether the Bill should be re-committed, 105.

When clauses or amendments offered on consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or on Third Reading of any Private Bill, are referred to the Committee, no further proceedings until they have reported, 219.

Steam Vessels:

Railway Companies not to acquire, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such restriction ought not to be enforced, 156. 162.

Stipendiary Magistrates:

Bills for payment of, or any public officer, included in the 1st Class of Private Bills, 11.

Printed Copy of Bill to be deposited at Home Office, 43.

Strangers:

Orders as to the admission of, *p.* 85.

As to the withdrawal of, during Divisions, *p.* 89.

Streets:

Bills relative to, included in the Second Class of Private Bills, 11.

Street Tramways. See *Tramways.*

Subscriptions:

Clause to be inserted for compelling payment of Subscriptions, 144.

Sunday:

No Notice to be given or Application made on Sunday, 31.

Except in the case of delivery of letters by Post, *ib.*

No Deposit made on Sunday to be deemed valid, 50.

Supply and Ways and Means:

Orders as to applications for Public Money, *p.* 83.

As to the Sittings of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, *p.* 87.

T.

Taxation of Costs on Private Bills:

Table of Fees payable on the, *p.* 92.

Telegraphic Contracts: Order relative thereto, *p.* 90.

Temporary Laws:

Duration of, to be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill, &c., *p.* 84.

Third Reading of Private Bills. See *Private Bills.*

Tidal Lands:

Plans and Sections to be deposited at the Office of the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, in cases where the work is situate on, 35.

Tolls and Charges:

The Committee to fix the maximum Tolls and Charges, 159.

Clause in every Railway Bill to subject Tolls, &c. to future revision by Parliament, 170.

This House not to insist on its privileges with regard to Clauses in Private Bills sent down from the Lords which refer to Tolls and Charges for Services performed, 227.

Town Clerk:

Plan, Section and Book of Reference to be deposited with, in Royal Burghs in Scotland in certain cases, 39.

Trade:

Trade:

Documents to be deposited in the Private Bill Office in regard to Bills for Trading Companies, 46.

Order as to Bills respecting, *p.* 83.

Trade, Board of. See *Board of Trade.*

Tramways:

Bills relative to, included in the Second Class of Private Bills, 11.

Notices and Plans relative to Street Tramways, 16.

Notice to Frontagers in case of Tramway Bills, 22.

Consents in case of Tramway Bills, 25.

Sums to be deposited, 67.

Owners or Occupiers of Houses, &c., affected by proposed Tramways, entitled to be heard before Select Committees, 136.

Penalty unless Line be opened, &c. 158.

Length of Tramway to be specified in Clause describing the Works, 171.

No Powers to be given to Local Authorities to run Carriages upon Tramways, 172.

Treasury, The:

Printed copy of every Local and Personal Bill to be deposited at Her Majesty's Treasury on or before 21st December, 43.

Tunnelling:

To be marked by a dotted line on the Plan of every Railway, 53.

Where tunnelling is intended as a substitute for open cutting, to be marked on the Section, 64.

Ventilation of tunnels to be specially reported by Committees on Railway Bills, 157.

Turnpike Roads:

Bills relative to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

In the case of Bills for, a Section and duplicate to be deposited, together with Plan and Book of Reference, with Clerks of the Peace, &c., 32.

And in the Private Bill Office, 37.

And so much thereof as relates to each Parish, with the Parish Clerk, &c., 39.

Printed copy of Bill to be deposited at Home Office, 43.

All Road Bills to be referred to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and three other Members not interested therein, 114.

If any Turnpike Road or Public Carriage Road is to be diverted, widened or narrowed, the course of such diversion, and extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked on the Plan, 54.

Where Line of Railway crosses any Turnpike Road, Public Carriage Road, &c., the height over or depth under, and the height and span of every arch by which the Railway will be carried over the same, to be marked in figures, 61.

And Level Crossings to be shown, *ib.*

Where rate of inclination of any Road crossed by a Railway will be altered, such alteration to be shown by Cross Sections, 62.

Turnpike Roads—continued.

Level of Roads when altered by any Public Work, 145.

Ascent of Roads, where the level is altered, limited, in the case of Railways, unless a Report from an Officer of the Railway Department recommending the same be laid before the Committee, 154.

The like in regard to Roads crossed on a level, 155.

Fence of four feet high to be made on each side of every Bridge erected, 154.

See also *Level Crossings.*

Turnpike Roads (Ireland):

What Roads in Ireland to be considered Turnpike Roads, 145. 154.

Clause to be inserted in every Turnpike Road (Ireland) Bill, for qualification of Commissioners, 188.

U.

Union, Clerk of. See *Clerk of Union.*

Unopposed Private Bills. See *Committees on Private Bills,* 2. *Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of.*

V.

Vessels, Steam. See *Steam Vessels.*

Viaducts:

The height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts by which a Railway is to cross any Public Road, Navigable River, Canal, or Railway, to be marked in figures on the Section, 61.

Vote Office:

Printed Copies of Estimate, Declaration, &c., for the use of Members, to be delivered at the Vote Office on or before the 31st December, 47.

W.

Waterworks:

Bills relative to, included in the 2nd Class of Private Bills, 11.

Ways and Means, Chairman of Committee of:

Unopposed Private Bills (not being Railway, Canal, or Divorce Bills), to be referred to a Committee composed of Chairman of Ways and Means and two other Members, 9. 113.

To be *ex officio* Chairman of Committees on such unopposed Private Bills, 9.

With one of the two other Members to be a Quorum of a Committee on an unopposed Private Bill, *ib.*

To confer with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, in order to determine in which House the respective Private Bills should be first considered, 88.

With the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, to examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, 89.

Copies of such Bills to be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner shall have indorsed the Petition, *ib.*

To report on Bills relating to Government Contracts, 90.

Copies

Ways and Means, Chairman of, &c.—continued.

Copies of Bill as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on any Private Bill, to be laid before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker Two days before the meeting of the Committee, 91.

To report special circumstances relative to any Bill, or opinion that an unopposed should be treated as an opposed Bill, 92.

Copy of Bill as amended in Committee to be laid before Chairman of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker three days before consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, 93.

On consideration of Report of Bill, to acquaint House if the Standing Orders have been observed, 216.

Clauses and Amendments offered on consideration of any Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or on Third Reading of any Private Bill, to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, and the said Chairman is to report whether the same should be entertained without being referred to Standing Orders Committee, 94. 217.

Copy of Amendments made in the House of Lords to a Bill, and of proposed Amendments thereto, to be laid before the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Mr. Speaker on the day previous to the consideration of the same by The House, 95.

Ways and Means, Chairman of, &c.—continued.

On the Chairman's report that any unopposed Bill ought to be treated as opposed, it is to be again referred to the Committee of Selection, or General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who are so to treat it, 210.

Orders as to the Duties of the Chairman in Committees of the whole House on Public Bills and Matters, *pp.* 87, 88.

Duties to be performed, and authority to be exercised, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the event of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, *p.* 88.

Ways and Means Committee:

To be fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and certain other days, *p.* 87.

Wednesday Sittings:

Orders relative to, *p.* 86.

Widening of Roads, &c. See *Diversion, &c. of Roads, &c.*

Withdrawal of Petitions and Memorials:

Course to be pursued in cases of opposed Private Bills where opponents do not appear or withdraw their opposition, 137.

Any Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial on depositing requisition to that effect in the Private Bill Office, 207.

See also *Memorials. Petitions.*

Witnesses:

Order as to the Examination of Witnesses before (Public) Select Committees, *p.* 89.

Witnesses, Oaths of. See *Oaths of Witnesses.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1875;—*for*,

"RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in the UNITED KINGDOM, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in *England* and *Wales*, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

COUNTIES.

Name of County, Liberty, or Division of County.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	Name of County, Liberty, or Division of County.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
ENGLAND:			
Bedford	6,831	Durham:	
Berks	7,778	North Division	12,153
Buckingham	7,355	South Division	10,498
Cambridge (exclusive of the Isle of Ely).	4,988	Essex:	
Isle of Ely	5,024	Eastern Division	6,379
Cheshire:		Western Division	5,821
Division of East Cheshire	6,465	Southern Division	9,244
Division of Mid Cheshire	8,075	Gloucester:	
Division of West Cheshire	10,315	Eastern Division	9,083
Cornwall:		Western Division	11,816
Eastern Division	9,283	Hereford	8,793
Western Division	7,323	Hertford	9,928
Cumberland:		Huntingdon	3,795
Eastern Division	7,363	Kent:	
Western Division	6,551	East Kent	12,753
Derby:		Mid Kent	8,640
Eastern Division	4,999	West Kent	12,624
Northern Division	6,566	Lancaster:	
Southern Division	8,252	North Division	15,175
Devon:		North East Division	10,631
East Division	10,298	South East Division	21,719
North Division	9,611	South West Division	23,481
South Division	8,273	Leicester:	
Dorset	7,267	Southern Division	8,543
		Northern Division	5,976

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

Name of County, Liberty, or Division of County.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
Lincoln:	
Parts of Holland	6,518
Parts of Kesteven:	
South Division	4,412
Mid Division	1,954
Parts of Lindsey:	
North Division	10,052
Mid Division	6,579
Middlesex	26,164
Monmouth	7,675
Norfolk:	
Northern Division	6,270
Southern Division	7,656
Western Division	6,463
Northampton:	
Northern Division	5,173
Southern Division	5,897
Northumberland:	
Northern Division	3,487
Southern Division	6,987
Nottingham:	
Northern Division	5,890
Southern Division	4,877
Oxford	7,566
Rutland	1,840
Salop:	
Northern Division	7,445
Southern Division	5,717
Somerset:	
East Division	8,422
Mid Division	8,605
West Division	7,729
Southampton:	
Northern Division	5,915
Southern Division	9,516
Isle of Wight	4,435
Stafford:	
North Division	10,101
East Division	9,770
West Division	10,468
Suffolk:	
Eastern Division	9,603
Western Division	5,811
Surrey:	
Eastern Division	14,977
Mid Division	15,908
Western Division	7,372
Sussex:	
Eastern Division	10,119
Western Division	3,904
Warwick:	
Northern Division	10,405
Southern Division	6,317
Westmorland	5,258
Wilts:	
Northern Division	7,221
Southern Division	3,951
Worcester:	
Eastern Division	11,103
Western Division	6,699
York:	
East Riding	10,837
North Riding	19,709
West Riding:	
Northern Division	20,670
Eastern Division	20,139
Southern Division	22,922
TOTAL ENGLAND	776,177
WALES:	
Anglesey	3,355
Brecon	4,256
Cardigan	4,563
Carmarthen	7,973
Carnarvon	6,478
Denbigh	7,357
Flint	3,864
Glamorgan	10,914
Merioneth	3,361
Montgomery	5,034
Pembroke	4,547
Radnor	2,481
TOTAL WALES	64,183

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Name of Borough, &c.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.	Name of Borough, &c.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
ENGLAND:			
Abingdon	952	Finsbury	38,159
Andover	792	Frome	1,384
Ashton-under-Lyne	5,657		
Aylesbury	4,076	Gateshead	10,504
		Gloucester, City	5,019
Banbury	1,952*	Grantham	2,227
Barnstaple	1,622	Gravesend	2,988
Bath	5,448	Great Grimsby	5,366
Bedford	2,255	Greenwich	19,158
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,285	Guildford	1,319
Bewdley	1,048		
Birkenhead	7,826	Hackney	41,615
Birmingham	55,782	Halifax	11,276
Blackburn	11,721	Hartlepools, The	4,820
Bodmin	967	Harwich	728
Bolton	13,570	Hastings	3,307
Boston	2,720	Helston	1,093
Bradford	25,321	Hereford	2,488
Bridgnorth	1,352	Hertford	1,040
Bridport	1,011	Horsham	992
Brighton	10,556	Huddersfield	12,302
Bristol, City and County	23,977†	Huntingdon (with Godmanchester)	1,043
Buckingham	1,178	Hythe	2,536
Burnley	7,037		
Bury (Lancashire)	6,349	Ipswich	6,744
Bury St. Edmunds	1,979		
		Kendal	1,902
Calne	710	Kidderminster	3,365
Cambridge	4,491	Kings Lynn	2,571
Canterbury	3,112‡	Kingston-upon-Hull	23,588
Carlisle	4,799	Knaresborough	724
Chatham	4,935		
Chelsea	24,095	Lambeth	41,942
Cheltenham	4,307	Launceston	815
Chester	6,208	Leeds	47,187
Chichester	1,234	Leicester	17,310‖
Chippenham	953	Leominster	927
Christchurch	1,773	Lewes	1,419
Cirencester	1,106	Lichfield	1,346
Clitheroe	1,760	Lincoln, City	5,145
Cockermouth	1,157	Liskeard	772
Colchester	3,202§	Liverpool	57,752
Coventry	8,393	London, City	22,745
Cricklade, Borough, and Hundreds of.	6,414	Ludlow	876
		Lymington	724
Darlington	4,292		
Derby	11,087	Macclesfield	6,433
Devizes	947	Maidstone	3,431
Devonport	3,451	Maldon	1,562
Dewsbury	9,504	Malmesbury	1,068
Dorchester	677	Malton	1,216
Dover	3,739	Manchester	61,195
Droitwich	1,541	Marlborough	696
Dudley	14,838	Marlow, Great	904
Durham, City	2,073	Marylebone	32,501
		Middlesbrough	8,862
Evesham	748	Midhurst	954
Exeter	6,527	Monmouth	4,908
Eye	1,068	Morpeth	5,559

* Including duplicates.

† As appears by the register, but many of these electors are registered several times in different districts, and also in respect of occupations, and as freeholders and freemen. The returning officer has no means of identifying the parties so registered more than once.

‡ Of whom about 400 are doubles.

§ Including freemen.

‖ There are about 1,500 freemen on the register, many of whom also qualify as householders.

ENGLAND AND WALES—CITIES AND BOROUGHS—*continued.*

Name of Borough, &c.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
Newark	2,001
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,126
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	23,182
Newport (Isle of Wight)	1,211
Northallerton	830
Northampton	7,063
Norwich	14,953
Nottingham	16,892
Oldham	18,991
Oxford, City	6,083
Penryn	1,876
Peterborough	2,996
Petersfield	743
Plymouth	4,817
Pontefract	2,132
Poole	1,558
Portsmouth	14,887
Preston	11,857
Reading	4,411
Retford (East)	7,969
Richmond (Yorkshire)	730
Ripon, City	1,046
Rochdale	10,513
Rochester	2,842
Rye	1,286
St. Ives (called the United Borough of St. Ives, Lelant, and Towednack).	1,410
Salford	19,197
Salisbury	1,840
Sandwich	2,030
Scarborough	3,678
Shaftesbury	1,231
Sheffield	38,714
Shoreham, New	5,076
Shrewsbury	3,675
Southampton	6,663
South Shields	9,138
Southwark	20,843
Stafford	3,453
Stalybridge	5,171
Stamford	1,195
Stockport	8,249
Stockton	6,186
Stoke-upon-Trent	19,548
Stroud	6,046
Sunderland	13,490
Tamworth	1,869
Taunton	1,942
Tavistock	837
Tewkesbury	688
Thirsk	926
Tiverton	1,356
Tower Hamlets	35,691
Truro	1,592
Tynemouth	5,009
Wakefield	3,987
Wallingford	1,162
Walsall	8,739
Wareham	1,023
Warrington (in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester).	5,248
Warwick	1,660
Wednesbury	20,574
Wenlock	3,567
Westbury	1,160
Westminster	19,241
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	1,473
Whitby	2,071
Whitehaven	2,599
Wigan	5,291
Wilton	1,066
Winchester, City	1,843
Windsor, New	1,996
Wolverhampton	24,406
Woodstock	1,147
Worcester, City	5,464
Wycombe, Chepping	1,677
York, City	9,773
TOTAL ENGLAND	1,387,986
WALES:	
Beaumaris	2,354
Brecon	843
Cardiff	7,445
Cardigan (including the Boroughs of Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar).	1,981
Carmarthen and Llanelly, United Boroughs.	3,929
Carnarvon Boroughs	3,909
Denbigh (with the Contributory Boroughs of Ruthin, Holt, and Wrexham).	2,907
Flint (and the several Contributory Boroughs sharing therewith).	3,670
Haverfordwest (with Fishguard and Narberth).	1,555
Merthyr Tydfil	15,866
Montgomery (and the places sharing therewith).	2,836
Pembroke	3,234
Radnor Boroughs	978
Swansea	13,174
TOTAL WALES	64,681

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY.	Total Number of Electors on the Register now in Force.
Oxford University	4,571
Cambridge University	5,936
London University	1,560
TOTAL	12,067

ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES, ENGLAND AND WALES	840,360
BOROUGHS, ENGLAND AND WALES	1,452,667
UNIVERSITIES	12,067
TOTAL Parliamentary Electors in ENGLAND AND WALES	2,305,094

IRELAND.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in *Ireland*, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

COUNTIES.

Name of County.	Number of Registered Electors.	Name of County.	Number of Registered Electors.
Antrim	10,682	Londonderry	5,620
Armagh	7,260	Longford	2,733
Carlow	2,149	Louth	2,334
Cavan	6,216	Mayo	3,503
Clare	5,509	Meath	4,139
Cork	15,454	Monaghan	5,621
Donegal	4,587	Queen's	3,408
Down	12,367	Roscommon	3,605
Dublin	5,344	Sligo	3,493
Fermanagh	4,832	Tipperary	10,315
Galway	5,129	Tyrone	8,880
Kerry	5,493	Waterford	3,333
Kildare	2,904	Westmeath	3,554
Kilkenny	5,030	Wexford	6,144
King's	3,372	Wicklow	3,558
Leitrim	2,563		
Limerick	6,283	TOTAL	175,414

IRELAND—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Name of Cities and Boroughs.	Number of Registered Electors.	Name of Cities and Boroughs.	Number of Registered Electors.
Armagh	596	Enniskillen	385
Athlone	343	Galway, County of the Town	1,439
Bandon	379	Kilkenny, County of the City	690
Belfast	18,254	Kinsale	189
Carlow	307	Limerick, County of the City	2,002
Carrickfergus, County of the Town.	1,371	Lisburn	605
Clonmel	445	Londonderry, County of the Town.	1,738
Coleraine	440	Mallow	274
Cork, County of the City	4,365	New Ross	225
Downpatrick	262	Newry	1,011
Drogheda, County of the Town	752	Portarlington	133
Dublin, County of the City	14,916	Tralee	329
Dundalk	558	Waterford, County of the City	1,467
Dungannon	240	Wexford	504
Dungarvan	308	Youghal	257
Ennis	238	TOTAL	55,022

This return has been compiled from returns furnished by the Clerks of the Peace in Ireland.

Dublin Castle, 22 March 1875. *T. H. Burke.*

UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY.	Number of Registered Electors.
Dublin University	2,438

ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES	175,414
BOROUGHS	55,022
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY	2,438
TOTAL Parliamentary Electors in IRELAND	232,874

SCOTLAND.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in *Scotland*, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Number of Parliamentary Electors on the Register now in Force.
Aberdeen:	
East Division	4,466
West Division	3,938
Argyll	3,028
Ayr:	
North Division	3,397
South Division	3,535
Banff	2,410
Berwick	1,684
Bute	1,143
Caithness	1,153
Clackmannan and Kinross	1,933
Dumbarton	2,322
Dumfries	3,148
Edinburgh	2,735
Elgin and Nairn	1,737
Fife	4,472
Forfar	3,633
Haddington	928
Inverness	1,722
Kincardine	1,772
Kirkcudbright	2,048
Lanark:	
North Division	7,747
South Division	3,190
Linlithgow	1,197
Orkney and Shetland	1,628
Peebles 769 / Selkirk 275	1,044
Perth	5,679
Renfrew	4,839
Ross and Cromarty	1,547
Roxburgh	1,842
Stirling	2,892
Sutherland	323
Wigtown	1,620
TOTAL	84,752

BURGHS.

BURGH.	Number of Parliamentary Electors on the Register now in Force.	
Aberdeen		14,582
Ayr District:		
Ayr	2,445	
Campbeltown	498	
Inverary	96	4,224
Irvine	929	
Oban	256	
Dumfries District:		
Dumfries	1,754	
Annan	416	
Kirkcudbright	306	2,903
Lochmaben	177	
Sanquhar	250	
Dundee		18,749
Edinburgh		25,470
Elgin District:		
Elgin	776	
Banff	976	
Cullen	322	3,547
Inverurie	395	
Kintore	70	
Peterhead	1,008	
Falkirk District:		
Falkirk	1,228	
Airdrie	1,945	
Hamilton	1,202	5,336
Lanark	571	
Linlithgow	390	
Glasgow		56,727
Greenock		7,129
Haddington District:		
Haddington	556	
North Berwick	189	
Dunbar	500	1,772
Jedburgh	366	
Lauder	161	

SCOTLAND—BURGHS—*continued.*

BURGH.	Number of Parliamentary Electors on the Register now in Force.		BURGH.	Number of Parliamentary Electors on the Register now in Force.	
Hawick District:			Paisley		5,353
Hawick	1,644		Perth		4,051
Galashiels	1,351	3,761	St. Andrew's District:		
Selkirk	766		St. Andrew's	545	
Inverness District:			Anstruther, Easter	190	
Inverness	1,686		Anstruther, Wester	86	
Forres	349	2,584	Crail	150	2,156
Fortrose	127		Cupar	540	
Nairn	422		Kilrenny	367	
Kilmarnock District:			Pittenweem	278	
Kilmarnock	3,977		Stirling District:		
Dumbarton	1,600		Stirling	1,912	
Port Glasgow	931	8,310	Culross	74	
Renfrew	560		Dunfermline	2,473	4,909
Rutherglen	1,242		Inverkeithing	287	
Kirkcaldy District:			Queensferry	163	
Kirkcaldy	1,707		Wick District:		
Burntisland	501	3,811	Wick	637	
Dysart	1,445		Cromarty	70	
Kinghorn	158		Dingwall	226	1,684
Leith District:			Dornoch	72	
Leith	7,028		Kirkwall	412	
Musselburgh	746	8,542	Tain	267	
Portobello	768		Wigtown District:		
Montrose District:			Wigtown	242	
Montrose	2,037		New Galloway	62	1,240
Arbroath	3,172		Stranraer	741	
Brechin	1,082	8,336	Whithorn	195	
Forfar	1,877				
Bervie	168		TOTAL		195,176

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Parliamentary Electors on the Register now in Force.
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's	5,039
Glasgow and Aberdeen	4,822
TOTAL	9,861

ABSTRACT.

COUNTIES	84,752
BURGHS	195,176
UNIVERSITIES	9,861
TOTAL Parliamentary Electors in Scotland	289,789

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
26 March 1875.

Jas. Auldjo Jamieson,
Crown Agent.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.

RETURN showing, with respect to each PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY in the UNITED KINGDOM, the Total Number of ELECTORS on the REGISTER now in Force.

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *April* 1875.

153. ⟵

Under 1 *oz.*

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1875;—*for*,

"RETURN, in Tabular Form, as under, of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *England* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from the 30th day of January 1874 to the 30th day of January 1875; giving the Names of the County or Borough in respect of the Election of which the Petition was presented; the Name of the Judge who tried the Petition; the Number of Days the Trial lasted; the Result of the Petition; and, the Taxed Costs of the Petitioners and of the Respondents:—

Name of County or Borough.	Name of Election Judge.	Number of Days at Trial.	Member Seated or Unseated.	Taxed Costs of Petitioners.	Taxed Costs of Respondents.

"Similar RETURN for *Ireland*:"

"And, similar RETURN for *Scotland* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 219, of Session 1874.)"

Home Office,
March 1875.

(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *March* 1875.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *England* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from the 30th day of January 1874 to the 30th day of January 1875; giving the Names of the County or Borough in respect of the Election of which the Petition was presented; the Name of the Judge who tried the Petition; the Number of Days the Trial lasted; the Result of the Petition; and, the Taxed Costs of the Petitioners and of the Respondents.

ENGLAND.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *England* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from the 30th day of January 1874 to the 30th day of January 1875.

Name of County or Borough.	Name of Election Judge.	Number of Days of Trial.	Members Seated or Unseated.	Taxed Costs of Petitioners.	Taxed Costs of Respondents.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hackney	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove	2	Both Members Unseated.	—	—
Wakefield	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove	4	Member Unseated.	—	—
Windsor	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	4	Member Seated.	—	—
Petersfield	The Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor, and Special Case before Court of Common Pleas.	5	Member Seated.	—	—
Dudley	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove	5	Member Unseated.	—	—
Barnstable	The Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor	4	Both Members Seated	—	805 10 —
Boston	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove, and Special Cases before Court of Common Pleas.	5	One Member Unseated and the other Member Seated.	—	—
Haverfordwest	Special Case before Court of Common Pleas.	—	Member Unseated.	—	—
Stroud	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	—	Both Members Unseated	1,322 9 —	—
Launceston	The Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor, and Special Case before Court of Common Pleas.	3	Member Unseated	623 — —	110 13 8
Durham (Borough)	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	4	Both Members Unseated.	—	—
Bolton	The Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor	4	Member Seated	—	131 11 —
Poole	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove	8	Member Unseated.	—	—
Durham (County) (Northern Division).	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	8	Both Members Unseated.	—	—
Kidderminster	The Hon. Mr. Justice Mellor	10	Member Unseated	1,921 11 10	—
Stroud	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	3	Member Unseated	1,467 18 4	—
Stroud	The Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell.	3	Member Seated.	—	—
Durham (County) (Northern Division).	The Hon. Mr. Justice Grove	3	Member Seated.	—	—
Stroud	The Hon. Mr. Baron Pigott	16	Member Unseated.	—	—

IRELAND.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *Ireland* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from the 30th day of January 1874 to the 30th day of January 1875.

Name of County or Borough.	Name of Election Judge.	Number of Days at Trial.	Member Seated or Unseated.	Taxed Costs of Petitioner.	Taxed Costs of Respondent.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County of Mayo - - -	Assigned to the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Lawson; but afterwards heard before the full Court on Special Case.	1	Two Members Unseated	264 18 5	—
Borough of Athlone - -	Assigned to the Right Honourable Baron Dowse; but afterwards heard before the full Court on Special Case.	1	Unseated - - -	80 12 10	—
County of the Town of Drogheda.	Right Honourable Mr. Justice Barry.	3	Seated.	—	—
Borough of Galway - -	Right Honourable Mr. Justice Lawson.	5	Unseated - - -	721 17 3	—

23 February 1875.

C. G. Burke, Master of Common Pleas.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *Scotland* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from the 30th January 1874 to 30th January 1875.

Name of County or Burgh.	Name of Election Judge.	Number of Days at Trial.	Member Seated or Unseated.	Taxed Costs of Petitioners.	Taxed Costs of Respondent.
					£. s. d.
Renfrewshire - - -	Lord Ormidale -	One day - -	Seated - -	- -	139 19 9
Wigtown Burghs - - -	Ditto - - -	Part of three days.	Unseated -	No costs -	No costs.
Ayr Burghs - - -	Lord Neaves - -	Petition withdrawn.	Seated - -	- -	Costs settled out of Court.
Wigtown Burghs (Second Petition).	Ditto - - -	One day - -	Seated - -	- -	128 14 5

Crown Office, Edinburgh, 11 March 1875.

Jas. Auldjo Jamieson, Crown Agent.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

RETURN of all ELECTION PETITIONS tried in *England* by Election Judges under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, from 30th January 1874 to 30th January 1875; and, similar RETURNS for *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *March* 1875.

101

Under 1 *oz.*

ELECTION PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1875;—*for*,

COPIES "of the SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES selected in pursuance of 'THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868,' for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS;"

"And, of CERTIFICATES and REPORTS received from the JUDGES selected for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS pursuant to 'THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868' (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 374, of Session 1874)."

(Prepared by ANSELM TURNER, Journal Office.)

Journal Office, August 1875. } J. B. BULL, Clerk of the Journals.

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *July* 1875.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

				Page.
Boston - -	Special case - - -	- - - - -	- - -	3
	Judgments on Special case by	Lord Coleridge -	26 Jan. 1875	7
		Mr. Justice Keating -		9
		Mr. Justice Grove -		9
		Mr. Justice Denman -		11
	Certificate and Report from	Mr. Justice Grove -	- - -	11
Durham County (North Div.)	Judgment in the case of Graholm and Storey *v.* Elliot, by	ditto - - -	11 Aug. 1874	12
	Certificate and Report -	- - - - -	- - -	14
	Proceedings in the case of Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer, before - -	Mr. Justice Grove -	11 Aug. 1874	14
Norwich - -	Proceedings relating to the case before - - -	Mr. Justice Lush -	8 May 1875	18
	Certificate and Report -	- - - - -	- - -	22
Poole - -	Report of withdrawal of the Petition.	- - - - -	- - -	23
St. Ives - -	Judgment by - - -	Mr. Justice Lush -	18 Feb. 1875	23
	Certificate and Report -	- - - - -	- - -	24
Stroud - -	Judgment by - - -	Mr. Baron Pigott -	10 Dec. 1874	25
	Certificate and Report -	- - - - -	- - -	38
Tipperary - -	Judgments on Motion to set aside Petition by - - -	Mr. Justice Lawson -	29 April 1875	39
		Mr. Justice Morris -		41
		Mr. Justice Keogh -		42
	Judgment on the Petitions by	Mr. Justice Keogh -	21 May „	45
	Special case - - -	- - - - -	- - -	48
	Judgments on the Special case by - - - -	Mr. Justice Lawson -	26 May 1875	49
		Mr. Justice Morris -		50
		Mr. Justice Keogh -		51
	Certificate and Report from	Mr. Justice Keogh -	- - -	52

INDEX - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 53

COPIES of the SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES selected in pursuance of "THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868," for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS; and, of CERTIFICATES and REPORTS received from the JUDGES selected for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS pursuant to "THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868" (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 374, of Session 1874).

BOSTON ELECTION, 1874.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 5th February 1875.]

SPECIAL CASE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

BOSTON ELECTION PETITION, 1874.

JOHN WINGFIELD MALCOLM - - - - - - Petitioner.

WILLIAM JAMES INGRAM and THOMAS PARRY - - - Respondents.

THIS was a Petition under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, against the return of the above-named Respondents as Members of Parliament for the borough of Boston, Lincolnshire, and which came on to be tried before me on the 1st day of June last and four following days.

The Petition prayed that it might be determined that the said William James Ingram and Thomas Parry were not, or one of them was not, duly elected or returned, and that their election and return, and the election and return of each or one of them, were and was wholly null and void, and that the Petitioner, the said John Wingfield Malcolm, was duly elected and ought to have been returned.

On the trial the following facts were admitted or proved.

At the last election for the said borough of Boston, the nomination day being on the 30th of January and the poll being taken on the 3rd February 1874, the Respondents and the Petitioner, and also Mr. Thomas Collins, were candidates, and the returning officer returned the Respondents as being duly elected, the number of votes polled by the candidates respectively being returned by the said returning officer as follows:—

Ingram - - - - - -	1,572
Parry - - - - - -	1,347
Malcolm - - - - - -	996
Collins - - - - - -	679

The Respondent William James Ingram attained his majority on the 27th October 1868. His father represented the borough of Boston from 1856 to 1860.

In the year 1872 the said William James Ingram consented, in response to a requisition numerously signed by Liberal electors of the borough, to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the said borough whenever a vacancy should occur.

On the 16th day of December 1873 a public meeting of Liberal electors was held in the said borough for the purpose of establishing a Liberal association or club, the object of such association being, as stated, to keep together the Liberal party at Boston.

At this meeting the Respondent Thomas Parry attended.

Boston.

The said William James Ingram was not present at such meeting, having on that day left England for Algeria, but he had previously been informed of the intention of the promoters to form such an association, and knew and approved generally of the purposes for which it was formed. He did not attend any meeting of the association, nor was he a member of it until after his election.

About the end of December 1873, and after the said William James Ingram had left England, Mr. Parry determined, *mero motu*, to give away about 230 *l.* in coal among the poor of Boston, and wrote a letter to Mr. Wright, an alderman of the borough, of which the following is a copy:—

"My dear Mr. Wright,

"I HAVE been in the habit of sending a private gift to your mayor and also to the vicar about this time of the year, but the weather has become suddenly so seasonable and sharp that I think I can best help the poor people by a direct gift of coal. My trouble is in the arrangements needful to such an end, and in finding friends willing to interest themselves to distribute about 100 or 120 tons of good household coal at once. The selection of recipients need not be political nor confined to the man-kind; widows and deserving people of all classes may be thought of. I do not mind if you go up to 150 tons, but that will be my limit. Harris, if he be in the coal trade, may supply a third, unless you can propose to me any other better process. Lister Daulton, I think, is in the coal trade, and he might supply some. You will, perhaps, enlist some persons to help you, and issue tickets or take other means to carry out the gift to warm poor people's firesides. This need not be made public, nor, as I have said, need it be political. Dyer will help, and so, I think, will Mr. and Mrs. Bailey. Do the best you can. Distribute the coal, and send the accounts to me.

"Yours faithfully,
"*Thomas Parry.*"

"P.S.—I should like to know the names of the people you intend to deal with. Maltby is a coal merchant, is he not?"

The mode of distribution was as follows. Persons were sent round to the houses in Boston of those who were thought likely to accept a present of coals to ask if they were willing to accept a bag of coals from Mr. Parry. If they replied in the affirmative, their names were taken down in a book, and they were told they would receive a ticket.

Between the 14th January 1874 and the day of the dissolution, which took place on the 24th day of January 1874, the tickets were distributed, and were in the following form:—

> MR. (Name of Coal Merchant).
>
> Please deliver to (Name of Donee)
>
> 10 Stones of Coal,
>
> For Thomas Parry, Esq., Sleaford.
>
> B. B. DYER.

On the back of the tickets were the words, "With Mr. Parry's compliments."

B. B. Dyer is the said Benjamin Bissell Dyer, Mr. Parry's political agent.

In many cases the persons selected as donees were not objects of charity, some of them being small shopkeepers, and others having votes in respect of the occupation of premises exceeding 10 *l.* in annual value; and in many cases the donees were non-electors. Mr. Parry was not aware of the mode of distribution adopted. The coals were given by the Respondent Thomas Parry's said agent, Mr. B. B. Dyer, in order to influence votes in favour of Mr. Parry.

The whole constituency numbers 2,651 electors, and of these 926 received coals. Of those who so received coals, 877 afterwards voted at the election in question.

I was of opinion that Mr. Parry had, through his agents, though not personally, been guilty of corrupt practices. I therefore held that he was not duly elected.

Mr. Ingram in December 1873 was willing to allow his name to be associated with any other respectable candidate whom the Liberals might bring forward; but if one vacancy only had occurred in the meantime he would have stood alone. I found that Mr. Ingram did assent to have his name associated with that of Mr. Parry for nomination at an ensuing election, but at the time of such assent he did not expect any immediate dissolution of Parliament.

When Mr. Ingram left England in December 1873 a dissolution was not anticipated, and he did not leave any instructions or authority with any person to act on his behalf in the event of a dissolution, or as to anything connected with a dissolution or his candidature, nor had any arrangement, understanding, or agreement been come to by him or by any person on his behalf as to the conduct of an election whenever it should occur.

He

He had no idea that a dissolution would occur before the then Parliament had run to its end, viz., the autumn of 1875.

Mr. G. W. Thomas had been in the habit of communicating with him as a friend in reference to political among other subjects, and had paid Mr. Ingram's subscriptions to different charities at Boston.

Mr. Ingram was not personally, nor by any person authorised by him, directly or indirectly a party to or in any manner concerned in the determination to distribute, or distribution of, or payment for the coals, or in any other corrupt practice. From the time he left England on the 16th December 1873 until after the distribution of the tickets for the coals, Mr. Ingram was abroad, and had no communication whatever with Mr. Parry or with any person on his behalf, or with any person in reference to any election, or in reference to any matter connected with his or Mr. Parry's candidature, nor until after he arrived on the 29th January did he know anything about the distribution of the coals, nor did he then sanction it.

The following correspondence took place between Mr. Parry, Mr. Ingram, and Mr. Small, a gentleman interested in promoting the Liberal cause:—

"To Mr. Parry.

"Dear Sir, "Boston, 27 November 1873.

"AFTER careful deliberation, and with a sincere desire to unite the Liberal party in this borough, I have, in concert with many of my fellow-townsmen, signed a joint memorial to yourself and Mr. Ingram, asking you to contest the borough at the next Parliamentary election. I shall hope to receive your reply in time to be read to a meeting of those signing the memorial, to be held on Tuesday evening, 2nd December. I may add that I have sent a *verbatim* copy of this to Mr. Ingram.

"I trust the interests of the great cause we represent will be a sufficient excuse for my thus troubling you.

"Yours truly,
"*J. H. Small.*"

A similar letter was sent to Mr. Ingram.

"198, Strand, London, W.C.,

"Dear Sir, "28 November 1873.

"I WANT to meet you and all my other supporters (whether friends of Mr. Staniland or Mr. Parry) at a meeting some day next week. I have written to Mr. Thomas to arrange some day suitable. I think I can *say* better than *write* what I think it will be right for me to do under the present circumstances.

"I am, yours respectfully,
"*William Ingram.*"

"Dear Sir, "198, Strand, London, 13 December 1873.

"I REGRET that I am unable to attend the meeting on Tuesday next. I leave for Algiers on that day. I would have postponed my journey if it had been possible; but if I leave later than the 16th I shall be unable to catch the steamer that leaves Marseilles on Friday. I hope you will express to the meeting my regret, and assure them of my hearty and sincere sympathy with their project for consolidating the Liberal party of Boston. I think they have sufficient proof of my willingness to assist them in their endeavours; but I shall be glad if you will repeat to the meeting my earnest desire and perfect readiness to do all in my power to help them in all their undertakings for the advancement of Liberalism in Boston. Hoping you will have a successful meeting,

"I am, yours truly,
"*William Ingram.*"

The dissolution of Parliament took place very unexpectedly on the 24th of January 1874, and thereupon the distribution of the tickets was immediately discontinued, and on the same day Mr. G. W. Thomas telegraphed to Mr. Ingram, who was then at Nice, to come back.

There was a committee of the Liberal Association for promoting the election of Messrs. Parry and Ingram, but Mr. Ingram did not know who they were or what they were doing until the election was over.

After the dissolution, and before Mr. Ingram's return, the following circular was issued by Mr. Dyer and Mr. Thomas:—

"BOSTON PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1874.

"Dear Sir,

"YOU are earnestly requested to reserve your votes for Thomas Parry, Esq., and W. J. Ingram, Esq., who will have the pleasure of seeing you personally at the earliest opportunity.

"We are, dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"*B. B. Dyer,*
"*G. W. Thomas,*
"Liberal Agents."

 There

Boston.

There was no evidence that Mr. Ingram knew of this circular.

For several years prior to Mr. Ingram's arrival in Boston, which took place on the 29th of January, he had not had any communication personally or otherwise with Mr. Parry, and on the 26th January Mr. Parry issued an address to the electors, announcing himself as a candidate, but making no allusion of any sort or kind to Mr. Ingram, or to any joint candidature, and soliciting votes for himself only.

Mr. Ingram, who was at Nice at the date of the dissolution, was not aware of it until he received a telegram there, when he started for Boston, where he arrived on the 29th January 1874, and thereupon issued an address immediately. This address was prepared in London and on his way to Boston. In it he also announced himself as a candidate, but made no allusion of any sort or kind to Mr. Parry, or to any joint candidature, and solicited votes for himself only.

For several years prior to Mr. Ingram's arrival in Boston, on the 29th of January 1874, he had not had any communication, personally or otherwise, with Mr. Parry.

Mr. Ingram reached Boston about noon on the 29th January, and finding that cards and placards had been issued with the names Parry and Ingram, and in that order, he caused them to be altered to Ingram and Parry, and such cards were then issued, and the electors were asked to vote for Messrs. Ingram and Parry.

From the day after Mr. Ingram's arrival Mr. G. W. Thomas was, and acted as his duly authorised agent for all the purposes of the said election. And the committee hereinbefore referred to was, and acted as the joint committee of Messrs. Ingram and Parry for the purpose of promoting their election; and, with the exception of their personal expenses, Messrs. Ingram and Parry divided all their expenses of, and incidental to, the election subsequently to Mr. Ingram's return.

Upon Mr. Ingram's arrival in the borough on that day, he found that the electoral contest had commenced, and that the Liberal and Conservative partisans were actively engaged in canvassing the electors.

It was not until after the presentation of the Petition that Mr. Ingram became aware of the fact of the distribution of coal by Mr. Parry and of the persons who had been engaged in it.

I found that Mr. Ingram was not himself personally guilty of any bribery or corrupt practices at the said election.

Messrs. Ingram and Parry, after Mr. Ingram's return, had a joint committee for the purpose of managing the election, and after his return Mr. Ingram first heard of the distribution of coals; that coals had been distributed, but, as Mr. Ingram understood, only to the poor; and that there was a rumour in the town that he, Mr. Ingram, was also going to give away coals after the election, for which he stated there was no foundation.

On the 30th January Mr. Ingram duly appointed Mr. G. W. Thomas his agent for election expenses.

I found that neither Mr. Dyer nor Mr. Thomas were authorised to act as agents for Mr. Ingram for election purposes prior to the 30th January, unless Mr. Ingram, by permitting his name to be associated with Mr. Parry, unintentionally conferred such authority.

I found that Mr. Ingram was not personally guilty of any bribery or corrupt practices at the said election, and that up to the time of the election he was ignorant of any having been committed.

The question for the decision of the Court is whether Mr. Ingram became in law affected by or responsible for the acts of Mr. Parry or Mr. Parry's agents, by such consent to allow his name to be associated with Mr. Parry for nomination as Liberal candidates, so as to make him guilty of corrupt practices by an agent or agents.

If the Court should be of opinion that Mr. Ingram was not so liable, then I am of opinion that the Petition must be dismissed, as against him, with costs; but if the Court is of opinion that he is so liable, then I am of opinion that his election was void, and I adjudge that he pay the costs.

The parties have agreed if any point arises upon the arguments, making it necessary that I should report further to the Court, that I should do so as the Court may require.

W. R. Grove.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER.

Tuesday, 26th January 1875.

SPECIAL CASE.

MALCOLM - - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
INGRAM and PARRY - - - - - - - - Respondents.

PRESENT:

Lord Coleridge (Chief Justice). | Mr. Justice Grove.
Mr. Justice Keating. | Mr. Justice Denman.

JUDGMENT.

Lord *Coleridge.*] THIS case, he will permit me to say, has been stated with great ability and with his usual fairness by Mr. Thesiger, and because it has been stated with great ability and fairness, it seems unnecessary to call upon the other side, since everything that could be said has been said by him, and the consequences which, as he does not attempt to deny, follow from his argument seem to me to show that that argument is in itself unsound.

The material facts of this case, as I understand them, are these. The gentleman against whom this argument proceeds, Mr. Ingram, had agreed that he would, upon the next election, become a candidate for the Borough of Boston, and at the time when he first so agreed neither was any election in prospect nor was a candidate named; that was in 1872. But in December 1873, though an election was not in prospect, yet a candidate was named. Mr. Parry, the gentleman through whom it is sought to affect him with liability, had at that time said he should be the candidate at any future election, but at that time no election was supposed to be near, or contemplated as in prospect.

The way in which these facts are found is material, because upon the particular terms of the finding, which are carefully guarded, something perhaps not a little important in the event turns. The two sentences which are important are these. "Mr. Ingram in December 1873 was willing to allow his name to be associated with any other respectable candidate whom the Liberals might bring forward, but if one vacancy only had occurred in the meantime he would have stood alone. I found that Mr. Ingram did assent to have his name associated with that of Mr. Parry for nomination at an ensuing election; but at the time of such assent he did not expect any immediate dissolution of Parliament." That was in December 1873, and immediately after that Mr. Ingram left England, and went first to Algeria and afterwards to Nice, and being away from England he is found to have been personally entirely unmixed up with the conduct which invalidated Mr. Parry's election.

After Mr. Ingram had left England, Mr. Parry having appointed a person of the name of Dyer as his agent, Mr. Dyer was guilty of those acts which, in the judgment of my Brother Grove and in the judgment of this Court afterwards, were sufficient to invalidate the election of Mr. Parry. But at that time the only thing that Mr. Ingram had done was to consent to have his name associated with Mr. Parry for nomination at any ensuing election. While that took place, it is not found that there had been any appointment by him of Mr. Dyer, that he knew anything about Mr. Dyer, or that he knew that Mr. Dyer was the agent of his possible future co-candidate, Mr. Parry. Well, bribery is committed by Mr. Dyer, and bribery is committed distinctly at that time, as the facts of the case which are present to our minds show, and as indeed the cards themselves, one of which has been preserved by Mr. Justice Grove, show, on behalf of and in the interest of Mr. Parry only.

Then the dissolution takes place, and a telegram is sent to Mr. Ingram to Nice, and Mr. Ingram hurries back to England, and after he comes back to England he associates himself as joint candidate with Mr. Parry, canvasses the Borough of Boston with Mr. Parry, and from that time undoubtedly he is responsible for anything which Mr. Parry or Mr. Parry's agents may do. The candidature is joint, and whatever had affected Mr. Parry's seat would undoubtedly have affected Mr. Ingram, although Mr. Ingram might have been personally as innocent as any man who never heard of Boston, of the acts which might nevertheless invalidate his seat.

Mr. Thesiger is perfectly right in saying that what the law looks at is not so much the guilt of the individual candidate as the purity of the election, and that if the candidate makes himself quite unwittingly responsible for acts which taint the purity of the election, although he may be personally entirely unaware of them, still, if he has allowed them to be perpetrated by an agent in his name and in his behalf, he must answer in the mode

Boston.

and to the extent which the Act of Parliament has pointed out. But the present contention of Mr. Thesiger is to carry that doctrine a great deal further. His present contention is not only that a perfectly innocent candidate shall be answerable for the acts of the agents of another man, for whom he is only legally responsible after he has made them his agents, and for whom therefore by law and in good sense, perhaps, he is responsible; but the contention is that, bribery having been committed by a person, it may be years before, in the interest of some one at that time wholly unknown to the candidate, because that candidate afterwards coalesces and stands for the borough in which in his joint candidate's interest by a man unknown to him, and for whom at the time he was in no way responsible, and over whom he had no kind of legal or moral control, bribery had been committed; therefore he, the innocent man, for a bygone offence, committed by a person not at the time he committed it his agent, and in no way connected with him directly or indirectly, is nevertheless to suffer; an act by the supposition which he had no means of preventing, and which he was perfectly ignorant of, having been done at the time when he made the coalition. If that doctrine could be maintained, then, for the act of an agent done at any time and under any circumstances which could possibly be connected with the election under investigation, an act committed, as I say, years before, and, as Mr. Thesiger was bound to say, to be connected only in the most indirect mode with the candidature of the principal, it would make that principal responsible. Although I quite admit that we are to be governed in these cases by rules other than those known to the ordinary law of principal and agent, because the object is different, still it would be carrying that doctrine to a wild and perfectly unheard-of length if we were to give the effect to it, for which Mr. Thesiger contends in the present case. The strongest case of constructive notice, the strongest case of making a man trespasser by implication, would be nothing to the proposition which Mr. Thesiger invites us to hold.

There is really no ground of reason or principle on which this contention could be rested. Still, if there were authorities to which we were not bound to defer, because in this case we are the ultimate Court of Appeal, but bound to treat with respect, it would be another matter. But the only cases to which Mr. Thesiger has referred admit of a construction quite consistent with the judgment at which the Court has arrived. They are perfectly soundly decided, and perfectly consistent with well-known rules of agency at Parliamentary elections. One of them, the case before my Brother Blackburn, was a case in which, as I understand, the coalition took place before the Act was committed which was to affect a *quasi* innocent candidate. The candidate himself did not know of it, but he was affected through the medium of his co-candidate, because the agent of that co-candidate had, in the interest of both, though unknown to one, committed an act which affected directly the one, and therefore my Brother Blackburn, in his judgment, quite rightly said that it indirectly affected the other. When Mr. Thesiger was reading the passage from my Brother Blackburn's judgment, I pointed out to him that the tense used by my Brother Blackburn was not the past tense but the present, and in order to make that a decision in point, my Brother Blackburn must have said that where any act had been done by any agent of one of the coalescing parties at any time it affected the other. The distinction is not merely a distinction of words, but a distinction of most essential substance and fact, and upon that ground the argument based upon that case fails.

In the case that has been referred to, which was before my Brother Keating, certainly he meant to decide nothing inconsistent with my Brother Blackburn's decision, because he quoted it with approval, as intending to guide himself by it, nor did he decide anything to the contrary. In that case, as in the case before my Brother Blackburn, as I understand it, the coalition had taken place, unfortunately for the innocent candidate, no doubt, before the act was committed through which it was sought to affect him. The mode in which it was sought to be got rid of in that case was, that it was endeavoured to be shown that there had been an acting by a person who was the joint agent of the two, distinctly in the interest of one only and against the interest of the other, and the argument, as I understand it, before my Brother Keating, was that that would determine the agency; and so it would if the facts had borne out the argument; but in my Brother Keating's judgment the facts did not bear out the argument. There was no such determination of the agency; and if there was no such determination of the agency, then, upon principles well understood, the principles upon which my Brother Blackburn had formerly acted, my Brother Keating came to the same conclusion. That case also fails to help Mr. Thesiger. With his accustomed candour he has not contended, or attempted to say, that there is any case directly in point. All he says is, that the principle of these cases carries him to the length to which he would fain carry us. I do not agree with that. I do not think they do, for the reasons I have given. There appears to me to be the clearest and most intelligible distinction between them.

Mr. Thesiger has put a case, which he put to the Court as if it was a *reductio ad absurdum*, but I confess, not looking at it from the point of argument but from the point of judicial decision, the absurdity does not appear to me as Mr. Thesiger was bound to contend it appeared to him. The case supposed is this: That a person perfectly unconnected with either candidate, with strong political feelings and a large amount of money at command, chooses, in the interest of his political party, unknown to either candidate, long before an election, and when no dissolution is expected, to bribe right and left, so as to make the seat practically secure; that this man, who was at that time wholly unconnected with either candidate is, without the acts that he has committed being known, afterwards

afterwards appointed by one of these candidates his agent, and in the progress of the election conducts himself with immaculate purity, so that when the bribery is committed he is not an agent, and when he is an agent no bribery is committed. Mr. Thesiger puts it as a *reductio ad absurdum* that the candidate should not be answerable in such a case. I confess I think it would be very monstrous if he was. How in the world could any person ever be safe if he is to be responsible for more than the time during which the relation of principal and agent exists, during which he has, if not actual control, at any rate some kind of moral control, over the person who represents him?

I think, therefore, both upon principle and the reason of the thing, and upon the authority, so far as they go, of the decided cases that have been brought before us, this case fails on the part of the Petitioner, and that our judgment must be, that Mr. Ingram is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. Justice *Keating.*] I am of the same opinion.

The act which invalidated the election of Mr. Parry was that in the end of December 1873, and whilst Mr. Ingram was out of England, Mr. Parry determined, *mero motu*, to give away about 230*l.* worth of coals at Boston, and the mode in which they were distributed by his agent, Mr. Dyer, constituted the bribery which unseated Mr. Parry. The question is, whether Mr. Ingram is liable for that act of bribery, or those acts of bribery, by Mr. Parry's agent?

The way in which it is sought to make him liable is by introducing into this case the doctrine established by the Norwich cases with reference to the effect of a coalition of candidates. Now I take it that the simple doctrine established by those cases is this: that where two candidates at an election coalesce, and embark, as it were, in the same boat, they become jointly responsible, and they and their agents are all in the same boat. They are joint actors in that election, and each is responsible for the acts of the other. That is an intelligible principle. It is sought on this occasion to make that responsibility commence, so to speak, before they get into the boat; that is, before there is an election, and before there is, in the proper sense of the term, any candidature; because I take it that the fact of a gentleman saying, "I will come forward at a subsequent election with any Conservative or Liberal candidate," as the case may be, does not constitute him at that time a candidate at an election at all within the doctrine as to the effect of coalition as laid down by those cases.

It seems to me that the present case is entirely wide of the cases to which I have referred. There was no coalition here at all until a sufficiently long time after the acts which had led to the losing of his seat by Mr. Parry. If Mr. Thesiger could have shown, or if it could have been shown here, that the candidate coalesced with the knowledge of what had been done and an adoption of it, another question would have arisen which it is not necessary to consider in this case; but there is nothing of the sort here. It is found that Mr. Ingram was in total ignorance of what had taken place, and even Mr. Parry had no intention that it should have the effect which, unfortunately for him, it had. Therefore I see nothing to show any such association here at the time of the act done as to make Mr. Ingram liable for the acts of Mr. Parry's agents.

I therefore agree with my Lord Chief Justice, that our judgment ought to be in favour of the sitting Member.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I am of the same opinion. At the time that I tried this Election Petition, and after the case of Mr. Parry had been virtually disposed of, it certainly did occur to me that the point which was then raised by Mr. Giffard (whom Mr. Thesiger represents now), who was counsel for the Petitioner then, was one well worthy of consideration by this Court, and upon this ground; it appeared to me that the question might frequently arise in election cases where there was an intended coalition or a promised coalition for a future election; as to whether by election law a party who agreed that at the time when the election should take place he would be put into nomination with another candidate, should be responsible for the acts of the agents of such other candidate. But I think I am now bound to own that I ought, in my Judgment, to have decided this case myself. I think the importance of the case, as it then occurred to me, is not so great as I then thought it was as guiding future decisions; because from the consideration I have given to this case, I feel satisfied that it is almost impossible in these cases that any one case can decide or can be more than an argument in the decision of future cases. So very slight a change of circumstances may make what *primâ facie* appears to be the same case a different case, that I very much doubt whether upon such a question as this the decision of the Court would affect other cases, because in all probability other cases would differ in some material circumstances.

I may say, before I pass from this subject, that there was another consideration which had some influence in ultimately determining me not to decide the case then; and that is that this case was only argued before me on one side by Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins I need not say presented a very able and ingenious argument on one side, but Mr. Giffard, who had then succeeded for his client, the Petitioner, in obtaining a vacancy, had no strong or important interest in going further, and he therefore said nothing in the way of argument upon this question. Certainly, if a case is argued on one side only, and it seems that solid argument may be presented on the other, I should much more hesitate in deciding that case than if it had been fully gone into on both sides. In listening to arguments of counsel, there must be the presentation to the mind of a judge of opposite arguments which may be of more or less weight, but he is better able to examine those

Boston.

arguments when they come from counsel employed to represent the opposite party. It appeared to me then certainly, that the case was one of doubt which I must say at the present moment I do not think it was.

I quite agree with the rest of the Court. I entertain now, I may say, a very clear opinion that Mr. Ingram was not affected by the bribery of Mr. Parry's agent.

Now the facts, so far as they affect Mr. Ingram, lie in a small compass. Mr. Parry determined to present certain coals to the poor people; that was what he said in his letter, and that was his apparent intention. I thought upon consideration, as Mr. Parry stated that he had frequently given subscriptions to other things, and as there was no election then immediately imminent, that although no doubt there might be matter of comment against Mr. Parry as affecting his own personal conduct in giving these coals, still they being in the nature of general charitable gifts (although the form of them was changed), and not, so far as he was concerned, to be distributed at all to electors or persons who were likely (except in the cases of a few chance individuals) to be electors, there was not sufficient evidence to satisfy me that Mr. Parry was guilty of personal bribery. But the acts of Mr. Parry's agents, particularly Mr. Dyer, who signed the cards and distributed them to voters, coupled with other matters which I will not now go into, perfectly satisfied me that the agent had been guilty of bribery, and Mr. Parry was unseated on the ground of bribery by his agents.

Then came this question; Mr. Ingram had some time previous to the dissolution of Parliament, without any expectation of a then imminent dissolution, agreed first of all to allow his name to be associated with any Liberal candidate, and subsequently, as he himself admitted, and I have found in the case, with Mr. Parry, not from any particular favour to Mr. Parry, but merely because Mr. Parry was one of the class of Liberal candidates and not a person from whom he would dissent. In allowing his name to be so associated, did he become responsible for the acts after that time of Dyer, or any other of Mr. Parry's agents who might be guilty of corrupt acts within election law? I found, as a fact, that Mr. Thomas who subsequently, on the 30th January, became the election agent for all purposes of Mr. Ingram, was not up to that time his election agent. No doubt Mr. Ingram corresponded with him upon political subjects; and one might fairly surmise that if he had required an agent, Mr. Thomas would have been the man he would appoint. There was, however, nothing to satisfy me, or indeed, anything that I could reasonably be satisfied with, that he was his agent up to the 30th of January, the day after Mr. Ingram's return. Then the question was, "Was he responsible?" as he might have got the benefit of it in some way, for this bribery on behalf of Mr. Parry, in consequence of their being undoubtedly, after the 30th January, joint candidates, and their agents after that time being joint agents?

I thought that to be an arguable question at the time of the trial, but I must say now that I hardly think it was, because up to that time Mr. Ingram was perfectly innocent and ignorant of everything that had taken place. He had no agent of his own who was in the field canvassing for him; the coals were distributed, not with a card saying, "Vote for Ingram and Parry," or anything of that kind which would show a joint candidature, but as a gift from Mr. Parry alone. And although Mr. Ingram might be benefited by the popularity of Mr. Parry, with whom his name was connected, he might also have been injured by this; the persons who would vote for a consideration, the bribees, might say naturally, "Mr. Parry is a liberal man, he has given us all this, and Mr. Ingram has given us nothing." So that I am far from saying that Mr. Ingram was really benefited in any way by this distribution of coals, though I do not think that is exactly the test.

The reason why I think this case cannot, practically speaking, form a precedent is this: that if in a somewhat similar case there were added the circumstance that the coalescing candidate had any reason to surmise what had been done, or even recklessly threw himself into the candidature, there being a reasonable presumption that he might have known what had been done, or, if I may say so, wilfully shut his eyes to the acts of an agent, and allowed the agent of the other party to go on preparing the way for the election, that state of circumstances would make a great difference in the result. Indeed, the very fact of this present case having occurred might make an element of difference in the consideration upon the trial of a subsequent Election Petition, for where parties have been warned that there is a not improbable risk of certain acts taking place which have taken place before, their conduct stands in a different light from what it does where they are perfectly innocent, and never could be supposed or expected to surmise that there had been such acts of bribery. I mention this because it is an important consideration in these election cases, and particularly important in those cases in which the intention of the acts of the parties or their agents becomes material. It has been said that there have been conflicting decisions in these cases, but some of them at least have depended on what I am now endeavouring to express, namely, that a thing done after a certain event has occurred acquires a different complexion from that which it would have had before that event had occurred. Now I am far from saying that, although the way in which this case has now been decided will be a matter no doubt generally known to those who are concerned in future elections, the mere knowledge of this case would in itself alter the decision of a judge, or of myself if I were sitting as election judge upon a subsequent Petition; but I am far also from saying that it would not be an element of consideration. It would show that a man ought to be reasonably cautious. It would show that he might put himself in danger, in Mr. Ingram's case quite innocently, yet when persons know the circumstances

circumstances they would be expected to exercise greater caution than if the liability to such a danger had never come before them; therefore, in my opinion, there is not an inconsistency in contrary decisions of these cases, where, although the facts of the particular case are apparently the same as in a previous one, yet in that case they come after facts proved in certain other cases which ought to operate on the minds of candidates and the agents of candidates. Where a certain result has been known to take place which is injurious and wrong, a person coming afterwards who has a knowledge of that result ought to exercise greater caution than if that result had not already taken place.

Circumstances apparently slight may make a difference. In this case I entirely agree with the rest of the Court. I think there was no bribery by Mr. Ingram or his agents. I do not think that he constituted the parties who committed the bribery, his agents by any act of his, by allowing his name to be at a subsequent or ensuing election put in nomination with Mr. Parry, there being at that time no candidature on Mr. Ingram's part, there being then no agent appointed on Mr. Ingram's part, and Mr. Ingram not by any act of his making the agents of Mr. Parry his agents. Nor do I think that by subsequently coalescing with Mr. Parry, by subsequently appointing an agent to act jointly with Mr. Parry's agent, he, so to speak, ratified the bribery of Mr. Parry's agents at the time they bribed, bribed without any knowledge on the part of Mr. Ingram, and bribed in the interest of Mr. Parry, for whom those agents acted.

Mr. Justice *Denman.*] I am of the same opinion. If we were now to hold that Mr. Ingram was to be unseated by reason of the illegal distribution of coal by Mr. Parry, on the ground that that distribution was by an agent of Mr. Ingram, we should, in my judgment, be holding contrary to the facts of the case, and entirely contrary to justice.

Mr. Thesiger has relied upon two cases which he says, in point of law, are authorities for him as establishing the agency of Mr. Parry in this case, so that his act was in law to be taken as Mr. Ingram's act in consequence of the subsequent coalition between them. I do not think we could so hold without greatly extending the doctrine laid down in the two cases on which he has relied; and again, I think that we could not do this without laying down a rule which, especially as applied to the facts of this case, would be an extremely unjust one.

Therefore I entirely concur in the judgment of the Court.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

BOSTON ELECTION, 1874.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

To the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir,

REFERRING to my Report in the case of the Election Petition for the Borough of Boston, dated the 5th day of June 1874, I have now to state that the case which I reserved for the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in reference to agency, so far as regarded the Respondent William James Ingram, has this day been decided by that Court; and in consequence of the decision, I hereby report and certify that the said William James Ingram is duly elected and returned as a Member to serve in Parliament for that Borough.

W. R. GROVE.

Dated this 26th day of January 1875.

Durham County (North. Div.).

DURHAM COUNTY (NORTHERN DIVISION) ELECTION.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 5th February 1875.]

JUDGMENT delivered by Mr. Justice *Grove*, on Tuesday, 11th August 1874.

GRAHOLM and STOREY - - - - - - Petitioners.
ELLIOT - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. Justice *Grove*.] THE withdrawing of an Election Petition must be by leave of the Judge, and if the Judge saw that the withdrawal was the result of any compromise, of any giving and taking, so as to prevent evidence being brought forward which ought to be brought forward; not in the interest of either of the parties, but in the interest of the constituency, and of purity of election, the Judge ought not to allow a Petition to be withdrawn; he ought, as far as he would have power to do so, to insist upon the Petition being proceeded with. But although the Act of Parliament, in my mind, rather expects that, on the part of a Judge, no doubt it is an extremely difficult task; because if parties do not call witnesses forward, a Judge himself cannot become, as it were, counsel for the Petitioners and Judge at the same time; he cannot examine a witness and force him, if he is reluctant or antagonistic, to answer questions, and, if I may say so, exercise his ingenuity to elicit the truth from a possibly adverse witness; while at the same time he has to keep the scales of justice even, and to hear what may be said on both sides. Nor can he, on the other hand, know what answers might be given if he had those instructions which counsel have, and could find out what the real facts were as presented by the opposite side. Therefore, when (as appears to be supposed by some) the duty is thrown upon the Judge to occupy that somewhat equivocal position of being counsel and Judge, it is simply, at all events according to the practice of the law of England, an impossibility. All that the Judge can do is to see, as far as he can possibly do it, that the truth is fairly elicited. And to my mind it can never be so well elicited as when there are persons on either side representing opposite interests, the Judge only exercising his power in furtherance of the truth when he sees that there is an endeavour to keep it back. I mention that because the task is an unusual one which the Act imposes upon the Judge, of his exercising a discretion as to the withdrawal of a Petition.

I mention these circumstances for this reason, that I think there possibly might be cases in which a Judge would not allow a Petition to be withdrawn, but would, as far as he could, use his power to prevent it. He might, for instance, exercise the power which is given to him of recommending the Court not to allow the deposit to be withdrawn without considerable explanation. The task, no doubt, would be an extremely difficult one. The mode in which a Judge is to compel parties to go on with a Petition which they have determined to withdraw remains to be proved. I am not aware of how it can be made compulsory; but at all events he has a power over the deposit in Court, which may in some degree be indirectly used as a compulsion. I mention that, not as applying to the present case, because I am thoroughly and entirely convinced, not only from the character of the learned counsel who now withdraws the Petition, but from the course that the case has taken, that this is a Petition in which he would have had no reasonable hope of success. I have watched the evidence to the best of my ability, and I will not say that some suspicion has not been excited in my mind, as regards the acts of some of those who might be proved to be agents, in the election-law sense of the word; but it seems to me that there has been something like an intimation of some small reward to some of the witnesses. I presume, as is usual in nearly all these cases, the strongest portion of the case is put forward in the first instance, so as to impress the tribunal, the Judge or jury, with the strength of the case; but the case is such that it would be idle to say that it has had the effect upon my mind of satisfying me that there have been upon the part of the agents of Sir George Elliot corrupt practices. No imputation at all has been made upon Sir George Elliot in this case; therefore I need not say a word more upon that subject.

With regard to the acts of the agents there has been some degree of suspicion, and I am not prepared to say that a good deal of doubt might not have been raised in my mind, not as to the finding that I should come to, but as to whether the case required an explanation or not; that is to say, whether at the close of the case I should have required Mr. Hawkins to go into any answer to it. At present certainly, upon the case as it stands, if I were asked to give judgment, I should say that no case had been proved to my satisfaction to unseat the Member.

The matters were some of them extremely trifling. There was the alleged gift of a shilling to a man who happened to be a voter, which he (the man) says, whether truly or untruly I do not stop to consider, was given for old acquaintance sake. To say that a Member should be unseated because somebody who was alleged to have been an agent, by what I might almost call a legal fiction, because he had been seen coming in after the candidate

candidate on one occasion when he was canvassing a voter, or because he had on one occasion given a voter a shilling, or a glass of beer, or something of that sort, would certainly be a very strong proceeding. It appears that upon two other occasions a man was paid, not in pursuance of any corrupt promise, or understanding or undertaking; but going with his master to vote on this occasion for Sir George Elliot, he told other persons (if I remember rightly) that he had voted upon the other side; there being apparently no compulsion exercised by the master, who did not deduct (for practically it amounts to that) his day's wages from him.

There was another matter—the man who was examined to-day, who says that he changed his house; he positively swore that he did not do it with any reference to his vote. He was, no doubt, pressed and canvassed on both sides and pulled about (if I may use that expression) by the Red and Blue parties; and he got at last into a cab belonging to the Liberal side. Which way he voted we do not know; but he appears to intimate that having quitted his place, he may have voted on the Red side. It does not appear to me that those are cases which are supported by such an amount of satisfactory evidence as a Judge could reasonably act upon; and therefore I may say that, as the case at present stands, if I were asked for my decision without a word by counsel upon either side, I should say that the case has not been made out to my satisfaction.

With reference to the last witness, I drop him entirely out of the case. I have seldom heard more disreputable evidence. The man confesses that he told one person that he would vote for the party who would hire his three cabs. After that, having let two of his cabs, he tells another person that he will vote for him if he hires the remaining cab. He begins his evidence with that. As to his cross-examination, it is simply one mass of contradiction. The entries in his book are utterly unsatisfactory, to say the least of it, if not condemnatory. He has not given, in the slightest degree, any explanation of that book. I have no right to infer when those entries were made; but I certainly do say that he has not in any way given an approach to a satisfactory explanation of those entries. I cannot, as it were, attribute any merit to the other side because a disreputable witness has been called upon the side of the Petitioners; but I certainly say, without hesitation, that I should utterly discard that man's evidence, and not give it one moment's consideration or one moment's belief.

Therefore upon all the points which have been brought before me, I see no sufficient ground for unseating Sir George Elliot; and as the learned counsel for the Petitioners now says that having found in fact that the case, as presented to him, was very different from the case as it has come out in evidence, I have every reason to entirely rely upon the word of that learned counsel; and it seems to me that he has taken not only a course which is permissible upon my part, but a proper course in withdrawing this Petition.

Of course, as far as my decision is concerned, the Petition must be withdrawn upon the usual terms; that is to say, the costs following the event.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Will your Lordship permit me to state that after the presentation of this Petition it is really a matter of congratulation to Sir George Elliot that this matter has been, as far as the Petitioners' case is concerned, thoroughly investigated before your Lordship. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to him to have heard from the lips of my learned friend Mr. Russell the statement that, on behalf of the Petitioners, he really has no case at all upon which he could rely for the purpose of attacking Sir George Elliot's seat. That is a matter of extreme congratulation. Sir George Elliot is quite satisfied in having his election declared by your Lordship, and by the mouth of my learned friend, to be an election which cannot be impeached and which is unimpeachable. It is no matter of money with Sir George Elliot, and as regards the question of costs Sir George Elliot would be willing that no order should be made. The matter having been investigated in the way it has, and my learned friend Mr. Russell having stated what he has, that the evidence offered to him, and the statements made by the witnesses to him, have not been borne out, Sir George Elliot is not desirous of creating irritation or annoyance by asking your Lordship to make any order for costs at all; and, if your Lordship will permit him to do so, he will withdraw any application upon that subject.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] If this were an indictment or proceeding in public; in other words, if these costs were to be paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer instead of being a matter between party and party, I should say that an order ought to be made that the costs should be paid. I should be then acting in my duty to the public. But as the costs are matters merely between the parties, and one of the parties does not insist upon them, I do not know that I am called upon to say that costs shall be paid to him with one hand which he pays back with the other. I do not see why I should make a forcible order.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] The expression of your Lordship, that you would make an order for costs if I applied for one, is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I shall report, then, to the Speaker of the House of Commons that Sir George Elliot is duly elected.

Durham County (North. Div.).

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

DURHAM COUNTY (NORTHERN DIVISION) ELECTION, 1874.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

To the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I, Sir William Robert Grove, knight, one of the Justices of our Lady the Queen, of Her Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and one of the Judges for the time being for the trial of Election Petitions in England, do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, certify that upon Saturday, the eighth day of August 1874, and on the Monday and Tuesday following, I duly held a Court at the Assize Courts in the City of Durham and in the county of Durham, for the trial of and did try the Election Petition for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, between Thomas Graholm and Samuel Storey, Petitioners, and Sir George Elliot, baronet, respondent.

And, in further pursuance of the said Act, I certify that at the conclusion of the said trial, I determined that the said Sir George Elliot, baronet, being the Member whose election and return were complained of in the said Petition, was duly elected and returned.

And whereas charges were made of corrupt practices having been committed at the said Election, I, in further pursuance of the said Act, report as follows:—

(a.) That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at such election.

(c.) That there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the Election for the Northern Division of the county of Durham, to which the said Petition relates.

Dated this 11th day of August 1874.

W. R. GROVE.

DURHAM COUNTY (NORTHERN DIVISION) ELECTION, 1874.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS before The Honourable Mr. Justice *Grove*, on the Trial of the NORTH DURHAM ELECTION PETITION (*Pickering and Another* v. *Palmer*), at the Court House, *Durham*.

Tuesday, 11th August 1874.

PICKERING and Another - - - - - - - Petitioners.
PALMER - - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. *A. L. Smith* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioners.

The Honourable Mr. *Chandos Leigh* appeared for the Respondent.

Mr. *Smith.*] I AM instructed to say that, having considered the case of the Petitioners, I do not propose to offer any evidence at all upon it. I think, however, that I should make this statement to your Lordship, and I make it frankly and clearly, that the withdrawing from the Petition of Pickering and another against Palmer is in no way affected by what has already happened before your Lordship; but having considered the circumstances of the case and the evidence that could be brought forward against Mr. Palmer, it has been considered by those who advise the Petitioners in this case that they could not substantially make out a case against Mr. Palmer, and, with your Lordship's consent, they are willing to withdraw from the Petition. If your Lordship thinks it necessary that any affidavit should be made it will be done.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I must have the usual affidavits, or, if you like, you can do it by witnesses, as was done in the Brecon case. The usual practice which I have adopted is, that the Petitioner and the Respondent should each make an affidavit that it is not the result of any bargain.

Mr. *Smith.*] That it is not a bargain on the ground of any pecuniary emolument.

Mr.

Durham County (North. Div.).

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] No corrupt bargain between the parties. The affidavit generally states what are the grounds, such as that it has been advised by counsel. I need not suggest that to you.

Mr. *Smith.*] That affidavit shall be made. I may mention in this case, of my own certain knowledge, that there has not been either on the one side or the other what your Lordship has alluded to; but inasmuch as the Statute requires that such an affidavit should be made, such affidavit shall be made.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] The Statute requires nothing but that the Judge shall be satisfied that it is not the result of a corrupt bargain, or something to that effect, and the usual practice has been for the judge to require affidavits by the Petitioners; the Member sometimes volunteers an affidavit; but the Judges have generally required one from the principal agent upon each side; now it will be the attorney having the conduct of the case.

Mr. *Smith.*] I think the best plan will be to have a formal affidavit made and handed up to your Lordship,

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] I should suggest that the agent on each side should be called.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] The parties themselves might make a compromise without the agent; therefore I have always insisted in Chambers upon affidavits from the parties, the Petitioner, the Respondent, and the principal agent.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] That is where a case has been withdrawn before it comes to trial.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I do not see any reason for any difference when the case comes for trial; the Statute provides nothing about it.

Mr. *Smith.*] Assuming I make this application to your Lordship on behalf of the Petitioners and I tender to your Lordship no evidence on behalf of the Petitioners.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] If you do no more than that, I cannot force the case to be tried, but you will have the same thing when you require the money out of court. If no affidavit were made before me, I should not allow the money to be taken out of court. My impression is, the right persons here to make an affidavit are the attorneys representing the parties; when the case gets into court virtually the management is in the hands of the attorneys. I shall be content with what is usually satisfactory to a Judge. The thing may be compounded by third parties whose names never transpire. The Judge cannot do more than make the persons immediately concerned responsible. If you get an affidavit from the Petitioners and from the Member complained of, it may come before me this evening. Take it as a summons to appear before me at lodgings, at Chambers.

Mr. *Smith.*] If your Lordship will permit me not to offer any evidence upon this Petition we shall have to come before your Lordship upon an affidavit when the money is to be taken out of court.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] You had far better make an end of it now; nobody knows what hot blood may get up afterwards. You had better agree with your adversary whilst he is in the way. You see you do not make an end of it by offering no evidence now; all that that would lead to would be an adjournment only.

Mr. Henry Edwards Brown, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Smith.*

Mr. *H. E. Brown.*

1. I believe you are a Parliamentary Agent?—I am.
2. And you are agent for the petition of "Pickering and another against Palmer?"—I am.
3. You are fully conversant with the facts relating to the present application to the Court?—Perfectly, with regard to the withdrawal of the Petition.
4. I must ask you whether the present application is the result of any corrupt arrangement?—Certainly not.
5. Or in consideration of the withdrawal or the application to withdraw any other Petition?—Certainly not.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh* stated that he proposed to call Mr. Hoskyns.

Mr. Thomas Hoskyns, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*

Mr. *T. Hoskyns.*

6. You are a member of the firm of Wyatt, Hoskyns, and Hooker, of Parliament-street, Westminster?—I am.
7. Are you the agent for Mr. Palmer, the Respondent to this Petition?—I am.
8. And you are cognisant of the proposed withdrawal of this Petition?—I am.

 9. Is

Durham County (North. Div.).

Mr. *T. Hoskyns.*

9. Is this application to withdraw the result of any corrupt arrangement?—None whatever.

10. Or is it in consideration of the withdrawal or application to withdraw any other Petition?—Certainly not.

11. You know that Mr. Palmer is not in the town?—Mr. Palmer is not in the town; he is at his residence near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and he could not get here under three or four hours; he was coming to-morrow morning.

12. Mr. Justice *Grove.*] At present I think I had better adjourn the case until to-morrow morning, unless you can get the affidavit before?—We cannot possibly get the affidavit from Mr. Palmer before.

13. Mr. Justice *Grove.*] Mr. Palmer does not know of this withdrawal, therefore, of course, he cannot have entered into any corrupt arrangement. Have you authority from Mr. Palmer here to act as you are now doing, or by the advice of counsel?—Certainly, I have.

14. There cannot have been a corrupt arrangement with Mr. Palmer, because the whole thing is done here?—Mr. Palmer really imagines the Petition is going on to-morrow.

15. You have authority?—Certainly.

16. You have authority from Mr. Palmer to agree to this withdrawal, and it is done upon the advice of counsel; do I understand you to say that?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] Now, what do you say Mr. Smith. Are the Petitioners here?

Edward Pickering and William Williams were called, but did not answer.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh* stated that the Petitioners' case was in the hands of Mr. Brown.

Mr. *Brown.*] I am appointed their agent in writing.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] And you have authority for this?

Mr. *Brown.*] That I cannot say.

Mr. *A. L. Smith.*] I am their counsel, and I can take it upon myself.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] There must be an affidavit from them, because Mr. Brown does not go the length to which Mr. Hoskyns does.

Mr. *A. L. Smith.*] That affidavit will be forwarded; it shall be made.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] When can you get it. Where are the Petitioners?

Mr. *A. L. Smith.*] In Sunderland.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I want to release you; but although probably in this case it is not a matter of much importance, these things become important as precedents. I cannot dispense with the affidavit of the Petitioners, particularly as Mr. Brown says he cannot undertake to say that they have put themselves so fully in his hands as to withdraw the Petition.

Mr. *Brown.*] I think I might say, if an order is made, the affidavits can be handed in to the Rule Office.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I cannot make a conditional order.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] Mr. Brown does not state that he has authority to withdraw the Petition on the part of the Petitioners.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] Mr. Hoskyns undertakes all responsibility for his client; but the affidavit of a Member is not so important as the affidavit of the Petitioners, because the Member is a person who never volunteers an affidavit. He says: I will let them withdraw the Petition if they like to withdraw it. Some of the Judges have not required an affidavit from the Member, but I do not think an affidavit from the Petitioners has ever been dispensed with. They have a voice in the withdrawal of the Petition, and I do not think the mere relation of attorney or agent of the parties, without express authority, would entitle him to withdraw the Petition.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] If I could show these facts upon the evidence of Mr. Brown, that he has had the whole conduct of the affair, and that these Petitioners put in the Petition are acting through him, and he has had no communication with them throughout, although Mr. Brown does not like to say, "I have absolute authority," would not that be sufficient? We are not now upon the question whether the necessary affidavit within the Statute has been given.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] What is the affidavit?

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] It is generally an affidavit of the Petitioners or the Respondent. Here,

Here, your Lordship dispenses with the affidavit of the Respondent, Mr. Palmer, because he is not here. Durham County (North. Div.).

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I dispense with it, because it is an idle ceremony. The withdrawal of the Petition has taken place by counsel's advice during the proceedings in the other case, therefore I have not the slightest reason to surmise that Mr. Palmer has corruptly agreed to it. It is another thing as regards the Petitioners. They may know nothing about the matter.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] Mr. Brown has the sole conduct of the cause upon the Petition, and says, I am a party to the withdrawal, and in no shape or way am a party to any corrupt bargain. Mr. Brown is here withdrawing, and I am here on the part of the Petitioners withdrawing. There cannot be any corruption upon the part of the Petitioners, they not being here. I have never seen them in my life.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I am virtually in their absence, their representative, not having express power to withdraw, I am taking away their right as parties to the Petition to have that Petition tried. I am satisfied that Mr. Palmer does not do this corruptly, because the circumstances satisfy me, coupled with the oath of Mr. Hoskyns; but I am told the Petitioners know nothing of the withdrawal.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] Then can they have made a corrupt bargain?

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] No; but on the other hand they may say, we know circumstances in relation to this Petition so that we are unwilling to withdraw it. I do not say it is so in this case. I am looking to the question of precedent. Could this be done. Could you get, by to-morrow morning, an affidavit from the Petitioners that they consent to the withdrawal, and that they have not made any corrupt bargain, and then I need not make an order in court, but I can do it at Chambers. You may make it up in the form of a summons between you and Mr. Leigh, to be taken before me by consent upon those affidavits, and I can make an order upon the back of the affidavits.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] That can be done, no doubt. I hear that one of the Petitioners is a butcher, and this is market-day, and I do not know whether he can be here this evening.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] The task thrown upon the Judge is an anomalous one; he has to consent to the withdrawal of a matter which he cannot by any possibility force on. All he can do is to keep the deposit or prevent its being paid out.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] If the counsel for the Petitioners simply came before your Lordship, and said, I offer no evidence on the part of the Petitioners, your Lordship could not do anything.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I should say I should not allow the money to be paid out of court except upon satisfactory affidavits.

Mr. *Chandos Leigh.*] If your Lordship pleases the affidavit shall be got.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] Get the affidavits in the form of a summons. If those affidavits are satisfactory I will make an order to withdraw the Petition. Then I can give leave to withdraw the Petition, but I should not give the leave if I thought that it was a case in which the money ought to be retained in court; that the Court of Common Pleas must deal with, or a Judge in Chambers. If I say nine o'clock in the morning at the Castle, could you get the affidavits? You might telegraph immediately, and a solicitor's clerk might come with them so that you might have them to-night, or at all events to-morrow morning; counsel need not be kept here. If the affidavits do not come the money must be kept in Court and the case must be adjourned, application to be made at Chambers. I cannot do more under those circumstances than adjourn the case, and then there will be an application at Chambers, but I think it would be better for all parties to finish it. I adjourn the case to nine o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Judge's lodgings at the Castle.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Nine o'clock.

Durham County (North. Div.).

Wednesday, 12th August 1874.

PICKERING and Another - - - - Petitioners.
PALMER - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. *Simey*, appearing on behalf of the Petitioners, produced affidavits that the Petition had not been withdrawn in consequence of any corrupt arrangement.

After some discussion, during which the learned Judge intimated his opinion that the proper notices must be given :—

Mr. Justice *Grove.*] I THINK the matter must be left to a Judge at Chambers. I cannot tamper with these Acts of Parliament. I do not say that there is anything wrong in this case, but it would lead to a precedent which might be extremely dangerous, and which might be an evasion of the Act. I said in Court yesterday that an affidavit by the Petitioners was necessary, but I now find that, unless the whole business is transacted in open Court, the precedent which has been quoted does not apply. Therefore all that I can do is to adjourn this Court. You can either appear before a Judge at Chambers, or you can appoint two attorneys to appear formally before me in the country. The two agents had better put in affidavits of what they stated in Court yesterday ; you can say that they were examined *vivâ voce*, and if the Judge before whom you go wishes it, I will certify to him that I was satisfied with their examination.

[Adjourned *sine die.*

An Order to withdraw the Petition was granted by Mr. Baron Bramwell on the 25th August 1874, without Costs.

Norwich.

NORWICH ELECTION PETITION, 1875.

Saturday, 8th May 1875.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I APPEAR in this inquiry for Mr. Tillett, a gentleman who is very well known and honourably connected with this borough. Mr. Tillett, who has not himself been present in Court during the last two days, your Lordship will well believe, has read and studied with a very great deal of care, and with a very great deal of anxiety, the evidence which has been given in this Court by the several witnesses called before your Lordship. After having read that testimony, and having regard to the statements which those witnesses have made—I do not mean to say believing in the integrity of those witnesses altogether, because I should have much to say if I had to comment upon the testimony of certainly some of those who have given evidence before your Lordship ; but having regard to such portions of their evidence as Mr. Tillett has reason to believe is true, he has come to the conclusion that it has been sufficiently established that a great number of the lower class of voters in this borough were unquestionably unjustifiably employed on his behalf at the last election.

My Lord, it does not become me, nor is it relevant to the present inquiry, to state how or under what circumstances it was deemed necessary on the part of those who had the management of Mr. Tillett's election to employ those persons who were so unjustifiably employed ; that is not a matter forming the subject of the present inquiry before your Lordship. Mr. Tillett has the most perfect faith in the honesty, in the integrity, and in the pure intentions of those whom he entrusted with his election ; but he is equally satisfied in this, that those voters of the class to which I have already referred, to a great extent did accept, and did believe, in accepting their employment, that the object was to influence them in giving their votes, whatever may have been the intentions of those actually

actually employing them; and Mr. Tillett feels, under these circumstances, that those votes were not honestly given, and not having been honestly given, it would not become him as a gentleman to struggle against the issue any longer.

My Lord, Mr. Tillett himself, as I have already told your Lordship (and all who know Mr. Tillett will feel the truth and justice of what I am saying), is a gentleman of great honour, and has been long connected with this borough, and from the very first he has said this: "I do not desire to give those who petition against my return any unnecessary trouble; I do not desire them, nor do I myself desire, to incur the anxiety and weariness of a long inquiry." Mr. Tillett has said always, and he says now, "Satisfy me that my seat has been won by votes which have not been purely and honestly given by any considerable portion of the constituency, and I feel it my duty as an honourable man to retire from the contest and to resign my seat;" and that is the course which Mr. Tillett has instructed me to take. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I desire only on his behalf to say two things with reference to Mr. Tillett's connection with this borough. I think in the year 1869, after the election of 1868, Mr. Tillett was himself the petitioner against Sir Henry Stracey; that petition was tried before Mr. Baron Martin. I shall ask you to put Mr. Tillett into the witness-box, to state his intention and his instructions that this election should be conducted without one single shilling of illegal expenditure; but before doing so, I do hope your Lordship will permit me to call attention to what has occurred on previous occasions. Mr. Baron Martin expressed himself in the strongest terms upon the occasion to which I have referred, after the fullest investigation, that Mr. Tillett was in no way himself implicated in any corrupt practices that had existed in that election, and that he believed Mr. Tillett had endeavoured, with all his might, to make his election as pure as an election could be made. But your Lordship knows what difficulties there are with a constituency of 15,000 persons, an immense number of whom are the dregs of society, as your Lordship must have been satisfied, having seen some of the witnesses whom my learned friend has thought fit to call before you.

At the election following Mr. Tillett was returned, and upon that occasion Mr. Tillett was himself petitioned against, and the petition was heard before Mr. Justice Keating, and Mr. Tillett's seat was vacated, not on the ground of any actual personal bribery by an agent of his own, but through a coalition with the gentleman who stood with him, Sir William Russell, whose agents were found guilty of bribery. Mr. Justice Keating, in delivering judgment, expressed himself satisfied of the honesty and purity of Mr. Tillett's instructions, and Mr. Tillett's intentions, and he thought it right to say one or two words, which your Lordship will permit me to read from the judgment of Mr. Justice Keating, to show what that learned judge thought upon the matter then before him: "I have arrived at a perfect and clear conviction that Mr. Tillett really and in all sincerity desired to conduct all election matters in which he was engaged with the utmost purity. I feel very great regret, not only at the consequence to Mr. Tillett, whose intentions were so honourable and pure, but also that the decision has another result; the effect of giving a sort of triumph to that abominable system which has sullied the reputation of this city, and ultimately will disfranchise them." That was the opinion formed by that estimable judge; and what he then expressed he has, since retirement from the Bench, thought it right to repeat again in substance in the House of Commons before the Committee upon the Corrupt Practices Act.

I have thought it right to state this much to your Lordship, because Mr. Tillett, in resigning the position which he would have been proud to occupy, is desirous that it should be well known and well understood, and as far as it is possible, will endeavour to make it apparent to your Lordship and to all who regard the oath and the honour of a gentleman, that his instructions to his agents from the commencement to the end were, that not one single farthing should be expended in any shape or way which could give rise to the shadow of an imputation upon the integrity of his election. It is quite impossible in a large constituency like this, with a system which, according to the judgment of Mr. Justice Keating, pervaded the borough (not with Mr. Tillett's knowledge, because he had no knowledge of any of these matters, which have unfortunately cost him his seat upon the present occasion), to avoid some such occurrences as those which my learned friend, Mr. Giffard, if I rightly recollect, opened not only upon the Liberal side only, for which Mr. Tillett was the representative, but even upon the part of the Conservatives, who are so ably represented by my learned friend. I can say no more. I desire on the part of Mr. Tillett to be permitted to put him in the witness-box, to state upon his oath what his instructions were, and to satisfy your Lordship to-day, as he satisfied Mr. Justice Keating upon the last occasion, when he had the misfortune to be made the respondent to a petition of this character, that, as far as he is concerned, his intentions and his acts have been such as became an honourable and worthy gentleman.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] This imposes a very great difficulty upon me. I cannot compel Mr. Tillett to go on defending his seat, nor can I force Mr. Giffard to go on calling witnesses; but I cannot help saying, from the opening of Mr. Giffard, which has been substantiated by the witnesses called, that there is a deep-seated corruption in the constituency of this city; and I therefore should have felt it my duty, if that opening had been proved further, to make a report which probably would have resulted in a Commission, and the disfranchisement of the borough.

Now I have no means of going on with an investigation if the parties concerned do not choose to go on with it; but I shall be bound to intimate to the Speaker of the House of

Norwich.

Commons my view and suspicion of what is the state of things in this borough. There seems to be undoubtedly a very large number of voters here, chiefly of the humbler classes, some of whom have been called before me, who seem to look upon it as a matter of course to receive remuneration for their votes—for that is what it comes to—and they are very much to be blamed for it, and are all liable to be punished for it; but while blaming them, I cannot help saying that a still greater amount of blame rests upon those in a superior situation, who have been instrumental in administering to, and fostering that corrupt appetite, because the persons who have been named here are persons in a better position of life, and without whose agency these people could not have been corrupted as they were. I therefore think that a very much higher degree of blame rests upon those persons, and, as the case stands now, I shall feel it my duty to report to the House of Commons the name of every person brought before me who has administered to that corrupt appetite upon the part of voters, and they must take the consequence of my report; I must also report the voters themselves, and as far as I see at present, I must also report that those persons were the agents of Mr. Tillett. Mr. Tillett, I have no doubt from what you have stated, and from what appears to have passed at the previous elections, is personally free from any imputation of the kind; at the same time, as the evidence stands before me, I must give you fair notice that I must report that Mr. Tillett has been guilty by his agents of that kind of bribery and corruption:—therefore the consequences he must take.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I have considered that matter, and also another matter which your Lordship has mentioned, that is to say, as to the course your Lordship ought to adopt. Your Lordship will remember upon one occasion, when I had the honour to appear before you at St. Ives, and upon other occasions before election judges, the question has arisen with regard to what is to become of a case when it suddenly terminates, before what would otherwise be the legitimate end of the inquiry if it were pushed to its termination.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I am powerless; I am not here as an inquisitor.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] My own feeling is, and always has been, that in these cases I have only one person's interest to consult, and that is my client's. My Lord, the moment I see, and my client sees, that it is hopeless to contend against the petition presented—because I do not feel it my duty in a case of this description to act, unless my client's judgment accords with mine, or mine accords with his—it is my bounden duty to advise him, and it is his own bounden duty with regard to his own interests, the moment he sees the struggle is hopeless, to yield, as Mr. Tillett does, like an honourable man, and so make an end of the litigation. I will not be a party to fostering ill-feeling and bad blood for a long period of time, simply for the purpose of having an investigation which in the end must result precisely in the same way as this; but I have always thought it my duty, the moment my client's interests were served, and when my duty towards him was at an end, to give way, especially as I have no interest in anything else, or in anybody else connected with the borough.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] It is a matter which very much requires the consideration of the Legislature now; and there is a Bill in the House of Commons at the present time, and probably some course may be taken to prevent such a state of things for the future. We ought always to have an inquiry going on to its natural termination in some way or other. My report will be as I have intimated, and the House of Commons will deal with it as they think proper. But it is by no means a satisfactory state of things, I must say, that an inquiry should be stifled. I do not blame you; I think you have done right; but, at the same time, the inquiry is stopped at a period when, for the public interest, it ought to be further prosecuted.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] With reference to your Lordship's expression, that you consider the inquiry has been stifled, your Lordship knows well the enormous cost of these petitions.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] At the same time I did not mean to use it as applying to you in the least. You have a perfect right, in the interest of your client, when you see you have no chance, to stop it at once. I had only regard to the probable intention of the Legislature, and I think some means ought to be taken to have an inquiry pursued in some shape or other, even after the sitting Member has felt it his duty to retire.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] If we had discussed every matter here, I do not hesitate to say that the inquiry must have lasted three weeks.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I can quite concur in that observation. I had upwards of 100 witnesses, and I have only called seven.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I have told you that I must report the names of those persons, and they must take the consequence.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Your Lordship will make the usual order as to costs?

Mr. *Hawkins.*] With reference to that, I should say one word as to the matters alleged. There are some matters alleged in the petition, about which no particulars have been given; for instance, personal charges against Mr. Tillett himself; and matters with

with reference to the 1874 election, of which no particulars have been furnished, and some of which really might have occasioned considerable cost to Mr. Tillett. I would ask your Lordship to make an order as to this.

Mr. *Giffard.*] There are no costs where there are no particulars.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Your Lordship will see from the course and practice now pursued, that when a petition is filed, the respondent is obliged immediately to prepare his case, having regard to his defence, and before the particulars are furnished to him. The particulars are not furnished until five or six days before the trial, and if the respondent were to delay making any inquiries until five or six days before the trial, in many instances he could not prepare his case at all.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Your Lordship is aware that by a particular section of the Act of Parliament, persons who are scheduled are stamped with a kind of corruption by the Legislature, and the employment of scheduled persons to the knowledge of the candidate becomes a corrupt practice under the Statute. I have offered evidence that some such persons were employed; I do not say by Mr. Tillett personally; I assume Mr. Tillett did not know it. But the petitioner cannot know that; he can only find that engaged in the management of the election there were persons who are scheduled as corrupt agents. I think it is applicable to three or four persons of that sort, and the only point to which my learned friend's attention could have been called, so as to incur cost, would have been Mr. Tillett's personal knowledge of the employment of those three or four persons.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I do not think I can make any special order. I cannot imagine how you have incurred costs in support of that part of the petition.

After the examination of Mr. Tillett and other witnesses who offered themselves for examination.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] If the evidence given by these persons is true, Mr. Tillett has been very imprudent in yielding, because, according to their account, no offence at all has been committed.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I see the difficulty.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] According to those persons they were perfectly innocent.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Your Lordship sees the difficulty one is placed in. Mr. Tillett himself, acting on his own judgment, and I, acting on mine, without intending to saddle, I was going to say, the responsibility on any particular individual, have come to the conclusion that this election could not be supported. I think it right, not speaking now as counsel at all for Mr. Tillett, nor as counsel for any particular individual, to say that the witnesses have been called as a matter of course, but I cannot undertake to say who speaks the truth and who does not.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] No, you are not the counsel for the witnesses; I cannot call on you in that character.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I am perfectly satisfied with my own judgment, but I should have had less confidence in it if it had not been also the judgment formed by Mr. Tillett himself, and by the able juniors who assisted me.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I am quite satisfied, Mr. Hawkins, that you have exercised a sound one. I cannot for a moment suppose that these messengers were *bonâ fide* employed as Mr. Breeze and Mr. Bennett would have you to believe. It is incredible. I quite believe that they were guilty of doing what is imputed to them, namely, giving bribes to the voters under the semblance of an employment to do work which they were not required to do. I cannot, therefore, accept these statements at all; and I must draw the inference, which I should have done if they had not been called at all, that they have been guilty of a violation of the Act. I therefore think that you have exercised a very wise judgment, not having it in your power to resist the inevitable inferences that arise on the evidence given yesterday. The result is that Mr. Tillett has become disqualified by reason of corrupt practices by his agents. I must, therefore, report those persons as having been guilty of corrupt practices, and I have nothing more to do than to declare the election void, and to award costs in favour of the petitioner. I cannot make any distinction in respect of the two paragraphs in the petition relating to the election of 1874, for the reasons which I have already given.

Norwich.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

CITY OF NORWICH ELECTION.

CITY OF NORWICH ELECTION, held on the 5th March 1875.

In the Matter of the Petition by *Francis Ames* against *Jacob Henry Tillett*, Esq.

Sir,

IN obedience to the directions of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," I beg to certify and report:

1st. That the above Petition complained, amongst other things, that the Respondent had, by himself and by others, been guilty of bribery by colourable employment of voters at the said election.

2nd. That the trial came on before me at Norwich on the 5th May instant, and that on the 8th instant, after several witnesses had been called in support of the above allegation, the Respondent declined further to contest the seat; and I being of opinion, from the evidence, that the alleged employment was colourable, and a device for securing or remunerating votes, determined that the Respondent was, by his agents, guilty of bribery at the said election.

3rd. That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent.

4th. That the inquiry having been thus terminated, when evidence relating to two only out of the eight wards into which the Parliamentary borough is divided had been given, I am not in a condition to report, as an ascertained fact, that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at such election; but inasmuch as it was proved that 116 persons were "set on" or entered as messengers in the 7th ward, nearly all of whom were voters, and 36 in the 2nd ward, many of whom were voters; that such employment was considered the ordinary practice at an election, was resorted to by both parties, and excused, if not justified, as a necessity, I see no reason to doubt that what was done in these wards was done in the others, and I am therefore of opinion that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at such election.

5th. For the same reason I am unable to give the names of the persons implicated in the other six wards. Each ward had its manager, by whom all arrangements of this nature were made. The manager of the 7th ward, in which so large a number of voters was engaged, was Samuel Bennett, with whom was associated Robert Breeze, and these persons were proved to have given the employment and made the payments to the 116 persons "set on" in that ward, such employment being, in my opinion, colourable.

The manager of the 2nd ward was Alfred Kent, who also employed and paid the 36 persons "set on" in that ward. The evidence stopped short of proving what proportion of these consisted of voters, and as the number of persons employed was so much smaller, and as only two of the witnesses to speak to this part of the case had been examined when the Respondent surrendered, I cannot satisfactorily report as to Mr. Kent's participation in the corrupt intent.

I forbear to report the recipients, as they were examined under subpœnas, and are entitled to a certificate under the 33rd section of the Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. LUSH,
One of the Judges on the Rota for the
Trial of Election Petitions.

Westminster, 11 May 1875.

POOLE ELECTION.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 5th February 1875.]

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

BOROUGH OF POOLE ELECTION PETITION.

GUEST, Bart. - - - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
ASHLEY, M.P. - - - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

To the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I, Sir William Robert Grove, Knight, one of the Justices of our Lady the Queen, of Her Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and one of the Judges for the time being for the trial of Election Petitions in England, do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, report to you that a summons came on to be heard before me in the matter of the above Petition, on behalf of the Petitioner, for liberty to withdraw such Petition, and upon hearing the attorneys or agents on both sides, and upon reading the affidavits produced before me by and on behalf of the respective parties, I ordered that the Petitioner be at liberty to withdraw such Petition; and I report that, in my opinion, the withdrawal of such Petition was not the result of any corrupt arrangement, or in consideration of the withdrawal of any other Petition.

Dated this 12th day of August 1874.

W. R. GROVE.

ST. IVES ELECTION, 1874.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 22nd February 1875.]

JUDGMENT delivered by Mr. Justice *Lush*, on Thursday, 18th February 1875.

LYCETT - - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
PRAED - - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. Justice *Lush*.] I HAVE only to declare the Election void, and to say that no evidence whatever has been brought before me to connect either the Respondent or his agents with the treating or illegal acts which have been proved before me; nor do I believe that the Respondent or his agents were in any way implicated in those illegal acts. I cannot help saying that I hope no one will ever make up to those parties who provided the entertainment the amount which they expended. They have been the means of doing a great injury to the successful candidate as well as to the town itself. The practice is a very vicious one, and I hope it will never be repeated. I hope that the experience which the parties who provided those refreshments will have gained of the mischievous consequences of such a practice will for ever prevent those persons from speculating upon the payment of any outlay which they may choose to make upon the day of the Election, expecting to be paid by the successful party. They have been guilty of a very unlawful practice, and they have done both the town and the sitting Member considerable mischief. As I have already said, every person who gave anything by way of treating is liable to a penalty of 40*s.* for every person to whom he gave either meat or drink. That penalty was imposed for the very purpose of putting a stop to this abominable practice of appealing to the appetites of voters at Election times.

The costs must follow the result. There is nothing in this case to take it out of the ordinary course, and therefore I must hold that the Respondent is responsible for the costs of this Petition.

St. Ives.

Mr. *Hawkins* remarked that in any future Act of Parliament dealing with corrupt practices at Elections, it might be advisable to introduce an enactment that those who were the cause of such Petitions as the present being presented should be visited with the costs. It was a hard thing for a gentleman who was perfectly innocent, and whose motives were as pure as could be, to be saddled with an enormous amount of costs on account of illegal practices to which he was in no way a party.

Mr. Justice *Lush* stated that he agreed that it was very hard indeed upon the sitting Member, but at the same time he could not fix the Petitioner with the costs; he had been perfectly justified in presenting the Petition, and therefore he must be indemnified for the costs of the Petition.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

ST. IVES ELECTION.

BOROUGH OF ST. IVES ELECTION, December 1874.

In the Matter of the Petition presented by Sir Francis Lycett against Charles Tyringham Praed, Esq.

Sir,

IN obedience to the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, I beg to certify and report:

That the trial of the above Petition came on before me at St. Ives on the 16th February instant, and was continued till the 18th, when I declared the Election void under the following circumstances:—

The counsel for the Petitioner stated in his opening, in reference to the allegation of general treating, that several public houses in the Municipal Borough of St. Ives, as well as in the outlying districts constituting part of the Parliamentary borough, had been opened on the polling day in the interest of the Respondent, and that dinners and drink had been provided there, and supplied gratuitously to the Respondent's supporters, large numbers of whom had availed themselves of the privilege.

Having proved his allegation as regards three of the public houses in St. Ives, he was proceeding to call his witnesses, when the counsel for the Respondent interposed, and stated, that having fully considered his instructions, the result of inquiries made by his client, he found it impossible to resist the conclusion that treating had prevailed, and to an extent which vitiated the Election; but that this had been done not only without the sanction, but against the express directions, of the Respondent and his agent.

No evidence had been given tending to prove that the Respondent had, either personally or by his agent, authorised treating in any degree. On the other hand, the Respondent proved that he had at the outset given express orders that nothing of the kind should be done, and that he had no knowledge or suspicion that it had been done until after the Petition had been served.

It was proved that treating in the same way had been practised at the previous Election in February 1874, whether with or without authority it did not clearly appear, and that the demands of the publicans sent in to the committee of the elected Candidate after the election had been paid. It appeared to me that this had encouraged these persons, and probably others also, to open their houses again, and to speculate upon being dealt with in the same way after the Election was over.

The counsel for the Petitioner having, upon the submission of the counsel for the Respondent, declined to proceed on the other charges in the Petition, I declared the Election void on the ground of general treating.

I beg to report—

1st. That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent.

2nd. That George Richards, of the "White Hart Inn,"
Ann Glasson, of the "Star Inn," and
William Adolphus Allen, of the "Exchange," were proved to have been guilty of the said treating.

3rd. That there is reason to believe that the above-mentioned corrupt practice, namely, general treating, did extensively prevail at the said Election.

I have, &c.
ROBERT LUSH,
One of the Judges on the Rota for the Trial of
Election Petitions for the year 1874–75.

STROUD ELECTION.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 5th February 1875.]

JUDGMENT delivered by the Honourable Mr. Baron *Pigott*, at the Subscription Rooms, Stroud, on Thursday, 10th December 1874.

HOLLOWAY - - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.

BRAND - - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. Baron *Pigott*.] THE time has now come when I have to deliver my judgment upon the Petition which has been presented against the return of Mr. Brand. That Petition alleges various corrupt practices, which may be summarised as bribery, treating, and personation. I do not think there is any other matter. I think there has been no undue influence alleged in the Petition. However, if it was, it was a mere formal matter as to which no evidence has been given.

Now the evidence which has been laid before me has run to a very great length; much longer than I believe either of the learned counsel could have anticipated at the outset, and certainly far beyond anything which I myself was led to expect. A great variety of matters have been gone into and a great number of specific cases have been brought before the Court, upon each of which I will make my observations hereafter. At the outset, I may say that the evidence certainly has disclosed many objectionable practices in connection with the last election. Some of those have led and necessarily led to dangerous consequences, a very lengthened inquiry, and many charges having arisen out of those circumstances, which were indeed likely to lead to such results. I allude in particular, in reference to election matters, to the way in which the agents conducted the election. There seems to me really to have been no responsible head in the conduct of the election. There were several agents apparently working side by side, each apparently pursuing his own plan of battle. Certainly with regard to Mr. Leech, I have no observation to make which would implicate him in anything improper as far as I am able to trace. With reference to Mr. Witchell, he was employed as expense agent; whether he stepped out of that province to any extent, and to what extent, is a matter as to which there may be suggestions and hints, but the evidence does not appear to be very definite and distinct upon it. Mr. Winterbotham appears to have been another agent conducting his own department in his own district. How far he interfered with the general management, I am not well informed by the evidence. But there is a fourth person who has been brought upon the stage very prominently according to the evidence, and he seems to have had entrusted to him a very great extent of liberty and to have been allowed to act in the matters connected with the election in his own way. That person seems not to have been appointed by anyone in particular; but he is said rather to have been entailed upon Mr. Leech by those who had gone before him in the numerous elections that have taken place in this borough, and so to have come into the position of being one of the chiefs in the management of the election on behalf of the sitting Member. I allude to Mr. Dudbridge.

This seems to me to have been an unfortunate mode certainly of conducting an election, which was the fourth election, or at all events the third, after two Petitions and after two seats had been vacated upon Petitions. One would have thought that more care would have been taken, and that this election would have been one, if I may say so, in which the management should have been gathered up, so that somebody should have been at the head of affairs, and that whatever was done, or left undone, there should have been some person who could be vouched and who could at once say, "Such and such a thing was authorised," or "it was not done, or if it was done it was done without authority." In the course of the investigation which has been held before this Court, in many instances, this has occurred; things have been charged and strong evidence has been given to make them out; and all that can be done on the part of the sitting Member is to say, "We know nothing about it; we can give no answer to it, but if it has been done, it has been altogether unknown to us."

That is an unfortunate state of things; but there is another state of things which, to my mind, is very objectionable, and that is the system—for I must almost call it a system—of canvassing out-voters by means of perfect strangers, strangers to the borough, strangers to everybody connected with the borough. In many instances that has been adopted, and, as it has been said, adopted unknown to the agents of the sitting Member. It is very difficult to understand that; for example, that one man should start out of Taunton and go and canvass voters down at Landore; that another man should start out of Taunton and, of his own mind, go and canvass a voter in Birmingham; that another man should start from somewhere else, but a perfect stranger, and should go and canvass a voter at Kern Bridge; and that another man should start from somewhere else, nobody

Stroud.

knowing who he was or where he went from, and canvass a voter up at Fulham. I might multiply instances of that kind in which, as I have said, these things have been proved to have been done, and yet nobody can give any account of it. On the other side, all that is said is, "We are not responsible; you may try and make these persons out to be our agents, but we have nothing to do with them." It can hardly be supposed that they were mere volunteers, acting upon their own mere motion, or that they were set on by somebody merely interested in the party to do only the legitimate thing; and yet there is nobody to come forward to avow it.

Then there is another practice which, to my mind, is a very objectionable one in the conduct of an election, and that is the introduction of a number of strangers into the borough to be doing things, or pretending to be doing things, connected with the election, when it cannot be seen that there is anything but that which is colourable that they are doing, or else they are brought here for some sinister purpose. I will allude to the case, for instance, of Jenkins. He is brought from Gloucester, it is said, to watch a public house or public houses, one or more; he is found at different places; he is alleged by different people to have been canvassing; he is going about very much with Joseph Daniels in the district where he was placed; he is alleged by one man to have treated him, and by another to have bribed him. I only mention this not for the purpose of bringing these things home to Jenkins, but to show the sort of charges that result from bringing these strangers into the town. And what is the consequence of that? Jenkins thinks proper (we do not know why, or who authorised it) to hire a friend of his to come from Cheltenham to help him. Whereas he himself has nothing to do but to look after a public house, he gets a friend from Cheltenham to look after something else, namely, to see what trains come in and what voters get out of the trains; and that is done by Mr. Jenkins' friend from Cheltenham, Mr. Harrison. I do not stop now to talk about the stranger at Avening, who certainly was a much more objectionable stranger in his practices than either Jenkins or Harrison. But that there was such a man no one can doubt. Corrupt practices are charged against him, but no account can be given of him. He comes, he is gone, and he is nameless; but he certainly was there, and there under very suspicious circumstances, to say the least of it.

There is also another thing which, to my mind, is a very unfortunate matter connected with the election which, as I have said, follows two Petitions, and two cases of unseating Members for the borough, and that is the existence of a secret fund; because, call it by what name you will, there was a secret fund established, which was begun to be subscribed in June, I think, and which was begun to be dispensed then, 100*l.* having, at that time, been paid into the hands of Mr. Lewis, a draper, and 150*l.* retained in the hands of Mr. Witchell. That fund became very large, and amounted, in the result, to the sum of 1,200*l.* It was not wholly subscribed, indeed, until after the election; but, of course, as it was begun to be subscribed before, so probably it was known that it would be completed and might be safely acted upon. With regard to that fund, I do not say it has been traced to have been perverted to any corrupt practice; but it is certain that the mode in which it was dealt with creates suspicion and distrust. It was not dealt with in a business-like way. It was subscribed, it may be, by honourable gentlemen, who intended it to be used for proper purposes. I say nothing to the contrary of that; it may have been so; I cannot give any opinion about it. But why should Mr. Witchell hand it to Mr. Lewis, and then why should Mr. Lewis hand a part of it back and keep no accounts which are intelligible; no accounts saying, "Here is a fund for a specific purpose; it has been so disposed of, and there is the account showing it?" Instead of that the accounts are difficult to understand; names of persons are brought in without its appearing for what they have received sums of money; and, in the result, it is what I have said, a secret fund and of a large amount, said to be for the purposes of decorations in the previous February; whereas it is quite certain that a part of it must, possibly a great part may, have found its way into other channels.

Those are all to me matters which are highly objectionable connected with an election. When they come to be disclosed, or rather dragged out, by a process of cross-examination, they bring upon those who are connected with them an amount of distrust which, having to sit here and balance evidence, is very trying and painful, because it produces in the mind, perhaps, more suspicion than would have been possible, or than need have been caused, if the thing had been done openly and with an avowed object.

So much for the practices which I think are, to say the least of them, great mistakes in elections. But see what comes after the election as incidental to such matters. You have, first of all, persons who are implicated by evidence and by the charges made in the Petition and in the particulars as parties taking part in the corrupt practices, in many instances kept in, I might almost call it, colourable employment, at considerable pay, from the time the Petition is presented to the time the Petition is heard. I allude, now, to such cases as that of Joseph Daniels. Joseph Daniels has been, I suppose, employed nearly the whole of this year in these Petitions and in matters arising out of them. Nobody can say when the employment ended in any instance; and, according to his own account, if he is being paid now at the rate at which he was paid during the last Petition, without saying when his employment began, for we cannot fix the time, he is being paid at the rate of 25*s.* a day. Now, can that be, or can it be supposed to be, for any legitimate purpose?

Mr. *Russell.*] You meant per week, my Lord, I think.

Mr.

Stroud.

Mr. Baron *Pigott.*] No, indeed, I did not. I do not wonder that you may think I meant per week, for I really said myself, "You must mean per week;" but I took great pains to ascertain that it was per day. It appears that he is a baker doing I do not know what extent of business, but what knowledge can he have which makes his services worth 25*s.* a day over an indefinite period of time? It is unintelligible, except that it is for the object I mention, namely, keeping in pay until the Petition is heard and disposed of those persons who are implicated by the evidence in the corrupt practices. There may be a good reason for it. Perhaps it is supposed that as long as he is enjoying that good pay he will be faithful to the cause.

But then see what follows. I will go on with the instances, and take the case of Dr. Banks. Dr. Banks must be employed to get up evidence; to run about with another man, who was also employed and also implicated, namely, Heaven. Dr. Banks is employed by Dudbridge, Heaven is employed by Dr. Banks, and they are in the pay of the sitting Member and, I have no doubt, to his very great astonishment, when he hears that such people are in his pay, and going on in his pay, until, indeed, Heaven disappears off the scene, and Dr. Banks' employment was determined, I think, about a fortnight ago. Mr. Haines is another instance of the same class.

Passing away from that, there is a worse practice as an incident to all these things than even that, and that is the taking of people out of the way when their names are brought up and it is found that they have given information, and that they cannot be relied upon. Heaven has gone out of the way. It is said, on behalf of the sitting Member, "We have not taken him out of the way;" but he has gone out of the way, and Workman also has gone out of the way, and there is no doubt that, upon the last occasion on which my Brother Bramwell sat in this place, many went out of the way. We have heard of some five or six sent off to Brussels, and the one who sent them off flew to the other end of England—to Yorkshire—as soon as it was known that these people were gone.

Now, what practices are those, and what is the result? That bribery begets bribery of a worse kind; for some of these witnesses are bribed by being kept in colourable employment, and some are sent out of the way. So the charge on the one side has been, "You are bribing witnesses to come forward to state things," and on the other, "You are bribing people in order that they should not give evidence at all." That is the accusation and the recrimination which are the result of these practices; as I say, bribery begetting bribery of a worse kind, and perjury to a fearful extent following in the wake, as we have seen during the fortnight in which I have had to sit here. I hope those who hear these observations will consider for themselves whether bribery is a venial offence, and stops with the mere giving of 5*s.* or 10*s.* to voters, and whether it is not full of mischief resulting in all that which I have just pointed out.

Now these are, as I may say, some of the practices that the evidence in the case has disclosed; and I pass away from them, having made those general observations, to consider the cases to which attention has been particularly directed. On the list I find numerous cases as to which evidence has been called, amounting, I think, to 11 in all, and beginning with the Mill case. These cases I disposed of the other day, before my Brother Parry addressed the Court, or during his address. And with regard to the Mill case, I may say now, as I have said before, that that was given up by the learned counsel for the Petitioner very properly, after the judgment of my Brother Bramwell upon it, in which I entirely concur. I think it may have been a perfectly innocent matter, but whether it were or not, it was a matter which was, to some extent at all events, so doubtful as to its being in the nature of a corrupt practice that I cannot help thinking it was a perfectly correct and true view that my Brother Bramwell arrived at when he sat here. I should have arrived at the same conclusion under those circumstances; but if it had been repeated it might, as I have already said, have admitted of a different construction. The parties very properly took my Brother Bramwell's warning about it; and, in that respect, they have shown a very proper deference to the law, and avoided that which would otherwise have been a very bad practice.

I pass from that, and I do not think it necessary to mention with particularity the other cases which I have already disposed of; but lest there should be any mistake about them I will just mention, first, Trotman's case, as to which I think there is no reliable evidence, and Dalby's, in which there was a charge against Joseph Daniels; but I think it was of such an indefinite kind that it could hardly be called bribery under the Statute. It was to the effect "that he would make it all right," &c. And the case of Lewis and four others, as to which, I think, there was no corrupt contract, and no bribery, I think they were paid their bare amount of fare, and no more, and without any contract. It may have been an illegal act, but not "a corrupt practice."

With regard to Wynn's case, I do not think that he accepted those two half-crowns and half sovereign which he said were put into his hand by a stranger for his vote, and therefore he was not a party to any bribery; but, if it happened, it is not at all shown from whence the money came. It may have come from anyone, but whoever it was he is certainly not proved to have been an agent of the sitting Member.

Niblett's case with regard to the postage stamps, I look upon also as a case in which no bribery took place, for the stamps, which appear to have been sent to him in a letter, amounted to not more than his fare, and there was no corrupt contract.

Vines' case is a case in which Joseph Daniels is again charged as having been in a carriage, and having offered to make it "all right;" but I think it was indefinite; that is to say, it does not amount to sufficient to show that there was a corrupt contract or offer.

Stroud.

Elkanah Pearce's case is also a case that was given up. It was a case relating to the May election.

Asher's case, which was said to be a case of colourable employment, I think was no case at all; it was answered.

Then, as to Franklin's case, of Mountain Ash, Mr. Batchelor gave an answer which satisfied me upon that.

With regard to the case of James Pitt, who said that Jenkins treated him at the "Greyhound," and bribed him with four half-crowns, I do not adopt that, because Pitt is a man whose character has been very indifferent. He has been in trouble several times, and he is shown to have been the companion of George Summers; and Mr. Jenkins has given an answer to that; which answer is opposed to the evidence of James Pitt, and I think I must accept that answer.

Then as to William Lane, who alleges that Edwin Cox gave him half-a-crown, Edwin Cox has given an explanation which is satisfactory to me.

With respect to the treating alleged to have taken place at the "Imperial Hotel," I think the evidence failed to support that charge.

Those cases, therefore, do not, I think, call for any further observation. There are, however, six cases upon which I must make some observations, and those are the cases of Howe, George Wyatt, George Whiting, George Summers, Parkhouse, and the Avening case. Those are cases at which I have glanced in the general observations I have already made.

The first was Howe's case. He was a voter at Bristol, and he wrote a letter to a voter here, Peter Wood, a person employed in the interest of the sitting Member, and Wood handed the letter to the persons connected with the committee-room. In that case it is certain that almost immediately a stranger waits upon Howe, and gives him 15 *s.* Being asked what he would take to come, he said 10 *s.* "Oh," said the stranger, "we are richer than that; I will give you 15 *s.*;" and he gives him 15 *s.* I have no doubt that Howe was waited upon by the stranger, and I have no doubt that he did receive the 15 *s.* The person who did wait upon him has not been traced or identified, and Howe, in the result, is proved to be a man of bad character, and made a statement, under certain circumstances which I need not further refer to, which he was induced to sign, and which was somewhat inconsistent with what he had said before. In the result, therefore (if the agency could have been established), it would have made Howe's testimony very questionable; but to the extent which I have mentioned, of his being bribed by somebody, and waited upon by a stranger, I have no doubt that that occurred, but certainly it does not appear that it was anybody from the Liberal side in Stroud; it is not traced. I have already said, in reference to this case, that it is very remarkable that no one on the part of the Liberal side can give any account of how it was that the letter to Peter Wood was not noticed by them; that somebody was not sent by them, and if anybody was sent, who it was, or whose province it was to have attended to that voter. But no such evidence was given, and they are content with putting themselves upon the defensive, and saying that they are not responsible, and I think, for the reason that that person has not been traced, they are not responsible.

Now George Wyatt's case is another case of the same kind. He is waited upon by a Taunton man, James Yard Coles. Wyatt says Coles gave him 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, and Coles says "I gave him only 15 *s.*" However, it is not very material which sum it was, because after he got to this place he received 5 *s.* 6 *d.* more from Henry Heath. But in the result that case has not, in my judgment, been shown to be one for which Mr. Brand is responsible. Coles is not proved to have been an agent of Mr. Brand's for the purpose of the election, nor Heath.

George Whiting is a man upon whom another Taunton man waits, and canvasses him; and he comes up and votes, and goes back, and then he writes a letter, in which letter he sets forth very clearly that his understanding was, that there was a contract with the agent of Mr. Brand, as he represents the person who had canvassed him, by which he was entitled to his fare and expenses. Singularly enough, that letter having been dated on the 10th of August, on the 19th the same person, the Taunton gentleman, Mr. J. B. Daniel, who had canvassed him, re-appears upon the scene, almost as if he had said, "I come in answer to your letter." The man says, "I asked 2 *l.*," on which he (Daniel) said, "I can only give you 30 *s.*," and he thereupon gave him 30 *s.* That is the transaction of another person as to whom it was said, on the part of the sitting Member, "Oh, he was a volunteer." He was called into the box to prove that he was entirely a volunteer in that matter; that he was travelling to Landore, in the first instance, and went, hearing that a Stroud builder was building a station, to find any Stroud men among them, and finding four, he canvassed Whiting, who then refused his fare; and when he (Daniel) was travelling that way on the 19th of August, he seeks him out again, and then tenders him that which he had before refused, because "he thought he was justified in so doing;" that was his own expression. If Mr. Daniel were proved to be an agent of the sitting Member, I should not hesitate to find that he had bribed George Whiting in making that original contract, and in paying him the 30 *s.* But it seems to me that in that instance also, for want of agency, that case fails.

Then, again, with regard to George Summers; he is a man in London, who gets 2 *l.* from a stranger (another stranger!), and nobody can account for it. It was said, he was not thought worth canvassing, although he is canvassed at his father's house in the borough, and when he cannot be found there it is known that he is in London, and it is noted in a book that he is "in London." There is an agent of Mr. Winterbotham's in London with clerks

Stroud.

clerks who have been so active in former elections, that they get gratuities for their activity, and yet a short journey to Fulham to canvass George Summers is not thought necessary. It has been said that nobody canvassed him, but he has sworn that he was canvassed, that he had 2 *l.* given him by the other side, and nobody can contradict it, and so that matter stands. Of course it would fail, and does fail, for want of agency, supposing that a bribe were given, which I assume was the case.

Parkhouse's case is another instance. He is a voter, and he writes to say that he will come upon the same terms as before, if his legal expenses are paid. He comes, and in the result he gets 1 *l.* by a post-office order, but it is done in such a way that it is what I may call an anonymous post-office order. There was no name that he knew, no name that he could connect with the borough, or with anybody who was acting. The name was put on a slip in the letter, but he did not think it necessary to keep it at the time, not knowing that it was important. The slip was lost. He got his 1 *l.* in that anonymous way, which looks again as if some stranger were acting in the matter.

Now I pass to the Avening cases. These are a congregation of cases in which bribery by a stranger is again charged and proved. Now although that bribery appears to have been, as I said, a gross style of bribing, that is to say, done in almost a public way at the "Butcher's Arms," yet that it did take place is proved upon the oaths of six people. I could not by any possibility allow myself to doubt that those six people were speaking the truth; if I did I should convict them all six of perjury, without any answer, and without anybody to contradict them. I think Thomas Hopes, William Essex, Jesse Ind, and Henry Bishop, are the names of four; then there is the wife of Bishop and the daughter of Bishop, making six persons, who all swear to that. Now the way in which it was done is this: the bribes were small; it is to be observed that in all these instances the bribes were small. My Brother Bramwell made observations upon the nature of some part of the constituency, to the effect that they seemed open to very small bribes; but they are not the less bribes because the amounts are small. Of these six people two had half-a-crown, one had 5 *s.*, and another had 10 *s.*; that is four of them, and one is bribed at another place with another half-crown, by Heaven, at another public-house, the same afternoon.

Now, as to these cases, I have had to consider very gravely whether the observations which Mr. Giffard made upon them last night were not only sound, but all-sufficient to compel me to say that these bribes having been given by this stranger (brought into the Avening district in the way in which he was said to have been, and in the way in which I believe he was, and in the way in which I find that he was, by Dr. Banks, and his luggage by Mr. Edwin Cox), were the acts of Dr. Banks, and that Dr. Banks was acting as the agent of the sitting Member. It turns upon the question of what was Dr. Banks' position. With reference to Dr. Banks' acts in connection with that stranger, I think they are too plain. They speak too trumpet-tongued to be mistaken, notwithstanding what he has said upon the subject. He sends the stranger to Mrs. Crudge's house for a bed; he recommends him there. The next we hear of him is that he is drinking with the stranger; the next day we hear of him dining with the stranger; and the next we hear of him is that he is walking about with him. In fact, wherever he goes the stranger seems to haunt him, or he the stranger. From the Tuesday when the man arrived he is continually with him. On the Tuesday he is with him; on the Wednesday; and he is with him on the Friday. As to the Friday, Dr. Banks has misrepresented what occurred. He has said that he was hustled at the turnpike by some women, to whom he gave 7 *d.* in copper, and that when he turned round and looked about he saw in the crowd the stranger, and he then went on, and never saw any more of him. I am convinced by the evidence of those two farmers who came here, Fowles and Fowler (who saw the evidence in the newspaper), that they saw Dr. Banks walking towards Stroud, a mile from that turnpike, in company with that stranger on that day. I am convinced that that is the truth which they told about that circumstance, and it refutes Dr. Banks' evidence, and therefore it is clear to my mind that that stranger was brought there for a purpose, that purpose resulting in bribery by him. That stranger has disappeared. One cannot tell who he was, and one cannot connect him with the sitting Member. The only thing, therefore, that remains to be considered is, how far the fact of Edwin Cox having brought the stranger's luggage from the "Crown," where a committee was sitting in the Liberal interest, goes to show that the stranger emanated, as it were, from that committee-room. It seems to me that I should be rather exercising my ingenuity in the way of suspicion than acting upon proof which brings me to a fair conclusion upon the subject, if I were to say that I could see my way to the result that the stranger certainly was sent on his way towards that district from that committee-room. I do not think that it would be a safe conclusion to draw. I think I should be rather imagining something than acting upon that which has been proved, or upon any fair inference to be deduced from it.

In that case, therefore, as far as Edwin Cox's part in the matter goes, in bringing the luggage, I do not think it helps the position of the Petitioner in bringing home that case; and it rests upon the simple question whether I can hold, under the circumstances, that Dr. Banks was an agent of the sitting Member. If he was, then I think as the acts of the stranger were the acts of Dr. Banks, that the acts of Dr. Banks would be the acts of the sitting Member. In the result, however, I have come to the conclusion that I should not be justified, upon the evidence, in holding that Dr. Banks was an agent. I do not think that we ought to overstrain the law of agency in this matter. I think the law of agency is to be taken to be elastic as applicable to the question of elections; but, at the same time, there are well-defined limits which my learned Brothers who have gone before me, sitting in judgment upon these Petitions, have laid down, and I am disposed to follow the

Stroud.

views they have taken and suggested. I think it must be shown that a person is not only taking a part in promoting the election of a candidate, but it must be shown that he has been authorised to take a part, either by express authority, or by proving such circumstances as that one can fairly infer that such authority has been given, or that his acts are practically ratified in some way. I do not find sufficient upon my notes to justify me in saying that Dr. Banks had been authorised to act as an agent, or that his acts had become so notorious as to have become known, or reasonably to be supposed to have been known, to the sitting Member or his agents. Upon that ground I think the Avening cases also fail.

I come to the case of personation by William White, in which Mr. Charles Steele is alleged to have acted as an aider and abettor in that offence. It was a case that occurred in the May election, but it is said that it is a corrupt practice to all intents and purposes; and therefore, although it occurred in the May election, it may be brought into the account now as against the sitting Member, who was a candidate at the May election. The offence of personation is made a felony by the Statute. It is a very serious offence, and one therefore which requires to be proved, as any other felony would require to be proved, by clear evidence, to justify a judge in finding against the person charged. Now, in this instance there is no doubt a clear case so far shown, of a man, who was a mere pauper, going to the poll and voting in the place of another person, and of his vote being accepted. It is said that Mr. Steele knew that the man was not entitled to vote, and that he induced him to go to the poll; that indeed he got somebody to take him, and that therefore he is guilty of the offence of personation as an aider and abettor. Mr. Giffard made some observations yesterday upon the case which certainly do go very strongly, I think, to show that there must have been a sad blindness on the part of Mr. Steele in this matter, if he was really ignorant that this man had no vote, or supposed that he was the real William White; because there is strong evidence to show that this old man was induced to make the same attempt at the previous election, and had then failed. He then went to a different polling place and failed. But upon this occasion Mr. Steele came to him with his son, and a conversation occurred which certainly looks, if it took place, to say the least of it, rather suspicious. It was suggested, "That there was no harm in trying." I think this was said by Mr. Steele's son; and then that Mr. Steele said: "Take him through the Leazzes and you will so avoid the town." It was proved by the old man that those words were a part of the conversation, "and so avoid the town." But Mr. Steele denies them to have been uttered. He says that it was simply, "Take him through the Leazzes as the shorter way." Now there is certainly this on the other side proved; that before this experiment was tried of taking the man up to vote for the May election, that is to say, to vote for the Frogmarsh District (for he had tried the "Black Boy" District upon a former occasion), reference was made to Mr. Witchell. Mr. Witchell did refer to the polling-book, and being asked whether William White, of Middle Hill, was entitled to a vote, hastily gave the answer, "Oh! yes;" and thereupon Mr. Steele and his son acted as they did. I think that circumstance throws sufficient doubt upon the subject as to whether it was a case of intentional personation, or whether it was only acting rather rashly without ascertaining whether the person was the right person or not. I think that that leaves the matter sufficiently in doubt for me to say that I do not see my way clearly to the conclusion that it was an intentional personation. I think, however, I am bound to say that I see no reason why that old man should be telling any untruth about the matter. He does not seem to me to have been anything more than a mere tool in the matter, who allowed himself to be sent to this polling place, not knowing that he had any vote, or believing that he had any vote. Upon the ground I have stated, therefore, I think the personation case fails.

Now I come to the four remaining cases, which call for serious consideration; I need not say, I think, that I have given very serious consideration to them and very anxious consideration; because while, on the one hand, nothing would be more agreeable to me than to be able to say that no corrupt practice had been established, on the other hand I am bound to discharge the onerous duty which is cast upon me, in determining, both as Judge and jury, the questions which have been brought before me.

Although there has been a good deal of false swearing, which makes the office I have to discharge one of great difficulty in the present case, I am still bound not to shrink from exercising my judgment as to whether a case has been made out upon testimony upon which I can rely, and, if it has, then I am bound to express my opinion, whatever that opinion may be. In doing so I am fully aware of the responsible duty which I am called upon to discharge, and of the highly penal consequences which are involved in an unfavourable determination of any of the cases. I have, therefore, brought to bear on those cases the best judgment I can in considering them one by one.

The first to which I would now direct my attention is the case of Workman and Burt. Workman and Burt were two voters of Stroud, working in the neighbourhood of Ross, at a place called Kern Bridge. The evidence shows that Workman was minded to secure his expenses, and, perhaps, loss of time, before he came to vote, and, therefore, he had taken care to have a letter written for him to Mr. Witchell, who he thought was an agent of the candidate; and Mrs. Wyson has proved clearly that she wrote a letter and gave it to Workman to post. The contents of that letter are not proved. Workman consulted Burt upon the subject, and Burt told him that he might write or not as he pleased, and therefore Workman and Burt are both interested in the letter which was so written. It is proved that that letter was posted, and it is further proved that upon the day after, or the day but one after it had been so posted, a stranger came and inquired of Mrs. Wyson herself, as it curiously happened, where Workman could be found. She saw that letter—

which

Stroud.

which was her own letter—in the stranger's hands; she referred him to Workman, and he went to him. Now, that letter was called for, but it was not produced. Mr. Witchell was called, and all he could say upon the subject was, "I have no recollection of such a letter." Mr. Witchell's son, who was in his office at the time, gave exactly the same answer. "I will not swear," he said, "that I never saw such a letter, but I have no recollection of such a letter." Mr. Leech was called, and he said, "I never saw such a letter." Mr. Winterbotham was not asked whether he had any knowledge of the letter, and it is a pity he was not, but I suppose we must assume that if he knew of the letter we should have heard him say so, after the inquiries we have been making for it; and therefore I shall assume that he did not know of the letter. But the letter was seen by Mrs. Wyson in the hands of the stranger. It must, consequently, have passed through the post; therefore, what is the inference that must be drawn, but that it went to some destination, and from that place came back the next day, or the next day but one, to Ross, and was in the hands of a person who was seeking out Workman? Where it went, how it came to pass that somebody was armed with it, and went to wait upon Workman, is left as a matter of inference. Drawing an inference carefully, and not rashly, the transaction seems to me to lead to but one conclusion, and that is, that that letter must have fallen into the hands of somebody connected with Mr. Witchell's office or with the committee. I say not which—one or the other—and some one—I say not who—must have sent off the person with the letter to Workman. It seems to me that it would be a miracle if anything else happened that brought about the arrival of that letter and the stranger at Workman's place so soon after to canvass him on behalf of the Liberal candidate. I ought to say that in the result, according to Burt's evidence, a stranger (he is not shown to be the same person) was talking to Workman the night before the election. That must have been a different occasion from the one on which Mrs. Wyson saw the stranger with the letter, because the day to which she spoke is marked as being a different day by this: she says that after that day, that is to say the next day, came a telegram. That therefore shows that there was a day for the telegram to come before the day on which Burt saw a stranger with Workman, which he says was the night before the election.

If I am followed in these observations it will be seen that, first, the letter is written, then the first stranger comes on one day, a telegram comes on the following day after the stranger came; and then Burt sees a stranger with Workman the evening before the election; therefore, leaving a day for the telegram, between the evening before the election and the first stranger coming, shows that the second stranger must have been either the same stranger over again, or else a different person acting in concert with him. But, at all events, Burt does not speak to the stranger who had the letter in his hand. That is the point of my observations. The result, however, was, as Burt says, "I and Workman went up to vote; nothing was said to me about going to vote any more, but I went with Workman, and when we got to the Ross platform, the man I had seen with Workman the night before slipped half-a-sovereign into my hand. I did not see whether he did into Workman's, but he did into mine, and he said, "I shall most likely see you again at the 'Greyhound' after you have voted." On that they both came up and voted; they both went to the "Greyhound," and when Burt and several more were sitting in the "Greyhound," Workman went out into the yard, and then came in, and said to Burt, "Now you may go out," upon which Burt goes out, and there a man puts another half-sovereign into his hand. That is not the same person, I believe, that had given him the first half-sovereign, but he is connected with that person by the fact of an appointment being made to meet at that place, showing that it was a continuation of the first part of the transaction. Nobody can doubt, therefore, that both Burt and Workman had a sovereign a-piece; whether Workman had more or not I cannot tell; they both had a sovereign, and they got it in that way.

Now, in that state of things, if the case were left there, it would be like those other cases I have commented upon; a case of a gift of 1 *l.* a-piece to the two men, not by the person who is proved to have come with the letter, but by a person who followed that person, and not proved to be connected with that person. If the case had been left there, there would have been a gap, and the evidence would have been insufficient to show that the person who gave the money was connected with the sitting Member or any of his agents. But unfortunately the case is not left there. Now comes that drama which took so long to play out in this Court, the showing what had become of Workman, Workman's wife, and Mrs. Workman's luggage. I do not know whether it did not occupy us two or three days to trace out that business. It seems that Workman had got somehow or other into the hands of Mr. Ward. It had been ascertained that Workman had received this money, and so he and Burt are challenged with it by Ward or by Jabez Franklin, one of the two, and they are told, "It is of no use to conceal it, for we know all about it," upon which, as Burt says, "Workman looked like a dummy when he heard that, and he said to me, 'It is no use keeping it in, you may as well out with it.'" And so Ward, and those for whom he was acting, got the information. That was some time in August.

Now, some person or persons finding that the information of this bribe had reached the ears of the other side are minded to get rid of Workman out of the country altogether; that is pretty evident. Accordingly a plan is laid, and the question is, who laid that plan and who executed it? I have given very grave consideration to the question whether the evidence does not bring that home to the agents of the sitting Member, and if this were a question concerning the election, that is to say, if it were a transaction carried out by parties acting in the election, I should be of that opinion, but a distinction must be made between the agents in an election and the agents to conduct an Election Petition. However, this is what happened: a man goes down to Kern Bridge, and he is seen

Stroud.

talking to Workman. There are two witnesses who say that Coles was that man. Mrs. Wyson says it was Coles, and Sims says he believes it was Coles. He says "he is like the man." I do not think that very material. The fact, however, is, that immediately after that, that is to say the next day, Workman comes up to Stroud; he is absent from his work ten days (that was in September), and the evidence clearly traces him to Mr. Witchell's, and shows him to have been speaking with Mr. Witchell; for Mr. Witchell said to Mr. Dudbridge, "I have seen Workman, and he is coming to my house at half-past eight to-night, and I want you to take a statement from him." Accordingly Mr. Dudbridge waits at Mr. Witchell's till Workman comes, and they say that was on the 5th of September. Workman does come, and Dudbridge takes him off to the committee-room, and remains with him, as it is said for the purpose of taking a statement, till half-past 11 at night. Now, it must have been a long statement indeed which required three hours to take down in a committee-room; but that was the interview, and that was the period during which Mr. Dudbridge and Workman were in that committee-room together at that hour. The next we hear of it is this: that Workman's affairs are improving, his goods are taken out of pawn, he is paying some debt which he owed, and he is announcing to Mr. Dudbridge (as he says) that he is going to America. He waits upon Mr. Lewis on the 5th of October, just before he starts from Stroud, and as it were on purpose to tell him. Mr. Lewis is called by an apprentice, and when he finds Workman there, and wants to know what he looks so sad about, his answer is, "Because I am going off to America," and he at once goes on his road; but at Gloucester he is picked up by Mr. J. B. Daniel, from Taunton, and by him taken off to Liverpool, and put on board the vessel. Mr. Daniel kindly gives Mrs. Workman a sovereign on the platform, showing that he has more interest in the matter than a mere emigration agent (I do not suppose that emigration agents give sovereigns to the wives of emigrants very often), and puts Workman on board. Then we have evidence that Mr. Daniel waits upon Mrs. Workman at her house in Stroud. Mr. Daniel says it was about the 11th of October, but Workman's son says "It was a month after he took my mother off." Which is right I do not know, but when he came there we have evidence from two witnesses that it was to persuade Mrs. Workman to go after her husband and to persuade her to go away "in order that she might avoid being served with a subpœna on the Petition;" I believe those witnesses; I believe that he did press her to go, and that it was by his pressure that she went. He took her off on the 19th of October, I think, or thereabouts, and so Mr. J. B. Daniel, who had been a volunteer canvasser of Whiting in the election, is now an emigration agent for an unknown person of the name of Havill, as he says, taking the two emigrants in a way he never took emigrants before to the port of shipment in order to see them off safely by their respective steam packets, he being told "You had better not know why they are going or any of the circumstances." In that way they went.

But there was this incident connected with Mrs. Workman's departure. We now bring on the scene two other persons: Joseph Daniels, of this town, and Mr. Clark, of this town. Mrs. Workman's luggage must go too; the husband is gone, the wife is going, and the luggage must go with the wife; and accordingly the luggage starts from Stroud, not by train to go to Gloucester, and so on to Liverpool, but by cart to Stonehouse, to be put on there for Birmingham, showing that it was a clandestine removal of the furniture. No man can doubt that it was, but Mr. Clark would have us believe that he supposed it was all a mere ordinary transaction of Mrs. Wheatley removing some boxes, and Joseph Daniels would have us believe that he knew nothing about it, that he merely took the boxes as a friend of Mr. Clark, and that he was to deliver them to a tall man at the Stonehouse Station. His exhibition in the witness-box, when he was perjuring himself about that tall man, was almost too distressing to describe. He had this consolation, which a poet gives him, and I know of no other, "I give him joy who stammers at a lie." Certainly he stammered at his lies; that is the only joy I can give him as regards the exhibition he made in the witness-box. Clark was a party to that; for Clark says Mrs. Wheatley told him that a tall man would meet the boxes. He forgot that we knew the result; that the tall man was a mere myth, that there was never any expectation of meeting any tall man at Stonehouse on the part of anybody, because Mrs. Workman had told Mr. J. B. Daniel, "My luggage will be found directed 'Mrs. Hawkins, at the Midland Station, Birmingham.'" When Clark came here, and with his short sentences, for he had very little to say, thought that he was taking us in, but dropped that Mrs. Wheatley spoke of her luggage being met by a tall man, and he had told Daniels so, the result proves that Mrs. Wheatley never could have dreamt of any such person as the tall man, and that it was a mere invention. Mrs. Wheatley is not called at all, and so the matter stands.

But now we have got the departure of Workman, Mrs. Workman and the luggage (for the luggage is, in fact, part of the removal; there is the husband, the wife, and the luggage of the wife), and who sends off the luggage under those circumstances? J. B. Daniel having sent off the two people, Joseph Daniels sends off the luggage in a way that shows that he knew what he was doing. He went and met a cart outside the town, and paid 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.* out of his own pocket, which Mr. Clark repaid him, and which nobody has repaid Mr. Clark. We have, therefore, Joseph Daniels and J. B. Daniel acting in this transaction, and it is just as if Joseph Daniels had sent off the man, the woman, and the goods, because J. B. Daniel and Daniels are acting in concert in the three transactions. The three things, in fact, form one transaction, the shipping of the man, the woman, and the goods, to America. And who is Joseph Daniels? Why, Joseph Daniels at that time was the right-hand man of Mr. Dudbridge in all the transactions arising out of this Petition. Mr. Dudbridge is the right-hand man, I will not say of Mr. Leech, I do not say anything about that (but undoubtedly was the right-hand man

man of Mr. Witchell at the period of the transaction of shipping off those other people last April), and Mr. Dudbridge and Joseph Daniels may, with regard to these matters in connection with the sending away of Workman and his wife, be regarded as one. For does anyone suppose that Daniels, receiving as he was doing 25 *s.* a day for his services to Mr. Dudbridge and the party, would have kept secret from Mr. Dudbridge the fact that Workman's wife and Workman's wife's luggage were being sent off to America in that manner? But Mr. Dudbridge did not want telling that Workman was going to America; he said Workman had told him so in the street; what does all that show? Taking that interview of three hours at the committee-room on the 5th of September, taking J. B. Daniel's part in the transaction with the man and the woman, taking Joseph Daniels and Mr. Clark's part in the transaction of sending off the luggage secretly, can anybody believe for a moment, seeing how it was all done, that it was not, as Mr. Giffard said yesterday more than once, the emanation of one mind? Of course the plan was carried out by various agents and through devious channels, but it was as certainly one plan, one handiwork, as anything which one mind ever planned, and which was to be carried out by several agents. That is my view of the matter.

That being so, the question comes to be this: Why was Workman shipped off to America but to get rid of his evidence, and that which his evidence would have proved, viz., the contents of the letter, who it was that came to him with the bribe he had received, and from whom that person came. Am I justified in drawing the conclusion that when persons act in that way with reference to a charge made against themselves, it is an admission of that which is charged; and should I be justified in holding Mr. Brand responsible for those acts? Now, in my opinion, I should be so justified, if the sending off of Workman could be traced to an agent of Mr. Brand's. I think it is traceable to Mr. Dudbridge clearly. I think that Mr. Dudbridge would not have kept such a matter secret from Mr. Witchell, unless he had thought he had better not reveal it to him; he may have done so, I cannot tell; but there were large funds wanted for the purpose of sending off these people, which Mr. Dudbridge could not have provided, and he must have got them from some one. Therefore, I may leave it open for any mind to draw its own conclusion as to whether Mr. Witchell knew anything about it. I do not say whether he did or did not, because I do not want to draw any uncharitable conclusion; and if I did come to the conclusion that Mr. Witchell knew it, it would still stop short by a link of being connected with Mr. Brand; Mr. Witchell is not the agent of Mr. Brand in this Petition, or in any matter, so far as I know, that has happened since the election. He was expenses agent in the election, but if it is something done outside that, something done as a volunteer, having no reference to his character as agent for Mr. Brand in the election, I should not be justified, even if I thought Mr. Witchell was a party to it, in holding Mr. Brand responsible. But I do not think the evidence does connect Mr. Witchell with it necessarily. I think it does connect Mr. Dudbridge with it. I think it is impossible to come to any other conclusion, but it stops there. At all events, there is nothing to show that Mr. Leech was a party to it. In that state of things, I cannot say that the bribery of Workman and Burt is a matter which is brought home to the sitting Member; it comes very near the line; indeed, so near, as to leave my mind in doubt upon the subject, and in the result I shall leave it there, and not think it necessary to express any further opinion about it. I believe, however, that that man Workman was sent away to hide his testimony, and to prevent it being brought forward here; and that that is traceable to the committee-room and to Mr. Dudbridge who sat there in council with Workman on that night when he went there, as it is said, to make his statement. I pass from Workman's case with the observation that that sort of transaction produces a most painful feeling in the mind of a Judge; it is one of those things which no one of respectability should lend himself to in the remotest degree. Fighting against the law, hiding the truth, and trying, by what I may call a blinding of Justice, to hide something wrong, by sending witnesses out of the country, so that they may not be brought to give their testimony in the witness box, is to my mind a very objectionable thing, which is sure to recoil upon the heads of those who have to do with it. It seems to have been done here with some success; that is to say, nothing came of it unfavourable to those who had done it on the former occasion, and that may have induced a repetition of the wrong-doing. One cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that when my Brother Bramwell was here before, four or five persons were sent away; and that was done, as Mr. Witchell says, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Clutterbuck, volunteering to find the money, which was put into the hands of Mr. Dudbridge, who put it into the hands of his brother, who took the people away. Those who learn in this sort of school have some difficulty in forgetting what they have learnt; and I am afraid this is but a repetition of the same experiment; but I hope it will be the last that will be attempted in this borough or any other.

I have up to this time come to the conclusion that there is nothing upon which I can say that the seat of the sitting Member is jeopardised; but now I come to the case of John Butcher. That is a case with the facts of which all here are familiar. Butcher came from Birmingham with Wyatt; they were met at the station by Jenkins and others, and they were sent to the Imperial Hotel. When they were there, it is said by Wyatt that Jenkins told him to ascertain how Butcher was going to vote and gave him 1 *s.* to call for some drink; that he went to his brother-in-law Haviland's house, where he slept, and that on the following morning Mr. Steele came there, and the conversation took place which Butcher repeated. Now Butcher's account of the matter is this: He says that he had come from Birmingham, that he had gone to his brother-in-law's to sleep; that on the

Stroud.

day following (after having been with Daniels and Wyatt to the "Golden Fleece") he went to Haviland's, and there Charles Steele came, or rather he and Steele joined one another, and went into the house together; that when they got in he told Mrs. Haviland to go out of the room, upon which she went out; and then, when he and Steele and Haviland were left together, this occurred: Steele said to Butcher, "Will you vote for Mr. Brand? If you will, I will pay your expenses up and down;" and further that Mr. Steele said, "What Haviland will do is right; you are to look to him, for I am an agent; I can do nothing myself." That is the description Butcher gives of what occurred in the conversation, and then he says that he said to that, "All right, I will then go to the poll," "and upon that" he says, "I went and polled about 11, and Haviland went with me." Now Steele is called, and Haviland is called, and Mrs. Haviland is called, with reference to that conversation. As regards Steele's evidence, he says this: "I went there, it is true, but no sooner had I entered the door than Butcher recognised me and said, 'Here is old Steele, I want to have a word with him;' and then he asked Mrs. Haviland to leave the house; she no sooner went from the door than he began talking to me. He said he was come all the way from Birmingham at his own expense, and it was very hard for him to do so; upon which I said, 'Butcher, I may be reckoned an agent, I will have nothing more to do with you,' and I rushed out of the house, and met his sister coming in." That is his version of what occurred. He agrees that the sister was ordered out; he agrees that Butcher began talking about his expenses in coming from Birmingham, but he does not say that he asked him to do anything in consideration of a bribe or anything of that kind; but what he says is, "No sooner did he speak upon the subject than I rushed out." It seems rather as if he took alarm most unnecessarily, fortified as he was by having as a witness his own tenant in whom he had so much confidence, it seems strange that he should run away from the interview. That is the description he gives, but he says he used the expression which Butcher said he used, "I may be reckoned an agent, therefore I will have nothing more to do with you." Then Henry Haviland also was called, and this is what he says: "When Butcher came into my house on the polling morning Butcher ordered my wife out of the house; she went out; she left me and Steele and him inside." So he confirms Butcher as to that: this was about nine; then I heard him say something to Steele about electioneering, and Steele said, "If I say anything about electioneering they will reckon me an agent, and I will leave the room." That is all he heard. I said to him, "Your wife had been ordered out; the door was shut; you and Steele and your brother-in-law were left there together; cannot you tell us a single word that passed?" "No, not a word." Now the other witness upon that is Mrs. Haviland. She says this: "John came to my house with my husband and ordered me out." She says: "He ordered me out, and I went out. As I had got to my neighbour's door I saw Steele coming in. As soon as I saw him go I went in. I had been ordered out before Steele came; he was not there when I was ordered out. I left my brother and husband alone. The door was in Steele's hand when he said he would have nothing to do with electioneering; they will try to prove it as agency." She agrees as to the word "agent" or "agency" being used; she differs as to all the other circumstances, except that she was ordered out. Now that being the evidence of those four persons, what are the facts about which they all agree? They are all agreed in this—that Butcher began talking about his expenses, and his having come from Birmingham; they are all agreed that the wife was ordered out of the house; they are all agreed that Mr. Steele spoke of himself as being an agent in the business. According to Butcher, Steele said, "Whatever Haviland does will be right, but I am an agent and can do nothing." That is his version, and it seems to me that the version which is given by the other three, instead of contradicting it, very much goes to confirm it. If it stopped there I should not think of acting upon that as a contract in the conflict of evidence presented by the different witnesses; but it does not stop there, because Butcher went to the poll, and afterwards it is evident that he is waiting for his expenses. He had been up on the former election under somewhat suspicious circumstances, which to some extent, of course, affects his credit. In all these cases, more or less, persons who come to prove bribery have their credit impaired; therefore we look for confirmation, and I am looking for it in this case. Do I find it? He went to the poll, and on the Saturday he did not go away. He says his brother-in-law said to him: "I have been to Mr. Steele's two or three times, but I cannot find him in." "He said he had been twice on the Saturday, and Mr. Steele was not at home, and he said he would go again on the Sunday. On the Sunday he told me he had got the money from Mr. Steele, and gave me 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, and said, 'I will send the rest to you. I cannot get any more off Mr. Steele now.'" They all agree that he had the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* from Haviland. Butcher said that Steele had said, "Whatever Haviland does is right; look to him—I am an agent," and he gets the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* off Haviland, and Haviland gets it off Steele. Haviland said, "Oh, I lent it to him." But is there any reliable evidence of his asking for a loan, having regard to the way in which it was given. I tried to get Haviland to turn his mind more to that matter when he was speaking of it. He had said all that occurred was this—and it struck me as being a very bare statement upon which to found the suggestion that this was a loan. He said, "Butcher said to me, 'I want to get back to Birmingham,' and I lent him 10 *s.* 6 *d.*; it was in Hollow Lane. I let him have it about ten on Sunday morning"—(exactly what Butcher had said—that on the Sunday morning, not the Saturday, but on the Sunday morning, he got the money from him). "I borrowed the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* off Steele." Now where really was the application for a loan in any evidence which Haviland has given? He is a man who is earning himself

Stroud.

himself only 28 *s.* a week, if I remember right, or thereabouts, and without being pressed, but upon the mere suggestion, "I want to get back to Birmingham," he gives Butcher 10 *s.* 6 *d.* on the Sunday morning in Hollow Lane, which 10 *s.* 6 *d.* he does not find in his own pocket as surplus cash to lend to his brother-in-law to get back to Birmingham, looking to its replacement when he gets his wages at the end of the next week, or anything of that kind, but he has himself to go and borrow the money in order to give it him, and accordingly he gets the 10 *s.* 6*d.* which he gave to Butcher from Steele. Now comes the question in what capacity was it that Steele was dealing out that money to him on the Saturday evening or the Sunday morning. Not to do Mr. Steele any injustice, what does he say upon the subject? He says this:—"On the 25th of July Haviland called upon me, and said he wanted a little money, 10 *s.* or 12 *s.* I gave him 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, and I said, 'This is all I have.' He did not tell me what it was for. I thought it was for his own purposes." He says it was in the nature of a loan. It is very curious, if Haviland got it on the Saturday night that he did not hand it over to his brother-in-law till Sunday morning, his brother-in-law having said "he could not get it off him on the Saturday; it was not till Sunday that he gave it to me." But was this a loan by Steele, because it is certain that the money which Butcher got came from Steele through Haviland; it is almost certain—indeed to my mind perfectly certain—it was not a loan as between Haviland and Butcher. A man in that walk of life does not borrow 10 *s.* 6 *d.* to lend to his brother-in-law, and then never ask for it back till this Petition is coming on to be heard here three weeks ago, when Butcher comes here, for not till then does Haviland ask to be repaid. Looking at the walk in life in which Haviland is, a loan of 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, one would suppose, would be an amount that such a person would be very glad to be repaid. To my mind, therefore, it is no loan between those two. The question, then, is, Was it a loan between Mr. Steele and Haviland? In order to prove that it was Steele produces a book. In that book, no doubt, the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* is put down. Mr. Giffard has called attention to the fact that there was one other loan put down; but that was, as he said, in the month of May, and very close to a former election, in which election Mr. Steele, I understand, took as much interest as he did in this. I do not stop to dwell upon that. The fact of that other loan being made is no element in my judgment. But this is to be observed with reference to the entry of that 10 *s.* 6 *d.* Both Steele and Haviland say that the one very often lent money to the other. "I very often lent him money," says Mr. Steele, and Haviland says, "Mr. Steele very often lent me money, once to the amount of 5 *l.*, and other sums." Steele's books are searched for any entry of any former loan, and there is not an instance of a loan to be found, and yet he cannot undertake to say for how long the other loans were allowed to run, and why it is that none of them were entered. That being so, Butcher has sworn that that 10 *s.* 6 *d.* was given to him in consideration of a promise to vote for Mr. Brand, and that it was so given to him is confirmed by the evidence as to the conversation in the house. He is confirmed as to the wife being ordered out in order that the conversation might take place. He is confirmed in the fact that Mr. Steele spoke of himself as being an agent as a reason for not conversing. He is confirmed in the fact that he got 10 *s.* 6 *d.* from Haviland on the Sunday morning, and he is confirmed in the fact that Mr. Steele was the person who gave the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* to Haviland. In that state of things I have to balance the evidence, and judge whether to my mind it is made out that that was a bribe. With every determination to take no rash step; to indulge in no imagination; to give way to no suspicion, but to yield only to the pressure of conviction, I cannot in my conscience say that I am otherwise than satisfied and convinced that that was a bribe offered and paid by Steele. It is impossible for me to come to any other conclusion than that bribery by Steele is made out, and the fact that he is an agent I understand to be a fact not denied but admitted, because he was engaged in canvassing, and taking a very active part in the election.

There are two cases remaining, both of them charging Joseph Daniels with bribery, and I find that both of those cases are made out. One is the case of George Aldridge, upon which I have a word or two to say with reference to another charge that George Aldridge has made. He says that Mr. Strachan and Mr. Blair canvassed him; that in the course of the canvass a discussion arose between them about his being out of work, and that thereupon Mr. Strachan suggested to him to go to his manager or partner to get work at his mill, and that Mr. Blair said, "If you do not get work there, go to ours;" or something to that effect. Aldridge has given his version of what that conversation amounted to. Mr. Strachan and Mr. Blair have given their statement as to what it was, and I quite acquit Mr. Strachan and Mr. Blair of having in their minds any corrupt intention with reference to that man's vote. I do not suppose that they intended in the least degree to bribe him to vote for Mr. Brand with any offer of work, or by holding out any suggestion of the kind, but I think there was enough in the conversation to have perhaps justified Aldridge in the belief that, but for his having a vote for which they were canvassing, he would not have been invited to go and ask for work. Therefore, while on the one hand I do not think that Aldridge is intentionally making any false statement with reference to that, on the other hand I am quite sure that Mr. Strachan and Mr. Blair had no intention in their minds of doing anything wrong in the least degree. I daresay that it was a perfectly harmless conversation on their part. There is, however, a second charge which George Aldridge makes, and that is a charge against Joseph Daniels of dropping shillings, and on the morning of the polling offering him half a sovereign if he would vote for Mr. Brand. Upon that case there have been several witnesses called. Aldridge himself gives his version of it. Mrs. Critchley is called; Mrs. Aldridge

Stroud.

is called, and Mrs. Trotman is called; and without labouring the case at all by going through the evidence those witnesses have given, they have in the result satisfied me that Aldridge was offered a bribe by Daniels. When I come to see the answer which was attempted on the part of the Respondent, and especially the evidence of Mary Clarke, she, to my mind, confirms the account those witnesses have given; because Mary Clarke, who is called for the defence, says this, "Daniels did come there"; "Daniels was pressing the man to go to the poll"; "I said to Mrs. Aldridge, 'They have come for your husband to go to the poll,' upon which she angrily rushed out, and began to swear, and said something complainingly about Daniels interfering with her husband, and said that he should not go and vote for the Liberals." Therefore, to my mind, Mary Clarke is rather a witness for the Petitioner than a witness for the other side; but as to those other witnesses, I cannot see any reason why I should discredit them all. As regards Aldridge, it is said that on a former occasion he was colourably employed to watch some bills; that, no doubt, would be in the nature of a bribe if it was colourable employment, still it would not be such a gross bribe (like the taking of a sum of money for a vote) as altogether to discredit his evidence in a court of justice. The testimony of a man who comes to disgrace himself by showing that he has been mixed up in any transaction which is discreditable or immoral is never acceptable to me unless there are circumstances which go to show that the man is speaking the truth. In this case, however, I look for confirmation of Aldridge, seeing that Joseph Daniels contradicts him, though when I talk of Daniels' contradiction, after the exhibition we have had of Daniels in the box, it amounts to *nil* in my judgment. It seems to me, taking into account Mrs. Critchley's, Mrs. Aldridge's, Mrs. Trotman's, and Mary Clarke's evidence, it is shown that Daniels was urging upon this man Aldridge to vote for the Liberals. It is nothing to say that he was known to be a Blue; he is just that sort of person who is known also to be open to influences, and therefore just the sort of person that Daniels would have come to.

The other case is Thomas Merrett's case. Merrett, who is a weaver, says that Daniels offered him a bribe of 10 *s.*, which was refused. No suggestion can be made against that man's testimony; he stands, therefore, before me as a man who was offered a bribe by Joseph Daniels, a person very likely to offer a bribe, from all we know of him. Altogether there are four people who charge Daniels with attempting to influence them in this election. Merrett is a witness to whose character no objection can be made, who gave his testimony in a straightforward way, who did not accept a bribe so as to make himself a discreditable witness, and as to him if I were to say, "I do not believe you," I should have to do it gratuitously, without any grounds whatever to justify me in saying it. I have no more right to say that I disbelieve that man's oath than I have to say I disbelieve the oath of any other man in the community. I might do it, of course, upon the suggestion that he only gave his statement a fortnight ago; but, as I pointed out yesterday, he gave it before Daniels had discredited himself in the witness box; therefore if he has misled me, I cannot help it; he is a credible witness for all I know; he makes the statement without interest for anything I know, and I am bound to believe him when he swears that Daniels attempted to bribe him. Daniels is no longer a credible witness. If the whole of this Petition stood upon Merrett's case alone, I know not how I could be justified in disbelieving that man's evidence.

Those are the cases, and it remains to consider the question whether Daniels was an agent of the sitting Member; Daniels' position was one perhaps not very definite; one can hardly speak of him as a committee man or as an authorised canvasser with a book. I do not know that I can put him in either of those categories, but his position was one somewhat anomalous. I have already said that a person is not to be made an agent of the sitting Member by his merely acting, that is not enough; he must act in promotion of the election, and he must have authority, or there must be circumstances from which we can infer authority.

As to Daniels, I think the circumstances are strong and numerous, from which I am bound to draw that inference. We find, for instance, that he was canvassing three times a week, according to Trotman; that he went about from house to house on the Wednesday, according to Mrs. Critchley and Charles White; that he canvassed with a book, according to Aldridge, upon one occasion, though I am bound to say I do not think that was a canvassing-book, but a sort of memorandum-book; that he canvassed Merrett, as we have already heard, in the street; and he himself says that he canvassed several of his own customers in the street, he did not tell us who they were, which showed that he was canvassing. He attended continually at the committee-room, according to the evidence of Northcote, Frederick Carr, George Cox, F. Wheeler, Wilkins, Charles Butler, and Charles Jefferies; he was bringing up voters all the day of the polling, according to the evidence of Charles White. He states himself that he was going about continually with Jenkins during the time he was up in that neighbourhood, and he says that he was employed by Mr. Dudbridge; he cannot fix the date of his employment on the Petition; in other words, his employment on the election and his employment on the Petition ran one into the other, in a way which disables him from saying when one began and when the other ended; in other words, there was no definite employment about the Petition at all, for in fact he has been going on doing work of one kind and another, I suppose, ever since the last Petition. This is certain, that he had 30*l.* put into his hand last May or April, under circumstances which, according to Northcote's evidence, are very suspicious; he came to the committee-room, as it were, clamouring, and saying that he could not get on any longer without money, or something of the kind, and he got that 30*l.* What it was for I must leave

persons

persons to judge for themselves; for my own part I can hardly suppose that it was paid to him out of a decoration fund in respect of watchers at the previous election; and for this reason, if it had been there would have been a record of it, there would have been an account of it forthcoming; instead of which he says he believes he gave an account to Mr. Dudbridge, who says "I have no account, and take it for granted that it was 30 *l.* that was due to him." In fact, the 30 *l.* was put into his hand and nobody knows to this moment how it was spent, or what it was for. We hear of his advancing 30 *s.* at another time to Dr. Banks, and he appears to have been allowed to act by himself. As to that, I am bound to say that I do not overlook the evidence of Mr. Leech, who says, "When I was consulted about whether he should be employed, I made inquiries, and I said to him, 'I cannot regard you as an agent.'" I daresay Mr. Leech may have intended to express himself very definitely to him that he was not to act as an agent in any way, but there were other irresponsible heads apparently who were managing things their own way; and though Mr. Leech may have meant not to employ him, and may have said "Do not employ him;" yet if others working side by side with Mr. Leech do employ him, and allow him to go on (which is the inference I draw), the fact that Mr. Leech said that could make no difference.

In the result then I shall have to certify, and it is with great pain that I express the conclusion at which I have arrived, that this was not a valid election. I wish, however, to say, before I conclude, that I think it quite unnecessary to answer what my Brother Parry suggested at the conclusion of his speech (for which I thank him, because he assisted me very much by the observations he made). But he suggested in it that Mr. Brand's character was at stake in this inquiry; I am happy to say that I think it is in no way at stake. I am grieved that Mr. Brand should lose his seat through these unfortunate transactions, of which I am sure he had no more knowledge than I had, and to which I am sure he would have given no countenance if he had known of them. He is as entirely clear, from anything that has appeared before me, of anything in the nature of corrupt practice, or anything likely to lead up to others being guilty of corrupt practices in this election, as I was myself; I believe he was perfectly ignorant of the whole of this machinery that has been brought to bear upon the matter of his election. The conclusion to which I have come is the result of long and very deliberate consideration, and it is with the deepest regret that I have to say that I cannot conscientiously pronounce that this was a valid election.

Mr. *Smith* applied for costs.

Mr. *Russell* asked his Lordship not to order the whole of the costs to be paid by the Respondent, and pointed to the following circumstances in this case: Firstly, that after four months' preparation, six-sevenths of the cases alleged had not been established. Secondly, that cases were brought forward which had been already adjudicated upon by Mr. Baron Bramwell, which cases, though abandoned by Mr. Giffard, entailed expense upon the Respondent. Thirdly, that up to the 27th of October the seat was claimed by Mr. Stanton, in endeavouring to meet which claim a considerable amount of expense was gone to by the Respondent; and lastly, the respondent was prepared to prove that there had been a very extensive system of offers of money for evidence in support of the Petition, by persons whose names he, Mr. Russell, was prepared to mention. In support of his application he referred to the Norwich case, the Stafford case, the Bolton case, and the Stroud case, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, in which case though the Respondent, Mr. Alfred Stanton, successfully defended his seat, Mr. Baron Bramwell refused to give him costs.

Mr. *Smith*, in resisting the application made by Mr. Russell, stated that the reason Mr. Baron Bramwell refused to give costs to the Respondent in the Stroud case was because the millowners among the Liberal party had been guilty of a corrupt practice in paying their men their loss of time on the polling day, and though he did not unseat Mr. Stanton, still he thought that the practice resorted to at the mills was so much to be deprecated that he made Mr. Stanton pay his costs. The present was not a parallel case to that. Though Mr. Brand had been unseated upon three cases only, yet the other cases in which, according to his Lordship's view, there had been a failure of proof of agency, were, as he submitted, cases which were properly brought before his Lordship.

Mr. Baron *Pigott* stated that his original idea was that he would not allow the Petitioner all the costs, seeing that a great deal of time had been occupied in inquiries of a fishing nature; and looking also to the fact that if the claim to the seat had not been given up the Respondent could have recriminated, and if, in his recrimination, he could have shown that there had been corrupt practices on the other side, notwithstanding that the Petitioner had proved his case, he (Mr. Baron Pigott) would not have allowed the Petitioner his costs.

Mr. *Smith* submitted that the time occupied in the inquiry into the secret fund, and into Workman's case, and, in fact, into all the other cases, except perhaps the mill cases, was legitimately occupied; and stated that the reason why the claim to the seat was abandoned was, that the Respondent was successful in the summons before Mr. Baron Bramwell in striking out allegations with regard to the May

Stroud.

Election, the effect of which was to strike off 100 votes, leaving not enough votes to counteract the majority of 95 which Mr. Brand obtained at the last election.

Mr. Baron *Pigott* intimated, that though the general rule was, that the party succeeding should have his costs, yet he thought that this was a case in which he ought not to have them to the full extent; but he would take time to consider to what extent the Petitioner should have costs.

Mr. Baron *Pigott*, on the 17th December 1874, certified that the Petitioner was entitled to the costs, but not to include those incurred as to the Mill cases, Edwin Lewis, Isaac Wynne, Samuel Niblett, and the Franklyns.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

STROUD ELECTION.

Sir, 7, Bryanston Square, 14 December 1874.

A PETITION, under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, complaining of the return and election of Henry Robert Brand, esquire, for the borough of Stroud, on the 24th July last, having been duly presented has been heard before me, and, on Thursday 10th instant, I determined that the said Henry Robert Brand, esquire, whose return and election were so complained of, was not duly returned nor elected.

And I now certify such my determination to you according to the Statute.

And whereas charges were made of corrupt practices having been committed at the said election, I, in further pursuance of the said Act, report as follows:—

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any candidate at such election.

That the following persons were proved at the trial to have been guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery:—

Persons Bribed.	By whom Bribed.
1. William Birt	Some persons unknown.
2. Henry Bishop	
3. William Essex	
4. Thomas Hopes	
5. James Howe	
6. Jesse Ind	
7. Frederick Parkhouse	
8. Joseph Workman	
9. George Summers	
10. John Butcher	Charles Steele.
11. William Hopes	William Heaven.
12. George Whiting	John Bishop Daniel.
13. George Wyatt	James Yard Coles and Henry Heath.

In addition to the above, Joseph Daniels was proved guilty of offering bribes to George Aldridge and Thomas Merrett; but these bribes were not accepted.

In a case of Isaac Wynn, the money (15 *s.*) was given by a stranger, whom he believed to be canvassing for the Conservative candidate.

I have further to report that several out-voters were canvassed by strangers with whom the agents of Mr. Brand denied all knowledge or connection, and that the bribes in these cases were payments of excessive fares for travelling.

In two instances these persons were afterwards identified by the voters, and were proved before me to be James Yard Coles and John Bishop Daniel, both of Taunton.

There was also another stranger shown to have been actively engaged in conjunction with William Heaven (a briber) in canvassing voters in the Avening district of the Borough of Stroud, and by whom four voters were proved to have been bribed. All knowledge of this person was also denied by the agents of Mr. Brand. The bribes averaged from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to £2.

I have further to report that after the election the said William Heaven, who had been employed by the agents of the Respondent to get up evidence for the trial of the Petition, absconded early in November, to prevent the disclosures he must have made in evidence.

I have also to report that in October last the above-named person in the bribed list, Joseph Workman (and his wife), were induced to emigrate to America; and that two persons in the above list of bribers, viz., John Bishop Daniel and Joseph Daniels, were engaged in sending them away.

The

Stroud.

The circumstances were such as to induce me to believe that this was done with the knowledge of one at least of the agents of the Respondent.

I have also to report that, as the claim of the seat was struck out of the Petition, the evidence of corrupt practices was necessarily confined to those that could be proved against the Respondent's party.

It was attempted to be shown that some treating had taken place at the Imperial Hotel, but that failed, though the books had some appearance of untrue entries.

I have, however, to state that there was a fund of about 1,200 *l.* subscribed by about six gentlemen of the Liberal party, and which was called a "Decoration Fund." It was handed to Mr. Edwin Witchell (who had been the chief election agent of the Liberal candidates in the previous elections of February and May, and was the expense agent of Mr. Brand in the last election in July), and by him was handed over in September last to Mr. Frederick Lewis, a draper, of Stroud.

It was said that this fund was subscribed for the purpose of paying for a large number of flags and banners that were used in the February election (when Mr. Witchell said "the town went mad").

It was not, however, clearly shown how this fund had been expended; some accounts were produced and some receipts.

But in the result, I am not able to report whether the fund was in part used for the purposes of the July election.

Enough appeared to satisfy me that it was not all used for the purpose for which it was professedly subscribed, and certainly it was not dealt with in a manner which was altogether free from suspicion.

I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the election to which the Petition relates.

I have, &c.
G. PIGOTT.

To the Right Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

TIPPERARY ELECTION, 1875.

Tipperary.

[Reported to the House of Commons, 27th May 1875.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND.

In the Matter of the Election Petition for the County of TIPPERARY.

MATTHEW VILLIERS SANKEY MORTON - - - - Petitioner.
MICHAEL JOHN CAHALAN and EDWARD GALWAY - - Respondents.

IN this matter a motion was made by the Respondent Cahalan to set aside the Petition against the return of John Mitchel for the County of Tipperary, and claiming the seat for the other candidate, Mr. Arthur Moore. The case was argued before the Court of Common Pleas on the 26th April.

On Thursday, the 29th April, the Court delivered JUDGMENT, as follows:—

Mr. Justice *Lawson.*] A question of great importance has been presented for our decision in this case, viz., the power of the Court to entertain an election petition not presented until after the death of the Member whose election is complained of, though presented within the 21 days allowed by the Parliamentary Elections Act. The jurisdiction of the Court to hear and entertain such a petition has been boldly challenged by Mr. Macdonogh. He contended that the House of Commons did not assume to exercise any such jurisdiction; that after a careful research in its Journals no such case could be found, and that, at all events, upon the true construction of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, no jurisdiction was conferred upon this Court to receive a petition presented after the death of the Member whose election was complained of.

If these propositions be well founded, the result would be to produce an anomaly in our jurisprudence. The principle of our law is that there should be no wrong without a remedy, that a right once vested cannot be devested except by something of the same efficacy as that which created it. But if it be true that the power of the House of Com-

Tipperary.

mons to inquire into an allegation of an undue election ceased upon the death of the person in whose favour the return was made, then a candidate who had received the majority of duly qualified votes, but whose votes had been rejected by an erroneous decision of the returning officer, and his adversary, though in a minority, returned, if he presented a petition claiming the seat within the time allowed by law would be left absolutely without remedy, if the accident occurred of the death of his opponent immediately after the election. A wrong done to him by the erroneous decision of the returning officer would thus be left without remedy, and a right vested in him to be declared the Sitting Member would be devested by an accident over which he had no control.

Is there any trace, then, in all our Parliamentary history, of the existence of such a rule? If such were the law and practice of Parliament we should expect that immediately upon the death of the newly returned Member a new writ would issue as of course, without allowing any time for the presentation of a petition complaining of the return, a proceeding which, according to the argument we have heard, could not be taken. But we find that no new writ could issue until 14 days after the return was made, the object being to give the usual opportunity to complain of the election and claim the seat. In all the Acts of Parliament enabling writs to be issued during the recess this interval is carefully preserved. If such a rule or practice existed, we should expect to find it clearly stated; but not only does the whole course of Parliamentary law and practice negative the existence of such a rule, but we have been referred to three instances from the Journals of the House in which petitions claiming the seat were presented and entertained after the death of the Member returned. First, the Mitchell case in the year 1696, which is referred to in the note to Luder's Election Reports, page 456, and is to be found in the 11th Commons' Journals. That is a very remarkable case, for the petitioner at first succeeded in establishing his right to the seat; but, it appearing that the seat was not defended, the House ordered a recommittal, and upon a second investigation it was reported that the deceased Member had been duly elected. Then comes the Peterborough case in 1728, which is to be found in the 21st Commons' Journals; and, lastly, the Durham case, in which a petition was presented against the return of Mr. Grainger, who had died. The petition was, indeed, afterwards withdrawn, but the jurisdiction of the House to receive it and try it was never questioned, though the subject was fully debated in the House.

Then, if the right of a candidate to claim a seat, and of the House to hear that claim, be well established, and be entirely unaffected by the death of the person returned, the next question is, did the Parliamentary Elections Act transfer that jurisdiction to this Court, or is this case, as has been contended, a *casus omissus* from the Act? It is plain that the intention of the Act was to substitute this Court as a tribunal for hearing Election Petitions in place of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in whom it was vested by statute; that the jurisdiction of that tribunal should cease after the next dissolution of Parliament (that is provided by section 50), and that thenceforward elections could only be questioned in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Now when one tribunal is destroyed and another created in its place to exercise all its jurisdiction, it would require express words to exclude from the cognisance of the new tribunal any class of cases which fell within the powers of the old tribunal. These words, however, are said to be found in the 38th section of the Act, or to be necessarily implied in it. This section, which follows the 18th section of the 11th and 12th of Victoria, c. 98, professes to deal with the case of a respondent dying or being called to the Upper House, or declining to oppose the petition. It requires notice to be given; it enables any person who might have been a petitioner to apply to be admitted as a respondent to oppose the petition, and the Court may admit him either with the respondent, *if there be a respondent*, or in place of the respondent. Now reading that section literally and grammatically, and without importing any words into it, it meets this very case. It provides what is to be done in case of the death of the respondent before the trial, for which we may read its equivalent in section 6. 4 (b), of 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 125, viz., "the member whose election or return is complained of." In case of the death of that member who is *primâ facie* the person mainly interested in opposing the petition, another person is to be made respondent, and there is no time specified at which the event is to happen which calls the section into action.

We are asked to read the section as if it ran, "If after the presentation, and before the trial of any election petition." What warrant is there for introducing those words? It is a very common form of expression in Acts of Parliament, and doubtless would have been used here, if the intention of the Legislature was so to limit it. The words used import that if the event occurs at any time before the trial of the petition the provision is to apply, and we have no right to tamper with the language of the Act.

The entire fallacy of the arguments used rests upon considering this proceeding as an ordinary *lis*, or action between individuals. It is said you cannot bring an action against a dead man (which is quite true), and therefore you cannot present a petition against a dead man. This is not a proceeding of a personal nature against a dead man; it is the assertion of a right *in rem*, a right to set aside an undue return, and in no sense falls within the meaning of the maxim, *actio personalis moritur cum personâ*. It is remarkable how carefully the Act and the rules recognise this distinction between an election petition and an ordinary suit or action. The form of the petition given in the rules does not name any respondent, or pray any process against anyone. The 37th section of the Act provides that the petition shall abate by the death of a sole petitioner. There is no abatement

ment whatever by the death of a respondent, but a machinery is provided for substituting a new respondent.

All the difficulties which have been pointed out, as to service, &c., would equally apply if the respondent died the day after the petition was presented, instead of the day before. They are all got rid of by resorting to the power given by the 38th section, and reading that section in its natural and literal meaning, instead of straining its language in order to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court a class of cases which were clearly intended to be within it.

I entertain no doubt that the order made by Mr. Justice Keogh to name Dr. Cahalan as a respondent was a right order, made in the matter of a petition properly instituted, and now pending in this Court; and I therefore think that the application to set aside the petition should be refused. With respect to the part of the order which names Mr. Galway as a respondent also, I think that is now quite unnecessary, for there is an opposing respondent. The application, however, of Mr. Galway cannot be called collusive; he concealed and suppressed nothing from the Court; but his presence is not necessary, and I think he should be discharged from the position of respondent.

Mr. Justice *Morris.*] Concurring as I do in the judgment given by my brother Lawson, I should be quite satisfied in an ordinary case to rest upon it; but in a case of this importance I think it better that each member of the Court should state his reasons for coming to the unanimous conclusion the Court has arrived at.

In this case a motion has been made to set aside the petition which has been presented in reference to the election for the county of Tipperary. The election was holden on the 4th of March, being the day of nomination, the 11th being the day of polling, and and on the 12th the poll was declared by the high sheriff as follows:—For Mitchel, 3,114; for Moore, 746. Consequently the high sheriff declared Mitchel duly elected. The second petition was lodged, we are informed, about 4 p.m. on the 20th of March; and it seeks to set aside the return, and claims the seat for Moore. Mitchel, the Member duly elected, died about 8 a.m. on the same day.

The question is raised by this motion as to the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain a petition against the return of a deceased Member. Our jurisdiction is conferred by the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125; the sections giving jurisdiction are the second and the twenty-sixth. The second section states: "The expression 'the Court' shall, for the purposes of this Act in its application to England mean the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and in its application to Ireland the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin; and such Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition, and the proceedings thereon, as it would have if such petition were an ordinary cause within their jurisdiction." And section 26 says, "Until rules of Court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do not extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which Committees of the House of Commons have heretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the Court and Judge in the case of election petitions under this Act."

We have thereby delegated to us, on the trial of election petitions, the power to deal with them as ordinary causes; and we are to apply to them the principles on which Committees of the House of Commons had theretofore acted.

The case of a respondent dying is dealt with by section 38. We have been called upon by this motion to introduce the words "After a petition has been lodged," and to read the section as if it ran thus: "If, *after a petition has been lodged*, and before the trial, &c." For on a literal reading of the section the death of the Sitting Member occurs before the trial, whether such event happens before the lodging of the petition or after it.

It was strongly urged that a petition is a mere cause in this Court, and that as an ordinary cause could not be instituted against a dead person, by analogy a petition could not be lodged seeking to set aside the return of a deceased person. I consider this is a fallacious analogy, because a petition is not a suit between two persons, but is a proceeding in which the constituency itself is the principal party interested. Section 2 says that a petition is to be dealt with as an ordinary cause, not that it becomes one. The prescribed form of a petition names no respondent.

It was also pressed in the argument that the several sections regulating service of notices, &c., on the Sitting Member were requirements that could not be complied with after his death, and that such inability showed that no petition could be received against a deceased Member. I called the attention of Mr. Macdonogh, during the argument, to the fact that none of these requirements could be complied with as well in the case of a Member who died, say the day after the petition had been lodged; he, therefore, argued that no petition could be proceeded with when the Sitting Member died at any time before the case was at issue, a contention so extreme that it was prudently passed over in the clear and thoughtful reply of Mr. Dillon. The obvious answer to the objection arising from the inability to comply with these requirements is the maxim "*Lex non cogit ad impossibilia.*" In the case of the Queen *v.* The Justices of Leicestershire (15 Queen's Bench, page 88), this maxim was held to excuse the performance of conditions precedent imposed by clear negative words.

I am of opinion that on the construction of the statute, this petition has been properly lodged, and can be proceeded with. Any other result would be a very strange one, for in every assumable case of mistaken or erroneous or corrupt return, the party who was

Tipperary.

improperly deprived of his right to be elected, and the constituency who would be disappointed of their choice, would be left without remedy, because the party improperly returned had died.

But we are not destitute of authority and precedent of the principle on which Committees of the House of Commons would act in a similar case. The cases cited of the Borough of Mitchell (11 Commons' Journals), the Borough of Peterborough (21 Commons' Journals), are both to the very point. Again, the case of the Durham petition (108 Commons' Journals), a petition lodged after the passing of the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 98, and which by section 18 provides for the case of the death of the Sitting Member in language, *mutatis mutandis*, quite similar to the 38th section of the 31st and 32nd of Victoria that gives jurisdiction to this Court. Again, the statute 24 George 3rd, c. 26, which, by section 3, enables the Speaker to issue his warrant during the recess for an election in room of a Member dying, provides by section 4 that he is not to issue his warrant unless the return had been brought in fifteen days before the end of the last sitting of the House; thereby assuming that a petition may, notwithstanding the death of the Member, be lodged against his return within the period limited. Section 6 of the 31st & 32nd Victoria allows 21 days after the return made for the lodgment of a petition.

I am of opinion that a petition lodged as this is, within that time, is not rendered void by the death of the Sitting Member, and that, consequently, this motion should, as to that portion of it, be refused. I am of opinion that the portion of it seeking to have Edward Galway struck out as a respondent should be granted.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] This is a motion to this Court to declare that it has no jurisdiction to try the Election Petition, No. 1, for the County of Tipperary; and unless we have jurisdiction, it is plain the petition should be taken off the file, and with it all subsequent proceedings in the matter. The case was very fully argued, and with great clearness, force, and ingenuity by Mr. Dillon, the junior counsel for Mr. Cahalan, the respondent.

To determine the question raised, we must see what the law and practice of Parliament was previous to the 31st & 32nd Victoria, c. 125. We must first decide, Was the present petition, under the circumstance of the death of the Member returned by the sheriff previous to the presentation of the petition, cognisable by the House of Commons working through its Election Committees? If it was not, the whole question is disposed of. What the House of Commons would not entertain is clearly beyond our jurisdiction. But if, on the other hand, the House of Commons had jurisdiction to try this petition, and would have tried it, has that jurisdiction been transferred to us, or rather has the jurisdiction applicable to this particular case been specially reserved, or omitted from the powers vested in the Judges of this Court under the 31st and 32nd of Victoria?

Every constitutional lawyer is aware, that from a very early period of our Parliamentary history, the House of Commons asserted with the most jealous care the exclusive jurisdiction over election petitions, and carefully guarded its rights in the matter of writs, the issuing of writs, the returns, and every matter connected with the right of questioning the election of Members. Without the Speaker's warrant no writ could issue, and when, even in the reign of Elizabeth, and whilst Parliament was not sitting, writs for the return of Members were issued out of Chancery, the Members returned were expelled, and new writs were issued under the authority of the Speaker's warrant. By means of this exclusive jurisdiction, every interference with the freedom of election, and all the rights of the electors and elected, were brought under the cognizance of the House of Commons; and returning officers of every denomination, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and portreeves were kept under strictest supervision, so as to prevent either delay or falsification in the return of the writs, and to insure the speedy and complete redress of any wrong or the rectification of any error which might be committed by those in whose hands rested the taking of the poll and the making of the returns. For this purpose it will be found that from a very early period Sessional Orders were provided to insure the immediate decision of all controverted questions between electors and elected, candidates and Members. A strict time was limited, within which alone petitions could be presented questioning the propriety of the election; but during that time, and up to the last moment of that time, petitions could be presented. The case of Members returned for more places than one was provided for. A period was fixed within which they should make their election; but not until the time allowed for petitioning had expired. The case of double returns for the same place was provided for, by allowing both Members returned to be sworn, but not to sit or vote until either had petitioned against the other, and no writ was to issue until the time for petitioning had expired. If the petitioner died that petition abated, but provided the time for petitioning had not lapsed, any elector could present a new petition. But neither in the Journals, nor in the Parliamentary history, nor in any Act dealing with election petitions, is there a single instance to be found, or a clause to be cited, of a petition abating by the death of the Member whose seat was questioned. This is a very remarkable circumstance. I am certain that had there been such a case, the research of Mr. Dillon would have enabled him to find it. I have myself, since the argument closed, examined with the greatest care the whole of the Journals, and I have failed to find such a case. I feel, therefore, justified in arriving at the conclusion, that under the law of Parliament previous to the transfer of the jurisdiction to this Court, the death of the Sitting Member did not abate or destroy the right of candidates or electors to present and prosecute a petition questioning the return. I shall presently refer to the cases in which the death of the Sitting Member took place before the petition was presented.

But

Tipperary.

But the moment a petition was presented, and the seat was prayed, either by or on behalf of another candidate at the election, the Sitting Member was powerless by any act of his to defeat the claim before trial. He could not by accepting office, as frequently happened, though he thereby became incapable of sitting or voting, vacate the seat so as to obtain a new writ. If returned for two places, though only petitioned against in one, he could not elect for the other. "He cannot," says Sir Erskine May, in 'Parliamentary Practice,' Edition 1873, page 643, "abandon the seat petitioned against which may be proved to belong of right to another, and thus render void an election which may turn out to have been good in favour of some other candidate; neither can he abandon the other seat, because if it should be proved that he was only entitled to sit for one, he has no election to make, and cannot give up a seat without some legal disqualification, acceptance of office, or bankruptcy."

A few instances will illustrate this practice. In 1852 three Members were returned for Knaresborough; they were all sworn at the Table; none of them could sit or vote. In 1859 there were double returns for Knaresborough and Aylesbury, and all were sworn in the same way, and none could sit or vote. They stood in *pari materia* until the presentation and trial of an election petition by or on behalf of one against the other. Could it be said that the death of either destroyed the rights of the other, so as to deprive him of the position he had acquired by the return, by having been called to the Table and sworn? Or that the death of one made the ground clear for the other, and would have enabled him to take the seat from which, during the life of the candidate returned with him, and pending the petition, he was excluded?

Take the case of the Sligo Borough Election, in 1852. Mr. John Wynne and Mr. Somers were candidates. The returning officer, who was the Mayor, falsified the returns, and declared that Mr. Somers had a majority, and that he was duly elected, though notoriously the majority of votes were given and entered on the books for Mr. Wynne. Mr. Somers was unseated on petition, the Mayor was prosecuted, and convicted, and sentenced to, I think, twelve months imprisonment. Will it be contended that Mr. Somers' death would have deprived Mr. Wynne of his right of petition and his seat, and compelled the House of Commons to issue a new writ for a new election? Take the case of Athlone, in which, in the present Parliament, there was, by an error on the part of the returning officer, a double return, but in which, on petition, we held that Mr. Sheil, the present Member, had a clear majority of votes over Mr. Ennis. Would he have lost his right to petition, and the seat which he now holds, by the death of Mr. Ennis, had it taken place pending the petition, or before the petition was filed?

But strong as is the conclusion to be drawn from the palpable absurdity and injustice that would result from such a state of things, a fallacious view, arising as my brother Lawson has well explained, from considering this as a personal action and not the assertion of a right *in rem* to which the maxim *actio personalis moritur cum personâ* is inapplicable, we are not left to mere abstract reasoning *ab inconvenienti*. The Journals of the House and the history of Parliament have supplied us with the clearest cases in the opposite direction. An example of every possible description of case is to be found in those Journals. Cases where the Member returned was dead before the time of the election (that is rather an extreme case); cases where the member died after return, and before petition; after petition, but before hearing; during the hearing, and before decision; and cases in which, though the death was stated on the petition, the House proceeded in the ordinary way, referred the petition to a Select Committee, and afterwards allowed it to be withdrawn by the petitioner. We have a case where a gentleman was actually dead at the time he was elected and returned, and the House did not issue the writ until they had ascertained that there was no other candidate who could claim the seat, and no possibility of a petition being presented. I refer to the case of the Hon. Edward Legge, who was returned for Portsmouth, and had been shipwrecked and drowned in the "Aurora" frigate previous to the election; reported in 25 Commons' Journals, 473. We have the cases to which we were referred in the course of the argument, where the Member died after the return and before the petition filed, where the petition expressly stated the death, where the Committee of Privileges and Elections, not, as was said, the House, entertained the petition, went into evidence, heard the petitioner, and declared in the first instance that Humphrey Courtney, Esq., deceased, was not duly elected; but afterwards, on being desired to reconsider—what? is it the death of Mr. Courtney? no; but, being desired to reconsider the *merits* of the petition, on re-committal admitted the Borough to appear on the inquiry, heard further evidence, and decided that the deceased was duly elected. That is the case of the Mitchell election, reported in 2nd Luders, 456, note, and also in 11 Commons' Journals, 603 and 690. That case was decided in 1696, a period which is certainly not to be classed with the subsequent Parliamentary era of the Georges. It may rather be considered as one in which the soundest constitutional doctrines prevailed, and is in no way to be connected with the transactions which rendered the passing of the Grenville Act of 1770 indispensable. But that case does not stand alone as an instance of an election petition after the death of the sitting Member. The Peterborough case, 1728, has been referred to; and there, as we find in 21 Commons' Journals, 131, 162, it was resolved that the Hon. Sidney Wortley Montagu, lately deceased, was duly elected for Peterborough, Sir Edward O'Brien being the petitioner. And it never occurred to anyone, either in that case or in the Mitchell-Courtney case, to suggest that the petition was defeated, or did not lie, because of the death of the sitting Member before its presentation. Then there is a case which was not mentioned in this argu-

Tipperary.

ment, the case of the celebrated George Selwyn. He sat for Ludgershall, and in the year 1790 (20 years after the passing of the Grenville Act), a petition was presented against his return, and shortly afterwards he died, and the Speaker reported his death to the House; I have no doubt it made a sensation, for he was a remarkable man. And Mr. Townshend, an elector, was admitted to defend the seat, and a Select Committee under the Grenville Act investigated the case, and reported that George Selwyn was properly returned, and he was declared to have been duly elected. That was a case after the Grenville Act; and still later, there was a case of which we ought to know something, namely, the city of Dublin election. That was the case of Mr. Ruthven, who was Member for this city, and against whose return a petition was presented in the year 1836. Mr. Ruthven died during the hearing of the petition, and necessarily after the appointment of the Committee, and not within the words of the 38th section, "*before the hearing.*" The counsel for the sitting Member asked the Committee to postpone the inquiry, and refer the matter to the House; but the Committee, whose jurisdiction to proceed was, as here, controverted, considered the matter, and ruled "that it was imperative on them in law to proceed without any adjournment." And again, in our own times, in the year 1853, a petition was presented by certain electors for Durham, which distinctly set forth the death of Mr. Grainger, and claimed the seat for Lord Adolphus Vane, and that the return might be amended in that respect. And so far from rejecting that petition on the ground of Mr. Grainger's death appearing on the face of it, the House resolved, first, that it should be received in the ordinary way as an election petition to be sent before the General Committee of Elections, and, secondly, "that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant or warrants for such persons, papers, and records as should be thought necessary by the parties *on the hearing of the matter of said petition.*" And it would have been tried in the regular way had it not been withdrawn by the petitioners. That petition is to be found in 108 Commons' Journals, 132. All these cases appear to me to establish that the death of the sitting Member could not in any way prejudice the vested right of candidates, or the still higher rights of the constituency, to have the subject-matter of the election investigated, and the return either confirmed or set aside.

But then it is asserted, that the Act giving us this jurisdiction, which I heartily wish had never been conferred upon us, and against which we all protested, especially prevents us from inquiring into a petition when the sitting Member, who is called the respondent, has died, or that by implication it takes from us the power by reason of the acts it requires to be done, and which contemplate, it is said, the existence of the sitting Member at the time of the presentation of the petition. The same argument could have been used before the Act as against Committees of the House taking cognizance of such a petition under the Grenville Act, and subsequent Acts, and under the present Act all those preliminaries, notices, recognizances, alike deal with the supposed existence of the Member after the presentation of the petition and up to the time of trial; but no one ventured to press the argument to that extent. To maintain the contention of Mr. Macdonogh and Mr. Dillon we should introduce into the 38th section the words "after petition presented"; and I see nothing in the Act, express or implied, justifying that construction. On the contrary, the 50th section distinctly provides that "no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of this Act"; and section 26 provides that "Until rules of Court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do not extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which Committees of the House of Commons have heretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the Court and Judge in the case of election petitions under this Act." And the 51st section contemplates and provides for the case of a respondent wholly distinct from the sitting Member, namely, the returning officer; for it says, "Where an election petition under this Act complains of the conduct of a returning officer, such returning officer shall, for all the purposes of this Act, except the admission of respondents in his place, be deemed a respondent"; and the 37th section, providing for the case of abatement by the death of a petitioner, makes no reference to the death of a respondent.

I am therefore of the same opinion as my brothers Lawson and Morris, that this motion must be refused. With respect to the other portion of the motion relative to Mr. Galway, it is plainly no longer necessary that he should be before the Court. His appearance has had the effect of bringing before it an antagonistic respondent who is the proper person to meet this petition. The opinion of the Court is that the costs should be costs in the cause.

JUDGMENT delivered by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice *Keogh*, on the TRIAL of the TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITIONS, at the Court House, *Clonmel*, on Friday, 21st May 1875.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] IN this case of the Tipperary Election there are two petitions; one by Mr. Villiers Sankey Morton, an elector, and the other by Captain Moore, who was duly proposed and nominated as a candidate, and who is admittedly qualified to be elected and returned as a Member to serve in Parliament for the county of Tipperary. The other candidate at the last election was Mr. John Mitchel, since deceased; who had been, at an election held in the month of February last, elected and returned as Member for this county, and had thereupon, by Resolution of the House of Commons, been declared ineligible and incapacitated for return; the House ordering a new writ to issue, under which the election we are now investigating was held. Both petitions may be treated as one, for although the High Sheriff has been nominally made a party to the second petition, the real respondent in both is Dr. Cahalan, an elector, who has been admitted by the Court of Common Pleas to defend the petition.

The case has been fully argued on both sides; and although the respondent has not been represented by senior counsel, his case has sustained no injury in the hands of his able and accomplished junior, Mr. Dillon. The presence of other counsel on his behalf might have protracted the inquiry, but could not have improved the position of the respondent.

The grounds upon which the petitioner seeks to avoid the election and return of the late Mr. Mitchel, and to have Captain Moore returned to the House of Commons, are threefold, as set forth in public notices posted and circulated throughout the county, and substantially served upon all the electors who voted (with the exception of a number which could not affect the result) previously to the election.

First, the petitioner contends that Mr. Mitchel was at and previously to the election a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, and an alien in this country, having renounced his allegiance to the Queen according to the laws of the United States, and so as to bring him within the provisions of the Statute 33 Vict. c. 14. Secondly, on the ground that he had been, whilst a British subject, in the year 1848, tried and convicted of the crime of treason-felony, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation; that he had neither undergone the full period of his sentence, nor received a Royal pardon; that he had, in fact, escaped from the place of transportation. And thirdly and lastly, on the ground of the Resolution of the House of Commons to which I have referred.

I shall take the last of those grounds first. It is contended by the respondent that, so far from affixing a disability, the Resolution of the House of Commons is absolutely illegal, unconstitutional, and void, in direct contravention of the provisions of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 105, and especially of the 15th section of that Act, which provides, that "from and after the next dissolution of Parliament, no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of the Act"; that, therefore, the House of Commons had no power to pass a Resolution declaring the seat vacant; that I ought now to hold that the election which subsequently took place was entirely null and void; that there is no proper petition or petitioner before me; and that the whole proceedings should be remitted to the House of Commons, to be dealt with by the issuing of a new writ, as in the case of a death vacancy.

This contention involves some very startling consequences, which I am not prepared to yield to. I shall not hold (nor is it at all necessary in this inquiry) that a Resolution of the House of Commons can *per se* affix a disability not previously existing; the House has not said so by the Resolution; but on the other hand, I cannot hold that the House of Commons has parted with its inherent right to declare who are eligible and who are ineligible to that House, to expel those from amongst them whom they do not think fit to be there, and to issue new writs to fill the vacancies so created. That is a power which has been exercised from the earliest down to the latest times; it was exercised notoriously in the cases of Members found guilty of felony, and in cases of outlawry. More than one case of this nature has occurred in our times; notably in the instances of Smith O'Brien, O'Donovan Rossa, and others. The 38th section of the Act, sub-section 3, expressly contemplates a contingency that may arise before the trial of an Election Petition, viz., that the House of Commons should resolve that the respondent's seat is vacant, the very thing that has occurred in this case.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that I have jurisdiction to try the merits of the last election for this county; that I have no right to dispute the authority of the writ under which that election was held; and whilst I should hesitate to hold that any Resolution of the House of Commons could *per se* create a permanent disqualification, which would render all the votes given subsequently for a candidate utterly void and thrown away, I cannot question the right of the House of Commons to pass such a Resolution, and to issue a new writ; and in another point of view, to which I shall

Tipperary.

presently refer, I think that the Resolution of the House of Commons has a material bearing upon the present inquiry.

I now come to the question of alienage. There is, I may say, no controversy as to the facts. It is proved by regularly certified and sealed documents, attested in due form, that Mr. Mitchel in 1853, being then, I think, at San Francisco, in the United States, made the necessary affidavits of his intention to seek naturalization there; and that he was subsequently duly naturalized according to the laws of that country, having for that purpose renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He having so done, unless there is some exception to take his case out of the provisions of the Act 33 Vict. c. 14, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Legal Condition of Aliens and British Subjects," he must be held to have been an alien at the time of his election; and no one has ventured to put forward the proposition that an alien to our country and our laws, is himself eligible to be returned to the British Parliament, there to take part in making laws to govern the people of this country. Is there, then, any exception to take Mr. Mitchel's case out of the Act of Parliament to which I have referred? The Act is expressly retrospective, and the 6th section of the Act provides, that "any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien." The counsel for the respondent contends that Mr. Mitchel was then clearly under a disability disabling him from having voluntarily become naturalized in America; and he feels so strongly upon this point that he called upon me for an immediate decision, and did not desire that I should reserve anything upon that subject, should I feel it necessary to make any reservation at all for the Court above. In fact, the learned counsel said that Mr. Mitchel was then a convicted felon; that he was then at large in America before the period of his transportation had expired; and that his being so, although sufficient, as was subsequently contended, after 14 years to purge him of all disability, and to make him eligible to be returned to the Imperial Parliament, rendered him then incapable of being naturalized in a foreign State, so as to bring him within the terms of the subsequent Act of the 33rd of the Queen; and it was contended that the words "not under disability," can have no other meaning. I confess that were I to interpret the words myself, I should not have thought so. The Act provides, in the 15th section, that "where any British subject has, in pursuance thereof, become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any liability in respect of any act done before the date of his so becoming an alien." The 2nd section, sub-section 1, provides that the Act shall not qualify an alien "for any office, or for any municipal, Parliamentary, or other franchise"—remarkable words. For these purposes, therefore, the introduction of the words "not under any disability," would have been unnecessary, and if they stood alone, I should have construed them as Mr. Ryan has done. But there is no necessity to have recourse to any argument upon the subject; the definition and the construction of the words are settled by the Act itself. The 17th section of the Act provides thus: "In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter thereof, 'disability' shall mean the status of being an infant, a lunatic, an idiot, or a married woman." Therefore, taking the words of the Act of Parliament itself, and substituting that definition for the words "not under a disability," I may read the 6th section thus: "Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State, and not being either an infant, a lunatic, an idiot, or a married woman, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien." Of course it is perfectly plain that Mr. Mitchel did not come within any of those exceptions which I have enumerated, and therefore I am obliged to hold, and do hold, that the words were not intended to meet such a case as that of Mr. Mitchel, and that he was, at the time of his election, in the words of the 8th and of the 15th sections, "a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien." That disposes of the question as to the first ground of objection, as set forth in the notice.

The next objection is that arising from his conviction and his escape previously to the expiration of the period of his sentence. It is contended that the disability only attaches to capital felony, and that it does not attach to the crime and punishment of treason-felony; and I am asked to reserve this question, coupled with the finding that Mr. Mitchel had remained beyond the seas for the full period of his sentence, and had thereby purged his disability. As regards that latter finding, I cannot make it, no evidence having been given to satisfy me, and indeed no evidence having been giving at all, to that effect. As to the first portion of the requisition, the main question of the conviction for felony, some cases were referred to, but in none of them can I find the proposition laid down that the doctrine of disability in a case of felony is confined to capital cases. All felonies were originally capital, whilst in the latest case to which I have been referred upon the subject of electoral disability, that of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, reported in the current volume of the Law Reports in the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice, lays down the law, thus: "That an alien and a convicted felon (without any qualification as to its being capital) are clear matters of disqualification," and he says, "In these cases something is wanting in the candidate himself which cannot be supplied, the existence

existence or non-existence of which is not dependent on argument or decision, but which the law insists shall exist in everyone who puts himself forward as a candidate." I cite those words from page 635 of the report of that case. It was much insisted on in the course of the argument, that doubts had been expressed in the progress of a certain debate in the House of Commons by eminent persons upon this subject; I cannot allow my decision in this Court to be affected by such remarks made by persons, however eminent, even had the expression of doubt assumed the form of settled individual opinion. Again, it was urged upon me, that in that same debate, a very eminent person had expressed an opinion that after the period of 14 years had expired, though Mr. Mitchel had not during that time undergone his sentence of transportation, he could not on arriving in this country have been remitted to his original sentence, and that therefore all disability created by his conviction of felony had disappeared. I confess I do not appreciate the force of that argument, even were the opinion attributed to the Attorney-General well-founded, as to which I wish to guard myself against being supposed to express any opinion one way or the other. I shall therefore feel bound to find that Mr. Mitchel was found guilty of felony; that he was sentenced to transportation for a period of 14 years; that he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence, or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, purge himself from the disability created by such sentence and conviction. That being so, if the disqualification attaches, it is placed beyond all doubt that the electors were in the aggregate, and individually, thoroughly aware of his conviction and of his escape; it was made known to them in newspapers circulating throughout the entire county, and indeed throughout the whole kingdom; it was made known to them by printed notices posted in every direction; it was made known to them by his own lecture, and by his own speeches, declaring himself a felon, glorying in having been so, and admitting his escape; it was made known to the electors by letters addressed to them by Members of Parliament and other partisans of Mr. Mitchel, at and previous to the election; it was made known by the highest of all authorities, the House of Commons; and this is the importance which I attach to the Resolution of the House of Commons, not as creating a disability *per se*, but as declaring him disqualified upon that very ground; by their issuing a new writ to fill the vacancy created by his disqualification. That Resolution, so made public, having first been passed by the greatest authority in this kingdom in any matter of that kind, publicity of course following it in the strongest and largest sense, was followed by Mr. Mitchel's own letter of the 27th of February, announcing to the electors that he had been so disqualified by the House of Commons; and finally, it was made known to the electors by notices served personally upon them previous to voting, some few cases excepted, in which the police authorities felt that it could not be done with safety, but not to an extent which could in any way affect the result of the election. On this latter subject indeed, that is to say, the subject of notice, I am released from all hesitation; as the respondent's counsel has, with the frankness which has characterised the whole of his address, conceded that if the felony and subsequent escape are held to constitute a disqualification, he could not contend that the body of the electors had not received full and sufficient notice so as to bring them within the rule which establishes that if the electors, though a great majority, persist in voting for a candidate whom they know to be disqualified, they must be held to have done so perversely, or, in other words, to acquiesce in the choice of the other candidate by not doing what alone could prevent his choice, viz., voting themselves for a candidate duly qualified to be one. This conclusion as to their knowledge of his having been a felon, so declared by the House of Commons to be ineligible, ought not, in my mind, to be left out of account upon the other question, viz., was sufficient knowledge conveyed to them by the notice of the other ground of objection, viz., that he was an alien? I consider that their being made aware of the truth of the facts upon which one ground of disability is based, ought to have put them vigilantly on inquiring as to the other, and that having received due notice that Mr. Mitchel was an alien, they were bound to satisfy themselves upon the subject; and if it should turn out to be a disqualification, destroying his status as a candidate, they must be held to have voted for him with the knowledge of the fact, and subject to the consequences of having their votes considered as thrown away, just as much (to put this as an illustration) as if the great majority of the electors of any county or borough should under the existing law for taking votes by ballot, persist in adding to their voting papers any name, initial, sign, or mark, secret or otherwise, by which it should be known who had given those votes; all the votes so given must be considered as thrown away, and the candidate of the minority, be it ever so insignificant, a few against many thousands, declared duly elected.

Now, having come to these determinations upon the several matters of fact at issue between the parties, it remains for me to say what course I shall finally take as to the decision of this case. The respondent's counsel has made a very strong appeal to me to reserve for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas the question as to the legal disqualification attaching to the alienage, conviction of felony not capital, and Resolution of the House of Commons, under the circumstances to which I have already referred, and as to that disqualification on all these grounds, or any of them, entirely destroying the status of Mr. Mitchel at the time of his election, so as to have all the votes given for him considered as thrown away, and Captain Moore declared to be entitled to the seat. This is an important constitutional question, and whether I may consider it to be closed by judicial decision or not, I cannot but hold it to be deserving of the most careful consideration; and I concur with the respondent's counsel, that the same means of full deliberation and argument do not exist here as in Dublin. I am aware that the decision

Tipperary

of the Court of Common Pleas in England, in the Launceston Case, is said to be in conflict with a previous decision of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and especially with the judgment of my Brother Lawson in that case. Upon any question of law, but especially Parliamentary or Constitutional law, it would be difficult indeed to shake my confidence in the great authority of Mr. Justice Lawson. The Launceston Case was decided by two judges, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Brett, no other judge being present; Mr. Justice Denman concurred, but he was absent. I observe that in that case Mr. Justice Brett touches every portion of Mr. Justice Lawson's carefully written and elaborate judgment with doubt and hesitation. I do not myself think that the Launceston decision at all affects the Galway decision, so far as the latter may be applied to govern the present case, but the very reverse.

I shall not however conclude the matter here. Before sending in my certificate to the Speaker I shall reserve, as I have a power of doing under the Statute, the legal question as to the disqualification and its results, for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, and I shall not declare my determination as to costs until that decision has been arrived at. I am fully sensible that the great privilege of taking a seat in the House of Commons should not be delayed in any case; no man should be deprived of it one moment longer than is absolutely necessary, and I shall therefore take care to have this question considered by the Court of Common Pleas at the earliest possible moment, I hope in the next week, with the consent of my colleagues.

COPY of the CASE submitted by Mr. Justice *Keogh* to the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*, on the TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITIONS.

COMMON PLEAS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

In the Matter of the ELECTION PETITIONS Nos. 1 and 2 for the County of TIPPERARY.

BETWEEN

MATTHEW VILLIERS SANKEY MORTON - - - Petitioner,

AND

CAPTAIN STEPHEN MOORE - - - - - Petitioner,

AND

JAMES SCULLY and M. T. CAHALAN - - - - Respondents.

I HEREBY certify that the above petitions to which I refer came on for trial before me at Clonmel, in the said county, on the 19th and 20th days of May instant, and at the conclusion thereof, on the 21st day of May instant, it appeared to me requisite before finally determining as to that portion of the petition which prayed that the said Petitioner, Captain Stephen Moore, might be declared duly elected, and that he should have been returned, I should under the 12th section of said Act reserve certain questions of law for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, and that I should accordingly postpone the granting of the certificate directed by the said Act until the determination of such questions by the said Court.

I find the following matters of fact:—

That John Mitchel in the petition named, in the year 1853, at San Francisco, in the United States of America, made the necessary affidavits of his intention to seek naturalization there.

That he subsequently was duly naturalized according to the laws of that country; having for that purpose renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that he was at the time of the election a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien.

That the said John Mitchel was in the year 1848 found guilty of treason-felony, and was sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years.

That he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, remove the disabilities created by such sentence and conviction.

That the said John Mitchel was at a previous election held for the said county of Tipperary, in the month of February last, returned to Parliament as Member for the said county,

county, and that thereupon the House of Commons resolved that he was by reason of such conviction, and not having received pardon or undergone his sentence, incapable of being elected, and that a new writ should issue, under which writ the last election was held.

That the electors had full notice and knowledge of the said conviction and escape of the said John Mitchel, and of the fact that he was an alien, and of the said Resolution of the House of Commons, and that the electors who voted for the said John Mitchel, voted for him with knowledge of the aforesaid facts.

I therefore request the opinion and determination of the Court of Common Pleas upon the following question:—

> Were the votes given for the said John Mitchel at the said election, under the aforesaid circumstances, thrown away, and was the said Stephen Moore, who was the only other candidate, and was duly qualified, and for whom were recorded the number of votes stated in the sheriff's return, entitled to be declared duly elected for said county?

WILLIAM KEOGH,
Judge on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions.

The arguments on the above case were heard before the Court of Common Pleas on the 26th May. At the conclusion of the argument the Court gave judgment as follows:—

JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*, on the TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. Justice *Lawson.*] IN this case Mr. Justice Keogh has, in pursuance of the power given to him under the Parliamentary Elections Act, reserved certain questions for the opinion of this Court. The questions are, "Were the votes given for the said John Mitchel at the said election, under the aforesaid circumstances, thrown away?" The circumstances are fully stated in the case. And "Was the said Stephen Moore, who was the only other candidate, and was duly qualified, and for whom were recorded the number of votes stated in the sheriff's return, entitled to be declared duly elected?" These are the only two questions submitted for the opinion of this Court, and therefore, in my judgment, the question, which was very ingeniously argued by Mr. Dillon, as to whether the House of Commons acted *ultra vires* in what it did at the first election when Mr. Mitchel was the sole candidate, and was returned, in declaring him disqualified, and setting aside the election—in my opinion that is a question we have no jurisdiction to entertain. This election was holden under a writ properly issued under the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the only duty we have to discharge under the Act of Parliament is to answer the questions submitted to us by the learned judge. Now the grounds of Mr. Mitchel's disqualification, as stated in this case, and found to exist, in fact, are, first, that he was an alien, and secondly, that he was a convicted felon who had not undergone his sentence. It is also stated as a matter of fact in the case, that he had been previously disqualified by a Resolution of the House of Commons, but that statement is obviously introduced in the case with a view to establish the notoriety of his disqualification, and to show that the electors, in point of fact, not merely had notice of this disqualification, but that the disqualification already declared was the moving cause for electing Mr. Mitchel on the second occasion. The learned judge finds that the electors had notice of this disqualification, and therefore the question for us now is, whether the votes given with a full knowledge of that disqualification were thrown away; and whether the other candidate is therefore entitled to be declared duly elected. With respect to the first disqualification, the disqualification of alienage, it has been found that Mr. Mitchel, who was originally a British subject, went to America; that afterwards he there applied for letters of naturalization, and that he took the proper proceedings for that purpose, and renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; and accordingly the case finds "that he was at the time of his election a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien." Now it it is perfectly clear that an alien is ineligible to become a Member of the House of Commons. We have not yet come to that, that aliens are to take part in making our laws, and therefore this must be admitted to be a clear disqualification. There is no authority to the contrary; if there were, no doubt the research of Mr. Dillon would have found it, but in fact it cannot be disputed that alienage is a disqualification. The second disqualification is, that Mr. Mitchel was a convicted felon who had not undergone his sentence. The first disqualification being a perfectly clear one, it is not necessary to say much about the second; but as a question of law has been discussed with reference to it, I take the opportunity of saying that I entertain no doubt whatever as to what the law is; that transportation is not merely exile, and that a person does not complete a sentence of transportation by remaining out of the country; that transportation, as laid down in the case in Barnwall *and* Alderson, is being sent out of the country to some place, and there remaining to endure and to suffer that sentence. There is also another point on which I think no doubt ought to remain, namely, that this disqualification by reason of conviction of felony attaches to every felony, even although there was no attainder. The law on that point was clearly laid down in the case of The Queen *and* Gray, and was followed by that

Tipperary.

great Judge, Chief Justice Blackburn, in the case of Grace *versus* The Bishop of Ossory, in which he lays down that there is no foundation for the distinction attempted to be raised between disqualification from felonies capital and felonies not capital. If a person is convicted of felony he becomes incapable of having civil rights, and of taking his seat in the House of Commons. That disability there are certain ways of getting rid of, and the Act of 9 Geo. 4 is a clear legislative declaration, that in no other way can the disability be got rid of except by a pardon from the Crown, or enduring the sentence. A person transported to a penal colony, and who escapes from it before his sentence has expired, cannot be said, either in law or common sense, to have endured that sentence; and therefore cannot bring himself within the clause of the Act of Parliament, or the principle of law, which entitles him to say, "I have now suffered my sentence, and therefore my *status* is restored." Therefore these two disqualifications being established, and notice to the electors being found, the rest of the case seems to follow as a matter of course; for we have decided in the case of Trench *and* Nolan, acting on all the authorities, that votes given to a candidate who is disqualified, after notice of that disqualification had been given, are thrown away. And I must say if any case were wanted to show the soundness and propriety of that decision it would be the present case; because if such were not the law, persons who were disposed to set the law at defiance might select candidate after candidate from a list of disqualified persons, disqualified either by alienage or conviction for felony, and the properly qualified candidate, although in a minority, could not be seated, but there should be a new election. Therefore, according to our decision in Trench *and* Nolan, the electors having had notice of the disqualification, the necessary result must follow in this which followed in that case, namely, that the properly qualified candidate should be declared to have been duly elected. The case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin has been cited. I am perfectly familiar with that case, but it is not necessary for us to express any opinion on a matter in which the Court of Common Pleas in England seemed to differ to some extent with this Court, for the judges laid down in that case that felony and alienage are such disqualifications, that if notice of them is given to the electors the votes given for a person thus disqualified are thrown away. At the same time, on a very careful reading of the learned judges' judgments in that case, my opinion of the soundness of the judgment of this Court is not at all shaken. It is however not necessary to go into that. Both on the authority of Trench *and* Nolan, and on the authority of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, when once we arrive at the conclusion that there were these two disqualifications and notice to the electors, it necessarily follows that the other candidate must be declared duly elected.

Mr. Justice *Morris.*] In this case I concur in the opinion of my Brother Lawson. As I collect from the case, the notice that was served upon the electors relied upon three grounds of disqualification of John Mitchel, each of which was stated in the notice and brought home to the knowledge of the electors, as the learned judge has found, viz., first, that John Mitchel was a convicted felon, who had escaped without enduring his punishment; secondly, that he was an alien; and thirdly, that there was a Resolution of the House of Commons declaring him incapable of being elected. I believe each of these three grounds was set forth in the notice, and with that knowledge the electors became "purchasers with notice" of the Member whom they chose to return. As regards the latter of these, namely, the Resolution of the House of Commons declaring Mr. Mitchel incapable of being elected, it becomes unnecessary to consider it, because in the argument before us it has only been urged to this extent, as bringing home to the electors' notice and knowledge of the other allegations of disqualification. It was in the notice alleged as in itself a clear ground of disqualification, but I pass it by here by saying that it would take a good deal of argument to bring me to the conclusion that it would be a ground of disqualification if the others did not exist. As regards the first ground of disqualification, it is A B C law that a convicted felon would be incapable of being elected to Parliament from the very fact of his conviction. The definition of felony was a forfeiture of goods and chattels, and it was a crime of such a character that in our earliest law books, one of the instances given among other disabilities attaching to the convicted felon, is that he cannot be elected to Parliament. That being so, how is John Mitchel rid of that disability which was attachable to him? He escaped from transportation without suffering his punishment. The case finds that "he was sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years; that he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence, or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, remove the disabilities created by such sentence and conviction." The case, in fact, finds that Mitchel, who was a convicted felon, did not in any way known to the law purge himself of his disability. He was therefore a disqualified person, and notice was given to the electors, both by service on them and in other ways; and if ever there was a case in which knowledge was brought home to the electors, it was in this case; the necessary result follows that the votes given to the disqualified person were thrown away. This is established, not only by the decision in the case of Trench *and* Nolan, but by that in the case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. For while the Court of Common Pleas declined to seat Mr. Deakin, in giving illustrations and instances of cases in which a man would be clearly disqualified, so as to entitle his opponent to claim his seat, one of the very instances given is that of a convicted felon. I now come to the question of alienage. If the other question is clear, this one of alienage is, if possible, clearer. From the earliest times an alien was incapable of being elected to Parliament. The Act of Parliament

liament passed in the year 1870 conferred a boon on persons who, for their own purposes, leaving this country, wished to divest themselves of that which the common law attached to them, that which previously they never could have got rid of by any act of their own —their allegiance to the Sovereign of this country. The Act of 1870 enabled them to get rid of that which had indelibly by common law attached to them, namely, being a subject of the Queen; and the statute provides that any person going through certain forms for the purpose of divesting himself of his allegiance to the Sovereign of this country becomes an alien; and it is found by the case that Mr. Mitchel went through the necessary forms, according to the laws of the United States, to become a naturalized citizen of that country, and thereby became an alien for all purposes, and subject to all the disabilities that attach to aliens. Of course he could not blow hot and cold; he could not become an alien for his own objects, and a subject of Her Majesty when he so thought fit. That is also one of the instances mentioned in Drinkwater *v.* Deakin of disqualification. The case of disqualification and its effects was and is unarguable, and no one can raise any question about it. Then another question was started by Mr. Dillon, and indeed it was the only question that could be started if the Court were at liberty to entertain it, and that is, that the whole proceeding was *coram non judice;* that there was really no election at all; that the writ issued from the Court of Chancery under the Speaker's warrant was *ultra vires,* because he says the House of Commons had no power to declare Mitchel incapable of being elected; that they had parted with their jurisdiction to do so, and consequently had no power to declare a vacancy and issue the writ for a new election. We cannot enter into such an inquiry as that. It would be a ground for refusing to go before this tribunal, and objecting to have this case entertained; but so far from that, the present respondent came in and asked leave to defend this suit, while now he contends that there was no suit legally in existence. I have no hesitation in saying that while we have had delegated to us the power of deciding who was the person elected under a writ issued on the Speaker's warrant, we are to assume that the writ has been properly issued. We have no power to sit at all except under it, and when all matters subsequent to that are delegated to us, we cannot enter into an idle inquiry as to whether the House of Commons was right or wrong in resolving that there was a vacancy. The House of Commons took that upon themselves. We cannot go behind the writ, and I decline to enter into the discussion whether the House of Commons had the power to direct that there was a vacancy. The writ justified and authorised the holding of the election. On the holding of the election, once a petition was lodged in this Court, it became a cause pending in this Court, and should be decided; and we now accordingly answer the two questions submitted to us by the learned judge in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] The question of our jurisdiction was raised below, and was there as here argued very ingeniously by Mr. Dillon; but I entertained no doubt, notwithstanding the ability of his argument, that I was sitting there to try that election petition, under the writ and the return made to that writ, and that I had no right to question it or go behind it in any way. There were three grounds raised for the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel, and those three grounds were fully set forth in the notice served upon the electors; for although the Resolution of the House of Commons confined itself to the objection arising from the conviction for felony, the notice served on the electors, cautioning them against voting for Mitchel, put forward, first, the objection of alienage, then the conviction for felony, and thirdly, the Resolution of the House of Commons. I distinctly guarded myself in my judgment against being supposed to attach any disqualification to Mr. Mitchel by virtue of that resolution; that, of course, fully admitting the right of the House of Commons to pass that resolution, I could not think it would fix any disqualification of itself that would cause the votes given at a future election to be thrown away. The House of Commons might pass the resolution, and the next day the person declared disqualified might receive the Queen's pardon and become eligible. Therefore I put aside the Resolution of the House of Commons, as in itself a ground of disqualification; but on the other two grounds, that is, alienage, and conviction for felony without having received the Queen's pardon, or fulfilled the period of his imprisonment, I had no doubt that he was unmistakably disqualified; and that if the electors had had sufficient notice of these facts their votes would be thrown away, and that the only other qualified candidate was entitled to succeed. But I thought it right, as so important a question was involved, to take the opinion of this Court on that question. I am now happy to find that there is an entire concurrence on both the questions I submitted by the other members of the Court, and that no doubt whatever exists in their minds that our decision in Trench *and* Nolan has not been, so far as this case is concerned (as I stated in my judgment below), in the slightest degree affected by the case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. Indeed that case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin is, as regards the present petition, *à fortiori* with that of Trench *v.* Nolan, for Lord Coleridge distinctly puts the case of there being no question at all of its being an inherent disqualification to the candidate that he was either an alien or a convicted felon. Mitchel when he went to this election was both. As regards notice, it appeared to me that in every possible way in which notice could be given, it was given in this case; and the Resolution of the House of Commons appeared to me to be valuable in this sense, that it gave a notoriety to the facts that it is scarcely possible to give by notices in any other way. I therefore concur in the opinion expressed by my Brothers Lawson and Morris on my requisition, and I shall certify in the words of the statute to the Speaker, that John Mitchel named in the return was not duly elected, but that Mr. Stephen Moore,

Tipperary.

the other candidate, was duly returned and elected a Member of Parliament, and is, in fact, now Member for the county of Tipperary. I reserved the question of costs pending the opinion of this Court; but now the opinion of this Court being unanimous, I do not see any reason why these should not follow the usual rule, and why the respondent who interposed in the matter should not bear the costs of the petition and of this argument.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY ELECTION.

To the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In the Matter of the County of Tipperary Election Petitions.

MATTHEW VILLIERS SANKEY MORTON - - - Petitioner.
M. I. CAHALAN - - - - - - - - - Respondent;

AND

STEPHEN MOORE - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
JAMES SCULLY and M. I. CAHALAN - - - - Respondents.

WHEREAS the matter of the above Petitions was tried before me at Clonmel on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of May instant, and whereas on the 22nd day of May instant I submitted for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas certain questions of law for their opinion, and the Court having on this 26th day of May pronounced their determination. I do hereby certify that John Mitchel in the Petitions named was not duly elected, and that said Stephen Moore was duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the said County of Tipperary.

WILLIAM KEOGH,
Judge on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions.

Dated this 26th day of May 1875.

I N D E X.

A.

AGENCY. Proof required to establish agency, 30. 36.

Agency of bribers not proved, 27, 28, 29——Of strangers employed in canvassing out-voters, 26.

In case of subsequent coalition not established, 11.

Agents. Acts of agent before appointment do not affect candidate, 8——Election conducted by agents independently of each other, 25——Proved guilty of bribery, 35——Of colourable employment of messengers, 22.

Examined on the withdrawal of a petition, 15.

Possibility of a corrupt compromise without the agents, 15.

See *Corrupt Practices.*

Alienage. Alleged as disqualification of candidate, 45——Law on the subject, 46. 51——Decided to be a disqualification, 49, 50, 51.

See *Tipperary Election.*

Affidavits. Required on the withdrawal from a petition, 14. 17——Member's affidavit dispensed with, 17.

Athlone. Proceedings on double return quoted, 43.

Aylesbury. Proceedings on double return quoted, 43.

B.

Barnwall and Alderson. Case quoted showing the meaning of "Transportation," 49.

Blackburn, Mr. Justice. Decision on responsibility in case of coalition of candidates quoted, 8.

Blackburn, Chief Justice. Decision in Grace *v.* The Bishop of Ossory quoted, 50.

Boston Election. Special case, 3; judgments, pp. 7–11.

Lord *Coleridge.* States the material facts, and the points of the finding he considers most important. Shows that it is impossible to make a candidate liable for the agents of another candidate before coalition with that candidate. Holds the decisions in cases of coalition quoted consistent with the judgment of the court; in the case before Mr. Justice Blackburn the coalition was before the act, and in that before Mr. Justice Keating the determination of the agency was not proved. Examines the case suggested of bribery before an election (independently of any candidate) in the interest of a party. Decides the petitioner's case to have failed.

Mr. Justice *Keating.* States the act for which Mr. Parry was unseated, and considers the argument used to show that Mr. Ingram was liable for it. States the doctrine established by the Norwich cases, and holds the present case different; that Mr. Ingram had no knowledge of the bribery, and that there is nothing to show such an association with Mr. Parry as to render Mr. Ingram liable.

Mr. Justice *Grove.* States the grounds on which he reserved the case, and agrees with the rest of the court. States the facts as far as they affect Mr. Ingram, and considers whether Mr. Ingram by agreeing to be associated as a co-candidate with any Liberal candidate made himself responsible for Mr. Parry's agents, and does not now think that it did. States reasons why the case cannot form a precedent. Holds Mr. Ingram not to have constituted Mr. Parry's agents his agents, nor to have ratified the bribery by his subsequent appointment of joint agents.

Boston Election—continued.

Mr. Justice *Denman*. Concurs in the judgment of the court, and is of opinion that to unseat Mr. Ingram for the distribution of coal by Mr. Parry, would be contrary to the facts of the case and to justice, and does not hold that the subsequent coalition made Mr. Parry's acts before that coalition the acts of Mr. Ingram.

Certificate and Report, 11.

Bramwell, Mr. Baron. Durham County (Northern Division), Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer; makes an order for the withdrawal of the petition, 18.

C.

Candidates. Doctrine of responsibility in cases of coalition, 9——Responsibility for acts of co-candidate after associating himself as joint candidate, 7——Not for acts done before such coalition, 8, 9. 11——Decisions in cases of coalition quoted, 8.

Disqualification of, 45–52——Alienage, 46–51 —— Conviction for every felony, 49–51.

Notices of disqualification, 45–51.

See *Agency.*

Canvassing. Out-voters canvassed by strangers, 25.

Cases Quoted. Alienage as disqualification; decision in Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, 50, 51 ——Double returns; proceedings in cases of Athlone, 43——Aylesbury, *ib.*——Knaresborough, *ib.*

Candidates, coalition of; decisions of Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Keating, 8.

Felony. Conviction for; a disqualification. Decision in Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, 50, 51 ——Grace *v.* The Bishop of Ossory, 50——Queen *v.* Gray, 49.

Members. Cases in which Members died before election, before the decision on the petition, or before election; Dublin (Mr. Ruthven), 44——Durham (Mr. Grainger), 40. 42. 44——Ludgershall (Mr. Selwyn), 44——Mitchell (Mr. Courtney), 40. 42, 43—— Peterborough, 40. 42, 43——Portsmouth (Mr. Legge), 43.

Case of seating a Member after votes had been declared thrown away; Trench and Nolan, 50, 51.

Return falsified. Sligo Borough, 43.

Transportation, meaning of. Barnwall and Alderson, 49.

Certificates. Granted to witnesses examined under the 33rd Section of the Act, 22.

Certificates and Reports. Boston; from Mr. Justice Grove (after decision of the court on the special case), 11——Durham County (N. D.), Graholm and Storey *v.* Elliot, 14 ——Poole, 23.

From Mr. Justice Keogh; Tipperary (after decisions of the court on the motion to set aside the petition; his judgment on the petition; and the decision of the court on the special case), 52.

From Mr. Baron Pigott; Stroud, 38.

From Mr. Justice Lush; Norwich, 22——St. Ives, 24.

Coleridge, Lord. Judgment of; Boston (special case), 7.

Commons, House of. See *House.*

Conviction for Felony. See *Felony.* *Tipperary.*

Corrupt Practices:

Reports—

That there is reason to believe corrupt practices extensively prevailed; (Norwich), 22; the corrupt practice of treating (St. Ives), 24.

That there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed; Durham County (N. D.), 14; Stroud, 39.

That no corrupt practices have been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge of candidates; Durham County (N. D.), 14; Norwich, 22; St. Ives, 24; Stroud, 38.

Persons reported guilty of bribery (Stroud), 38; by payment of excessive fares, *ib.*; by strangers, *ib.*; by colourable employment of voters (Norwich), 22.

Guilty of treating unauthorised by Member or agents (St. Ives), 24.

Allegation of corrupt practices not supported, 12, 13. 27. 30.

Costs:

Costs:

No order made (the respondent not applying for them), Durham County (N. D.), Graholm and Storey *v.* Elliot, 13.

To be paid by unsuccessful petitioners, Boston, 6.

To be paid by unseated Members, Norwich, 21; St. Ives, 23.

To be paid by unseated Member, with the exception of those incurred in particular cases, Stroud, 38.

To be paid by the respondent, Tipperary, 52.

To be costs in the cause, Tipperary (on the motion to set aside the petition), 44.

Order as to costs made on a subsequent day, 38.

Order for withdrawal of a petition without costs, Durham County (N. D.), Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer, 18.

Judge takes time to consider the question of costs, 38; defers the questions till after the decision in special case, 48.

Application for an order as to certain costs not granted, 21——Application granted, 38.

Courtney. See *Mitchell Case.*

D.

Decoration or Secret Fund. Establishment of, and employment of it, 26——Report thereon, 39.

Denman, Mr. Justice. Judgment of; Boston (special case), 11.

Disability. See *Candidates.*

Disqualification. See *Candidates.*

Drinkwater v. *Deakin.* Decision in case quoted, 50, 51.

Dublin Case. Proceedings quoted in case where the Member died during the hearing of the petition, 44.

Durham Case. Proceedings in case where the Member had died before the trial of the election petition, 40. 42. 44.

Durham County (*Northern Division*) *Election* (Graholm and Storey *v.* Elliot), pp. 12 and 13. Mr. Justice Grove states the circumstances under which petitions may be withdrawn, and the powers of the judges in relation to such withdrawal. In this case the evidence so far had not satisfied him that there had been bribery by agents, and that no case had been proved. Considers certain of the alleged cases trifling, and comments on the unsatisfactory evidence of one of the witnesses. Allows the petition to be withdrawn and (after a statement by Mr. Hawkins) makes no order as to costs.

Certificate and Report, p. 14.

Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer, pp. 14–18. Counsel for the petitioners having stated that they withdraw from the petition, Mr. Justice Grove requires the usual affidavits, objecting to deferring it till the application to take the money out of court. The agents were then examined, and Mr. Justice Grove dispenses with the affidavit of Mr. Palmer, but orders those of the petitioners to be got, and then adjourns the case. On the production of the affidavits, Mr. Justice Grove, finding that the proceedings must be in open court, adjourns the case, giving the parties leave to appear before a judge in chambers, or himself in the country. An order to withdraw the petition was afterwards granted by Mr. Baron Bramwell.

E.

Election Petitions:

Withdrawn; Poole, 23——Withdrawn on the meeting of the court, Durham County (N. D.), Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer, 18.

Withdrawal of; proceedings in a case, pp. 14-18——Affidavits required, 15——Agents examined, 16——Affidavits of petitioners essential, *ib.*——Member's affidavit dispensed with, 17——Notices to be given, and proceedings to be in open court, 18.

Order made for withdrawal without costs, 18.

Judge's duty and powers in cases of withdrawal, 12. 19.

Presented after the death of the Member, 39.

Application to set aside petition refused, 41, 42. 44.

Respondent discharged, 41, 42. 44.

See *Tipperary Election.*

Elections. Purity of election the object of the law, 7——Rights of the House of Commons and practice in election matters, and cases in illustration, 42——Practice in issuing new writs in a recess, *ib.*

Law as to principal and agent in election cases, 8——Influence of decisions as precedents, 9, 10.

Entertainment. Illegal entertainment to voters, 23.

F.

Felony. Conviction for felony and non-completion of sentence alleged as disqualification of candidate, 45——Law on the subject, 46. 50——Conviction for *every* felony decided to be a disqualification, 49. 51.

G.

Grace v. *The Bishop of Ossory.* Case quoted to show that disqualification arises from all felony, 50.

Grainger, Mr. See *Durham Case.*

Grove, Mr. Justice. Judgments of; Boston (special case), 9——Durham County (N. D.), Graholm and Storey *v.* Elliot, 12.

Proceedings before, Durham County (N. D.), Pickering and Another *v.* Palmer, 14.

Certificate and report on the withdrawal of petition, Poole, 23.

H.

House of Commons. Jurisdiction in election matters, 42. 45. 49. 51——Effect of resolution as to disability, 45. 51——Resolution of the House as a notice of the disability of candidate, 47. 49, 50, 51.

I.

Illegal Payments of travelling expenses, 27.

K.

Keating, Mr. Justice. Judgment of; Boston (special case), 9.

Decision on responsibility in case of coalition of candidates quoted, 8.

Keogh, Mr. Justice. Judgments of; Tipperary (on motion to set aside petition), 42——On the petition, 45——On the special case, 51.

Knaresborough. Proceedings on treble return quoted, 43.

L.

Lawson, Mr. Justice. Judgments of; Tipperary (on motion to set aside petition), 39——On the special case, 49.

Legge, Mr. Proceedings in his return for Portsmouth (he having been shipwrecked and drowned previous to his election) quoted, 5. 43.

Ludgershall Case. Proceedings quoted in case where the Member had died before the trial of election petition, 44.

Lush, Mr. Justice. Judgments of; Norwich, pp. 19-21; St. Ives, 23.

M.

Members. Declared to be duly elected and returned:

Sir George Elliot (Durham County, N. D.), 14.
Mr. Ingram (Boston), 11.
Mr. Stephen Moore (Tipperary), 52.

Declared guilty of bribery by agents, 22.

Withdraws from further defence of his seat, 18.

Unseated:

Mr. Brand (Stroud), 38.
Mr. Praed (St. Ives), 24.
Mr. Tillett (Norwich), 22.

Messengers. Corrupt employment of, 21.

Mitchell Case. Proceedings quoted in case where Member had died before the trial of election petition, 40. 42. 43.

Mitchell-Courtney Case. See *Mitchell Case.*

Morris, Mr. Justice. Judgments of; Tipperary (on motion to set aside petition), 41—— On the special case, 50.

N.

Norwich Election, pp. 18–22. Mr. Justice Lush (after a statement by counsel giving reasons why Mr. Tillett gave up the defence of the seat) said he could not compel the case to go on, but that he must report his suspicion that corrupt practices had prevailed, and that Mr. Tillett had been by his agents guilty of bribery and corruption, and (after some further discussion) refuses to make a special order as to costs.

(Mr. Tillett and other witnesses who offered themselves, were then examined), and Mr. Justice Lush states that he cannot believe that the employment of messengers was *bonâ fide*; that Mr. Tillett is disqualified by the corrupt practices of his agents, and that he must report parties guilty of corrupt practices; declares the election void, and awards costs in favour of the petitioner.

Certificate and Report, 22.

Notices. Of the withdrawal of a petition to be given, 18——Of disqualification of candidates, 45—— Validity of notice, 47.

P.

Parliamentary Elections Act. Transfer of jurisdiction to the court, 40, 41, 42. 44, 45—— Provisions in case of the death of a respondent, 40, 41. 44, 45——Distinguishes between an election and an ordinary trial, 40, 41. 43——Provisions for service of notices, &c., 41.

Personation. Failure of an alleged case, 30.

Peterborough Case. Proceedings quoted in case where the Member had died before the trial of election petition, 40. 42, 43.

Pigott, Mr. Baron. Judgment of; Stroud, 25-38.

Poole Election. Report from Mr. Justice Grove of the withdrawal of petition, 23.

Portsmouth Case. Proceedings quoted in case where Member was dead before election, 43.

Q.

Queen and Gray. Case quoted, showing that disqualification attaches on conviction for every felony, 49.

R.

Ruthven, Mr. See *Dublin Case.*

S.

St. Ives Election, pp. 23 and 24. Mr. Justice Lush. Declares the election void, and acquits the respondent and his agents of complicity in the treating and illegal acts proved. Condemns such acts as vicious and mischievous, and shows that they render the parties liable to penalties. Makes the respondent responsible for costs.

Certificate and Report, 24.

Secret Fund. See *Decoration Fund.*

Selwyn, Mr. See *Ludgershall Case.*

Sligo Borough. Proceedings in case where the return was falsified quoted, 43.

Special Cases:

Boston. Liability of a candidate for the acts of a co-candidate before coalition with that candidate, 3.

Tipperary. Whether votes for disqualified candidate were thrown away, and the other candidate entitled to be returned, 48.

Reasons for reserving special cases, 9. 48.

Stroud Election, 25–38. Mr. Baron Pigott comments on objectionable practices disclosed in evidence, on the way in which the election was conducted by the agents, the canvass of out-voters by strangers, the employment of strangers, the creation of a secret fund, the employment after the election of persons implicated, and the removal of witnesses. Considers particular cases, and holds in one case the payment of expenses not to have been corrupt; in others agency not proved, or the evidence insufficient; that other cases were given up, and others answered. Holds the personation case at the last election to fail. States, in detail, the cases of Workman and Burt, their acceptance of bribes, and the removal of Workman and his wife to America. Considers the case nearly brought home to the sitting Member, and condemns strongly the sending of witnesses away. Holds the loan to Butcher a bribe by Steele, and that offers of bribes to Aldridge and Merrett were proved to have been made by Daniels, whose agency was proved. Acquits Mr. Brand of corrupt practices, or knowledge of them, and (after application from counsel) takes time to consider the question of costs, and afterwards certifies the petitioner entitled to costs except in certain cases.

Certificate and Report, 38.

T.

Tipperary Election, pp. 39–52. On the motion to set aside the petition,—

Mr. Justice *Lawson*. Considers the argument that the Court has no power to entertain a petition presented after the death of the Member complained of. Shows that if it were so, in the event of an erroneous return, the Member who ought to have been returned would have no remedy; that by the law and practice of Parliament fourteen days must elapse after the return before the issue of a new writ, and quotes cases in which petitions were entertained after the Member's death. Shows that the present tribunal has the same powers as Election Committees, and that the proceeding not being of a personal nature, but the assertion of a right, there is no abatement by the death of the respondent. Refuses the application, but discharges Mr. Galway from the position of a respondent.

Mr. Justice *Morris*. States the fact of the case. Considers the question of jurisdiction. Shows that the Court has power to deal with election cases as ordinary causes, applying the principles on which Election Committees acted. Disposes of the argument that an ordinary cause cannot be instituted against a dead person, and the argument, from the impossibility of the service of notices, &c., and holds the petition to have been properly lodged. Points out that a Member properly returned might be deprived of his right, and left without remedy. Considers the cases quoted to the point, and that the provisions of the Act regulating the issue of writs in the recess contemplate such a case. Refuses the motion, but allows Mr. Galway to be struck out as a respondent.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*. Considers, first, the question of jurisdiction, and whether the petition would have been cognisable by an Election Committee. Traces the jurisdiction of the House in election matters, and illustrates it in the Sessional Orders relating to elections, and concludes that the death of the sitting Member does not abate the petition. Illustrates by cases the practice that the sitting Member has no power to defeat a claim before trial, and shows by cases from the Journals that the action is not personal, and that the rights of candidates and of the constituency are not prejudiced, and that the argument that the existence of the sitting Member is contemplated was equally applicable before the Act; also that provision is made in the Act in case of the death of a petitioner, but none for the death of the respondent. Refuses the motion, but discharges Mr. Galway, and orders the costs to be costs in the case.

On the petitions,—

Mr. Justice *Keogh*. States the circumstances under which the writ was issued, and grounds on which the seat is claimed. 1. The alienage of Mr. Mitchel. 2. His conviction for felony, and escape before the expiration of his sentence. 3. The resolution of the House. Considers the argument that the resolution of the House is illegal, and holds that the House has not parted with its right to declare who are eligible, and to issue a new writ, and is of opinion that he has jurisdiction. Considers the Acts relating to aliens, and holds that Mr. Mitchel was not under a disability to become an alien, but that he was an alien at the time of his election. Examines the argument that disability only attaches to capital felony, and finds that Mr. Mitchel did not purge himself from the disability attaching to felony. Holds the notices to the electors to have been sufficient. Considers the decisions in former cases, and reserves a case as to the legal question as to the disqualification and its results, and postpones the question of costs.

On the special case,—

Mr. Justice *Lawson*. States the questions to be decided. Cannot question the authority under which the writ was issued. States the grounds of the disqualification and the resolution of the House as notice of it, and proceeds to consider whether the

Tipperary Election—continued.

the votes were thrown away, and the other candidate entitled to the seat. That by the finding of the case Mitchel was disqualified as an alien, and by his conviction for felony and non-completion of his sentence. Shows by cases that disqualification attaches to all felony only to be purged by pardon, or completion of the sentence. Holds that notice of the disqualification having been given from the case of Trench and Nolan, supported by that of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, it follows that the other candidate must be declared duly elected.

Mr. Justice *Morris* concurs. The notice to the electors relied on three grounds of disqualification, and was sufficient to show that they voted with knowledge. States the law that a felon and an alien cannot sit in Parliament, and that Mitchel had not purged himself of his disability. Holds that knowledge was brought home to the electors, and that the votes were thrown away as established by the decision in Trench and Nolan and Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. Refuses to inquire into the question of the authority of the House, and answers the two questions in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*. States that the question of the jurisdiction of the Court was raised, and that he determined he was entitled to try the petition; that as to the three grounds of disqualification he had no doubt as to the disqualification from alienage, and the conviction for felony and non-completion of the sentence; that every possible notice was given; that he reserves the case as to the seating of the other candidate. The Court agrees that the decision in Trench and Nolan is not affected by that in Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. He concurs with the other judges that Mr. Moore is duly elected, and orders the costs to be paid by the respondent.

Certificate and Report from Mr. Justice Keogh, 52.

Trench and Nolan. Decision governs that in the Tipperary case, 50, 51.

V.

Voters. Bribery of voters by strangers, 25——Canvassing voters by strangers, 28-32——Colourable employment of voters, 22——Voters taken out of the way, 27. 31-33.

W.

Witnesses. Evidence of witnesses disbelieved, 13——Witnesses entitled to certificates, 22——Kept in colourable employment, 27——Sent out of the way, 27-33——Comments on the practice of removing witnesses, 33——Witnesses reported to have been sent away, 38.

COPIES of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of th Judgments delivered by the Judges selected i pursuance of The Parliamentary Elections Ac 1868, for the Trial of Election Petitions; and, Certificates and Reports received from th Judges selected for the Trial of Election Pet tions pursuant to The Parliamentary Election Act, 1868 (in continuation of Parliamentary Pape No. 374, of Session 1874).

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *July* 1875.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

ADDITIONAL GENERAL RULES

Made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*, pursuant to "THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868," for the more effectual execution of the said Act.

1. A COPY of every order (other than an order giving further time for delivering particulars, or for costs only), or, if the Master shall so direct, the order itself or a duplicate thereof, also a copy of every particular delivered, shall be forthwith filed with the Master, and the same shall be produced at the trial by the Registrar, stamped with the official seal. Such order and particular respectively shall be filed by the party obtaining the same.

2. The petitioner or his agent shall, immediately after notice of the presentation of a petition and of the nature of the proposed security shall have been served, file with the Master an affidavit of the time and manner of service thereof.

3. The days mentioned in Rules 7 and 8, and in any rule of court or Judges' order, whereby particulars are ordered to be delivered, or any act is directed to be done, so many days before the day appointed for trial, shall be reckoned exclusively of the day of delivery, or of doing the act ordered and the day appointed for trial, and exclusively also of Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or public thanksgiving.

4. When the last day for presenting petitions, or filing lists of votes or objections, under Rules 7 and 8, or recognizances, or any other matter required to be filed within a given time, shall happen to fall on a holiday, the petition or other matter shall be deemed duly filed if put into the letter box at the Master's office at any time during such day; but an affidavit stating with reasonable precision the time when such delivery was made, shall be filed on the first day after the expiration of the holidays.

5. Rule 40 is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof it is ordered that the amount to be paid to any witness whose expenses shall be allowed by the Judge shall be ascertained and certified by the Registrar; or in the event of his becoming incapacitated from giving such certificate, by the Judge.

6. After receiving notice of the petitioner's intention to apply for leave to withdraw, or of the respondent's intention not to oppose, or of the abatement of the petition by death, or of the happening of any of the events mentioned in the 38th section of the Act, if such notice be received after notice of trial shall have been given, and before the trial has commenced, the Master shall forthwith countermand the notice of trial. The countermand shall be given in the same manner, as near as may be, as the notice of trial.

Dated the 27th day of January 1875.

G. Pigott,
Robt. Lush,
George E. Honyman,

Judges for the time being on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions in England.

ADDITIONAL GENERAL RULES

Made by the JUDGES for the time being for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS in *England*, pursuant to "THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868," for the more effectual execution of the said Act.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *March* 1875.

REGISTER OF ELECTORS (COST OF PRINTING).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 April 1875 ;--*for*,

"RETURN of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the Printing of the Register of Electors in the Counties and Boroughs in the United Kingdom during each of the Years 1873 and 1874, according to the annexed Form :—

Name of County, &c., or Borough.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	Expenses of Printing.			Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.		
	1873 - 1874 -							

(*Captain Home.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *August* 1875.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the PRINTING of the REGISTER of ELECTORS in the COUNTIES and BOROUGHS of *England* and *Wales* during each of the Years 1873 and 1874.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
ENGLAND:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedford	1873	75	59	43 – –	105 – –	148 – –	22 2 6	125 17 6
	1874	60	25	34 10 –	105 – –	139 10 –	9 7 6	130 2 6
Berks	1873	280	12	161 9 9	32 6 6	(1) 193 16 3	4 10 –	189 6 3
	1874	280	25	166 9 6	31 14 –	(1) 198 3 6	9 7 6	188 16 –
Buckingham	1873	150	9	59 1 2	(2) 15 4 2	(3) 74 5 4	3 7 6	70 17 10
	1874	150	69	60 5 8	(2) 17 2 –	(3) 77 7 8	25 17 6	51 10 2
Cambridge	1873	50	18	45 – –	(4) 10 1 6	55 1 6	4 10 –	50 11 6
	1874	50	22	45 – –	(4) 10 7 –	55 7 –	5 10 –	49 17 –
Isle of Ely (being a division of the County of Cambridge).	1873	150	(5) 14	51 6 –	15 17 9	67 3 9	3 16 6	63 7 3
	1874	150	(6) 37	51 6 –	15 17 9	67 3 9	9 19 –	57 4 9
Chester (7)	1873	200	– (8) –	222 – –	36 9 9	258 9 9	39 2 4	219 7 5
	1874	200	– (8) –	262 – –	83 9 10	345 9 10	31 11 2	313 18 8
Cornwall (9)	1873	100	6	96 9 6	60 8 6	156 18 –	4 10 –	152 8 –
	1874	80	17	77 3 2	67 7 –	144 10 2	12 15 –	131 15 2
Cumberland	1873	100	38	80 17 6	185 11 1	266 8 7	9 10 –	256 18 7
	1874	200	155	96 13 7	186 15 3	283 8 10	36 5 –	247 3 10
Derby	1873	(10) 300	32	228 2 10	228 – –	456 2 10	10 12 6	445 10 4
	1874	(11) 450	84	317 16 3	241 – –	558 16 3	28 6 2	529 10 1
Devon	1873	(12) 450	(13) 35	200 – 6	23 9 10	223 10 4	24 19 –	198 11 4
	1874	(12) 450	(13) 36	193 15 8	27 8 –	221 3 8	21 15 –	199 8 8
Dorset	1873	50	7	57 7 6	(14) 147 3 3	204 10 9	2 12 6	201 18 3
	1874	50	2	53 8 3	(15) 149 – 8	202 8 11	– 15 –	201 13 11
Durham	1873	200	44	284 3 –	(16) 191 12 2	475 15 2	24 7 11	451 7 3
	1874	(17) 300	237	390 12 6	(16) 235 2 –	625 14 6	126 14 3	499 – 3
Essex:								
Eastern Division	1873	100	(18) 32	254 4 6	427 7 5	(1) 681 11 11	11 9 6	670 2 5
Western Division	1873	100						
Southern Division	1873	150						
Eastern Division	1874	150	(18) 170	342 6 –	434 16 10	(1) 777 2 10	62 7 6	714 15 4
Western Division	1874	150						
Southern Division	1874	225						
Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.	–	The electors residing within the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower are included in the register of voters for the county.						

(1) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(2) Under the head of "Other Charges as to Printing," are included all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts in superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors, except such part of the salary of the clerk of the peace as may include the performance of his duties under this head, which, however, may be estimated at 100 *l.*

(3) This shows the total cost of printing the register and the preliminary instructions and forms for circulation to the overseers, and does not include any part of the salary of the clerk of the peace, or other remuneration for his services under this head.

(4) The "Other Charges as to Printing," are exclusive of the clerk of the peace's fees for superintending, preparing, and revising the register, which fees (prior to his being paid by salary) amounted to about 105 *l.* per annum.

(5) And two portions of register.

(6) And 14 portions of register.

(7) The clerk of the peace is paid by salary, so that the above figures do not include any professional charges for his services and those of two clerks; nor are the charges for advertising the revising barrister's courts in the newspapers included.

(8) Cannot give this information.

(9) The difference of the two years is accounted for in this manner: a fresh contract was entered into for the 1874 year for printing, and being an election in that year, more registers were used.

(10) 100 in each division.

(11) 150 in each division.

(12) 150 for each of the three divisions.

(13) Besides parts of registers.

(14) Of this amount 27 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* was for advertising.

(15) Of this amount 25 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* was for advertising.

(16) For extra copies of registers relating to certain townships, which are supplied to the overseers annually.

(17) In consequence of there being two elections in the Northern Division, it was requisite to have another 100 copies of the register printed in order to meet the emergency.

(18) And portions of registers.

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gloucester:								
Eastern Division	1873	120	24	(1)73 11 10	(2) 6 9 9	80 1 7	9 – –	71 1 7
Western Division	1873	120	13	(1)97 – 6	(2) 3 13 6	100 14 –	6 10 –	94 4 –
Eastern Division	1874	120	23	(1)75 15 8	(2) 4 8 6	80 4 2	8 12 6	71 11 8
Western Division	1874	120	59	(1)99 13 4	(2) 4 8 6	104 1 10	29 10 6	74 11 4
Hereford	1873	100	4	100 5 9	120 9 9	220 15 6	2 5 –	218 10 6
	1874	100	– –	100 17 3	122 2 4	222 19 7	– –	222 19 7
Hertford	1873	100	34	95 – –	32 18 6	127 18 6	17 1 7	110 16 11
	1874	100	(3) 64	95 – –	42 19 –	137 19 –	34 10 6	103 9 6
Liberty of St. Alban	1873	– Nil.						
	1874							
Huntingdon	1873	50	33	45 16 –	– –	45 16 –	8 5 –	37 11 –
	1874	70	29	58 16 –	– –	58 16 –	7 5 –	51 11 –
Kent:								
Eastern Division	1873	150	(4)37	228 8 8	348 18 4	(5)957 11 –	27 3 6	930 7 6
Middle Division				164 18 6				
Western Division				215 5 6				
Eastern Division	1874	200	(4)153	247 19 8	351 1 –	(5)1,021 16 6	87 9 6	934 7 –
Middle Division				181 3 6				
Western Division				241 12 4				
Lancaster	1873	(6)200	– (7) –	616 10 2	948 17 1	1,565 7 3	66 7 3	1,499 – –
	1874			729 9 9	991 12 –	1,721 1 9	105 16 6	1,615 5 3
Leicester	1873	200	21	250 – –	– –	250 – –	5 7 –	244 13 –
	1874	200	130	250 – –	– –	250 – –	34 1 –	215 19 –
Lincoln:								
Parts of Kesteven:								
Southern Division	1873	50	9	34 14 6	(5)16 17 7	51 12 1	2 5 –	49 7 1
	1874	50	10	34 9 –	(5)17 – 7	51 9 7	2 10 –	48 19 7
Middle Division	1873	50	11	11 7 6	(5)8 – 5	19 7 11	1 7 6	18 – 5
	1874	50	17	12 – 6	(5)7 12 11	19 13 5	2 2 6	17 10 11
Parts of Lindsey:								
Northern Division	1873	100	(8)6	135 17 –	110 – –	245 17 –	3 2 –	242 15 –
	1874	100	(8)15	136 16 –	111 – –	247 16 –	9 – –	238 16 –
Middle Division	1873	100	(8)13	95 7 6	72 – –	167 7 6	5 18 6	161 9 –
	1874	100	(8)19	95 – –	72 – –	167 – –	7 7 –	159 13 –
Middlesex	1873	250	(9)62	(10)383 17 –	(11)317 1 –	(12)700 18 –	(9)31 19 –	668 19 –
	1874	250	(9)175	(10)384 5 6	(11)325 18 –	(12)710 3 6	(9)90 11 6	619 12 –
Monmouth	1873	50	7	38 17 6	113 17 10	(13)152 15 4	2 12 6	150 2 10
	1874	75	28	43 10 –	110 16 –	(13)154 6 –	10 10 –	143 16 –
Norfolk:								
Northern Division	1873	100	31	39 17 6	– (14) –	128 14 11	11 18 –	116 16 11
Southern Division	1873	100		48 19 6				
Western Division	1873	100		39 17 11				
Northern Division	1874	150	163	63 10 –	– (14) –	180 17 6	61 3 –	119 14 6
Southern Division	1874	150		71 17 6				
Western Division	1874	150		45 10 –				

(1) These sums include the printing of sufficient number of copies of the register (so far as respects each parish) for publication and use by the overseers during each registration season.

(2) "Other Charges as to Printing," do not include the filling up and signing annually the precepts to the overseers (of nearly 400 parishes); arranging the forms according to the number of churches and chapels in each parish; the delivery to the overseers; correspondence with them; the subsequent receipt of the lists; collating the lists into registration districts; journeys to the revising barrister's courts therewith, and, afterwards, for the same revised; preparing the registers; superintending printing; examining proofs, &c. These charges are included in the clerk of the peace's salary, and therefore difficult to apportion; the whole is about 300 *l.* for both divisions in each year. The Finance Committee of Gloucestershire some two years since thoroughly inquired into the subject, and ascertained that all the costs and expenses of the county registers amounted to close upon 5 *d.* per name, and the registers of boroughs in Gloucestershire to 7½ *d.* per name.

(3) And 20 parts of register.

(4) And divers portions of register.

(5) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(6) Also additional copies of the registers of the larger townships.

(7) Few copies of the whole register are sold, but great numbers of the registers relating to separate townships or polling districts are sold during the year.

(8) And copies of districts.

(9) Inclusive of parts of register.

(10) These sums were paid to the printer.

(11) These sums were paid to the clerk of the peace for his remuneration relative to the register.

(12) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts, so far as such expenses are within the knowledge of the clerk of the peace.

(13) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts, from the preparation and distribution of the necessary papers among all the parishes of the county, and collecting the lists and copying same, and revising, &c.

(14) Beyond the mere cost of printing the register, all work connected with the registration of electors for this county is done by and at the expense of the clerk of the peace, who is paid by salary, and is allowed to make no charge for work or expenses in connection with the registration.

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Northampton	1873	(1) 300	20	172 10 –	(2)164 4 8	336 14 8	5 18 –	330 16 8
	1874	(1) 300	17	190 – –	(2)169 13 5	359 13 5	5 10 –	354 3 5
Northumberland	1873	200	- (3) -	116 3 –	131 18 10	248 1 10	15 6 –	232 15 10
	1874	200	- (3) -	118 1 –	131 18 –	249 19 –	17 9 6	231 9 6
Nottingham (Two Divisions)	1873	300	14	157 15 3	267 7 6	425 2 9	6 10 –	418 12 9
	1874	500	86	213 8 –	270 19 8	484 7 8	29 7 6	455 – 2
Oxford	1873	300	5	(4)181 14 –	(5)193 8 –	375 2 –	(6) 2 2 6	372 19 6
	1874	250	4	(4)158 4 –	(5)189 17 –	348 1 –	(6) 1 14 –	346 7 –
Rutland (7)	1873	25	3	25 – –	19 2 –	44 2 –	– 7 6	43 14 6
	1874	25	7	26 – –	18 12 –	44 12 –	– 17 6	43 14 6
Salop	1873	600	32	127 – –	(8)16 19 –	143 19 –	19 5 –	124 14 –
	1874	600	156	123 – –	(8)17 9 6	140 9 6	59 17 –	80 12 6
Somerset (East, Mid, and West Divisions).	1873	(9) 150	23	(10)239 12 6	(11)25 6 –	264 18 6	(12)14 5 –	(13) 250 13 6
	1874	(9) 150	43	(10)240 7 8	(11)25 15 6	266 3 2	(12)21 12 6	(13) 244 10 8
Southampton	1873	(14) 300	30	93 10 –	(15)20 8 6	113 8 6	13 3 –	100 5 6
	1874	(14) 300	112	95 9 3	(15)23 19 11	119 9 2	63 1 –	56 8 2
Isle of Wight	1873	50	8	22 11 –	35 – –	57 11 –	2 – –	55 11 –
	1874	50	36	24 3 –	35 – –	59 3 –	9 – –	50 3 –
Stafford	1873	186	34	274 10 1	34 11 3	(8) 309 1 4	17 – –	292 1 4
	1874	186	59	275 4 7	34 17 6	(8) 310 2 1	29 10 –	280 12 1
Suffolk:								
Eastern Division (16)	1873	250	12	93 15 –	- -	93 15 –	6 1 –	87 14 –
	1874	250	117	93 15 –	- -	93 15 –	58 10 –	35 5 –
Western Division (16)	1873	250	5	66 7 4	- -	66 7 4	1 12 6	64 14 10
	1874	250	8	58 5 6	- -	58 5 6	2 – –	56 5 6
Surrey (17)	1873	(18) 300	(19) 48	648 15 –	- -	648 15 –	(20)28 13 6	620 1 6
	1874	(18) 300	(21) 87	680 15 –	- -	680 15 –	(22)53 15 6	626 19 6
Sussex:								
Eastern Division	1873	200	(23) 19	281 18 3	(24)50 13 9	332 11 –	9 15 –	322 16 –
	1874	200	(23) 20	278 1 9	(24)55 11 9	333 13 6	10 18 –	322 15 6
Western Division	1873	200	7	144 19 3	(24)29 12 10	174 12 1	1 15 –	172 17 1
	1874	200	21	147 10 3	(24)30 9 7	177 19 10	5 5 –	172 14 10
Warwick: (25)								
Northern Division	1873	120	32	389 3 6	37 14 6	426 17 –	15 15 –	411 2 –
Southern Division	1873	100						
Northern Division	1874	120	89	419 11 –	43 12 –	463 3 –	38 – –	425 3 –
Southern Division	1874	100						

(1) 150 for each division of the county.

(2) These sums include an annual payment to the clerk of the peace of 105 *l.*

(3) The registers are sold sometimes in small parts, such as townships and polling districts, so that it is impossible to say how many registers in the whole are sold; the county is divided into two registration districts, and a register is printed for each; the prices of the North Division Register is 5*s.*, and that of the South 7 *s.* 6*d.*

(4) Includes an alphabetical index to the names of the electors.

(5) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts in compiling the register, and also printing the whole of the forms supplied to the overseers, including copies of the Lists of Voters for publication on the church doors.

(6) At intervals of two years the unsold copies of preceding years are sold for waste paper, and the money paid to the credit of the county.

(7) The charges inserted under the head "Other Charges as to Printing," do not include the charges connected with the Registration Court, but only those subsequently to the holding of that court.

(8) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(9) For each of the three divisions.

(10) £. 9. 12. per 1,000 names.

(11) These sums include the costs of printing forms for overseers, and notices of revision.

(12) Including the sale of old registers as waste paper.

(13) In addition to the above sums there is to be added the cost of advertising the dates of revising the lists: 1873, 20*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and 1874, 19 *l.* 14*s.* The clerk of the peace is now paid by salary, therefore there are no specific expenses "in superintending, preparing, and revising, &c., the register of electors." Before he was paid by salary, the remuneration paid to him for those duties and for travelling expenses amounted to about 200 *l.*

(14) 150 for each division.

(15) Including every expense except remuneration to the clerk of the peace for preparing and revising the register; but as one salary is paid for all county work, it is impossible to say what part is paid in respect of the preparation of the registers.

(16) The clerk of the peace's salary includes expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(17) This Return includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts in superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors for the county; the remuneration for the performance of such duties is included in the salary paid to the clerk of the peace.

(18) Besides copies for overseers for publication.

(19) And 20 in polling districts.

(20) To which must be added 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for sale of unused registers as waste paper, making the net cost 615*l.* 19*s.*

(21) And nine in polling districts.

(22) To which must be added 3 *l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for sale of unused registers as waste paper, making the net cost 623 *l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

(23) And parts of register.

(24) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts, in superintending, preparing, and revising, &c., the register of electors, the clerk of the peace being paid by salary comprising his duties under the Registration Acts.

(25) The late clerk of the peace of this county was paid by salary, but what proportion of his salary was intended to cover his expenses and labour of superintending the registers of electors the present clerk has no means of ascertaining; since the passing of The Representation of the People Act, 1867, a further sum of 75 *l.* per annum was allowed to him for the additional work thrown upon him by that statute.

ENGLAND AND WALES—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Westmorland	1873	40	8	26 10 –	13 19 6	40 9 6	(1) 1 10 –	(2) 126 5 11
	1874	40	12	28 10 –	15 14 –	44 4 –	(1) 2 5 –	(3) 130 – 7
Wilts	1873	500	79	101 6 6	(4) 3 10 –	104 16 6	24 15 –	80 1 6
	1874	500	212	102 4 6	(4) 5 – –	107 4 6	68 6 6	38 18 –
Worcester (5)	1873	(6) 240	24	171 2 –	3 – 6	174 2 6	10 15 –	163 7 6
	1874	240	(7) 155	178 6 3	2 9 6	180 15 9	68 2 6	112 13 3
York:								
East Riding	1873	– –	(8) 7	87 5 –	(9) 20 7 6	107 12 6	3 11 –	104 1 6
	1274	– –	(10) 20	88 8 6	(9) 22 1 6	110 10 –	10 9 6	100 – 6
North Riding (11)	1873	108	(12) 18	145 – –	– –	145 – –	9 6 6	135 13 6
	1874	108	43	145 – –	– –	145 – –	21 10 –	123 10 –
West Riding	1873	(13) 300	(14) 49	(15) 630 13 9	277 5 1	907 18 10	28 19 6	778 19 4
	1874	(13) 300	(14) 172	(15) 717 – 6	321 6 11	1,038 7 5	(16) 107 13 6	830 13 11
WALES:								
Anglesey	1873	100	3	42 – –	25 – 6	67 – 6	– 15 –	66 5 6
	1874	100	76	42 – –	32 11 6	74 11 6	19 – –	55 11 6
Brecon	1873	200	100	38 – –	63 7 8	(17) 101 7 8	25 – –	76 7 8
	1874	150	116	23 10 –	72 2 1	(17) 95 12 1	29 – –	66 12 1
Cardigan	1873	150	5	– (18) –	– –	– –	1 5 –	—
	1874	150	(19) 123	– (18) –	– –	– –	30 16 –	—
Carmarthen	1873	100	9	55 – –	(20) 98 – –	153 – –	3 7 6	149 12 6
	1874	100	40	55 – –	(20) 98 – –	153 – –	15 – –	138 – –
Carnarvon	1873	200	(21) 6	65 – –	(22) 30 – 6	95 – 6	2 11 –	92 9 6
	1874	200	(23) 160	65 – –	(22) 32 13 9	97 13 9	60 5 –	37 8 9
Denbigh	1873	100	9	119 2 –	169 5 7	288 7 7	3 7 6	285 – 1
	1874	150	44	144 13 4	168 14 5	313 7 9	14 12 6	298 15 3
Flint	1873	300	12	65 – –	12 12 10	(17) 77 12 10	3 – –	74 12 10
	1874	300	28	65 – –	11 11 –	(17) 76 11 –	7 – –	69 11 –
Glamorgan	1873	(24) 500	221	85 8 4	73 2 2	158 10 6	55 5 –	103 5 6
			– –	88 10 –	– –	88 10 –	– –	88 10 –
	1874	250	3	93 – 7	79 3 –	172 3 7	– 15 –	171 8 7
Merioneth	1873	200	2	42 – –	13 14 3	55 14 3	– 10 –	55 4 3
	1874	200	4	42 – –	14 7 –	56 7 –	1 – –	55 7 –
Montgomery	1873	200	15	36 17 –	– –	36 17 –	3 15 –	33 2 –
	1874	200	(25) 29	38 2 8	– –	38 2 8	7 6 –	30 16 8
Radnor	1873	150	17	35 – –	25 – –	60 – –	1 17 6	58 2 6
	1874	150	135	38 – –	26 16 –	64 16 –	16 17 6	47 18 6

(1) Less 25 per cent. allowed the printer for selling.
(2) The clerk of the peace's bill was 87 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* of this amount.
(3) Of this amount the clerk of the peace's bill was 88 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*
(4) The expenses of superintending, preparing, &c., is covered by salary. The extra cost of printing notices of the revising barrister's court was as above.
(5) The figures in the above return do not include remuneration to the clerk of the peace for the preparation of the register, that officer being paid by salary, and the duties imposed on him by the Registration Acts being included in such salary.
(6) 120 for each division.
(7) The number of registers sold in 1874 was unusually high, the two divisions having been contested in the general election of that year.
(8) And one district.
(9) The superintending, preparing, and revising the printing of the register of electors for this riding is performed by the clerk of the peace, who is paid by salary.
(10) And 10 districts.
(11) The clerk of the peace in the North Riding is paid by salary, and his duties for which such salary is paid consist of, among other things, the superintending, preparing, and revising proofs of the register of electors. It is, therefore, impossible to insert in the return the "expenses" of such superintendence, &c., or indeed any expense beyond the sum paid to the printer.
(12) And some separate lists.
(13) 100 copies for each of the three parliamentary divisions.
(14) And a number of copies for polling districts.
(15) Includes the cost of printing additional copies and parts of copies of the registers for posting at places of worship.
(16) The comparatively large amount received for sales in 1874 was due to the general election. In most years the sales were much less.
(17) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.
(18) The whole of the county printing is done under one contract, at a cost of 60 *l.* per annum, and the clerk of the peace is unable to state the proportion chargeable as the cost of printing the registers. The clerk of the peace is paid by salary, which includes all his duties, and therefore there are no other charges.
(19) And portion of a register.
(20) The clerk of the peace is paid by salary, therefore he is not able correctly to state what is paid for superintending, preparing, and revising, &c., of the registers; but before the salary was fixed, and before the increase of the constituency in 1867, when it was about 4,300 voters, he was paid 80 *l.* a year in this respect. Since then, the constituency having increased to upwards of 8,000, he has been allowed 10 *l.* a year for extra trouble. Consequently 90 *l.* is included in the return for this.
(21) And three parts of a register.
(22) Has been amended by the addition of the charges for printing the forms issued to the overseers, and postages, and for advertising the notices of the revision courts.
(23) And portions of a register.
(24) In 1873 there was a contested election of the county, which had not taken place for many years, causing the sale of nearly the whole of the first print of the register, so that a reprint of 250 copies was necessary for the general purposes of the county.
(25) And part of a register.

BOROUGHS.

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
ENGLAND AND WALES:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abingdon	1873	400	5	8 12 –	21 3 10	29 15 10	– 5 –	29 10 10
	1874	400	147	8 12 –	21 5 10	29 17 10	7 7 –	22 10 10
Andover	1873	50	30	12 – –	– – –	12 – –	1 10 –	10 10 –
	1874	50	– –	12 – –	3 9 –	12 – –	– – –	12 – –
Ashton-under-Lyne	1873	The town clerk states that he is unable to furnish an account of the cost connected with the printing of the register of electors for this borough, as he has only been appointed town clerk this year (1875), but from information received, the printer's charges were between 40 *l.* and 45 *l.* last year.						
	1874							
Aylesbury	1873	125	3	27 9 –	(1)33 5 6	60 14 6	– 15 –	59 19 6
	1874	125	78	27 15 –	(1)34 5 –	62 – –	19 10 –	42 10 –
Banbury	1873	60	7	7 7 –	– – –	7 7 –	– 17 6	6 9 6
	1874	60	17	6 6 –	– – –	6 6 –	2 2 6	4 3 6
Barnstaple	1873	150	4	16 16 –	2 13 6	19 9 6	– 10 –	18 19 6
	1874	50	83	15 15 –	2 9 6	18 4 6	10 7 6	7 16 –
Bath	1873	100	4	54 9 –	42 16 6	97 5 6	1 – –	(2) 96 5 6
	1874	150	80	(3)101 6 6	42 12 6	143 19 –	20 – –	(2)123 19 –
Beaumaris	1873	130	52	15 – –	20 15 –	35 15 –	4 – –	31 15 –
	1874	200	42	16 – –	23 – –	39 – –	2 5 –	36 15 –
Bedford	1873	60	47	12 12 6	– – –	12 12 6	5 17 6	6 15 –
	1874	50	2	10 10 –	– – –	10 10 –	– 5 –	10 5 –
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1873	50	3	4 2 –	(4) 5 13 –	9 15 –	– 7 6	9 7 6
	1874	50	39	4 2 –	(4) 6 18 2	11 – 2	4 17 6	6 2 8
Bewdley	1873	100	11	10 10 –	27 18 9	38 8 9	1 7 6	37 1 3
	1874	100	34	7 1 –	27 3 4	34 4 4	4 5 –	29 19 4
Birkenhead	1873	100	6	41 10 4	(2)34 11 10	76 2 2	2 5 –	73 17 2
	1874	(5) 225	82	151 6 4	(2)35 2 2	186 8 6	30 15 –	155 13 6
Birmingham (6)	1873	150	– –	343 16 6	22 2 –	365 18 6	– –	365 18 6
	1874	150	10	474 17 6	33 16 –	508 13 6	10 – –	498 13 6
Blackburn	1873	(7) 900	(8) 6	193 4 –	55 19 7	249 3 7	3 3 –	246 – 7
	1874	(7) 900	(9) 43	201 12 6	60 13 10	262 6 4	21 16 6	240 9 10
Bodmin	1873	100	– –	10 10 –	20 1 5	(10)30 11 5	– –	30 11 5
	1874	100	40	10 10 –	18 5 10	(10) 28 15 10	2 – –	26 15 10
Bolton	1873	50	(11) 5	108 15 –	81 18 2	(2)190 13 2	3 3 6	187 9 8
	1874	75	(12) 17	139 16 –	107 3 9	(2)246 19 9	8 17 6	238 2 3
Boston	1873	100	83	5 – –	– 15 –	(2) 5 15 –	10 7 –	4 12 –
	1874	100	– –	3 – –	– 15 –	(2) 3 15 –	– – –	3 15 –
Bradford	1873	400	5	133 8 –	48 6 –	181 14 –	6 5 –	175 9 –
	1874	400	67	139 3 –	54 8 –	193 11 –	82 15 –	110 16 –
Brecon	1873	200	100	38 – –	(2)63 7 8	101 7 8	25 – –	76 7 8
	1874	150	116	23 10 –	(2)72 2 1	95 12 1	29 – –	66 12 1
Bridgnorth	1873	100	– –	13 15 –	28 13 8	(2) 42 8 8	– –	42 8 8
	1874	100	12	12 15 –	28 – 6	(2) 40 15 6	1 10 –	39 5 6
Bridport	1873	50	– –	12 10 –	6 – –	18 10 –	– –	18 10 –
	1874	50	– –	12 10 –	6 – –	18 10 –	– –	18 10 –
Brighton	1873	100	4	145 10 6	42 12 4	(2) 188 2 10	2 – –	186 2 10
	1874	100	17	145 7 –	43 19 8	(2) 189 6 8	8 10 –	180 16 8
Bristol	1873	250	4	334 16 5	18 19 –	353 15 5	12 10 6	341 4 11
	1874	250	156	334 16 3	18 19 –	353 15 3	87 18 6	265 16 9

(1) These sums include the sum of 6*l.* 15*s.* the fees payable to the clerk of the peace for the county, for the orders of payment of the cost of printing, &c., by the several parishes within the borough, made at the Epiphany Sessions, pursuant to the Act 6 Vict. c. 18.

(2) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(3) This charge is so much larger in 1874 than in 1873 because, in consequence of the great demand for registers at the general election, a second supply had to be printed.

(4) These sums include all expenses of revision, &c.

(5) There were two elections for Birkenhead in 1874, and the egister had to be reprinted.

(6) This return does not include the cost of preparing and printing the parliamentary list of voters, but only the register, *id est*, the parliamentary list of voters after revision.

(7) Being 100 for each electoral district, or 100 entire copies.

(8) 57 in the nine electoral districts, or six entire copies.

(9) 387 in the electoral districts, or 43 entire copies.

(10) Including all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts, in superintending, preparing, and revising, &c., the register of electors.

(11) And five parts of register.

(12) And three parts of register.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buckingham	1873	100	- -	10 10 -	20 10 8	31 - 8	- -	31 - 8
	1874	100	50	10 10 -	21 11 8	32 1 8	5 - -	27 1 8
Burnley	1873	50	- -	161 - -	113 8 6	274 8 6	2 17 6	271 11 -
	1874	50	- -	149 3 4	105 4 11	254 8 3	17 4 6	237 3 9
Bury (Lancashire)	1873	100	- -	92 4 6	96 19 6	(1)189 4 -	- -	189 - 4
	1874	100	- -	129 4 -	183 6 11	(1)312 10 11	- -	312 10 11
Bury St. Edmunds	1873	100	5	63 18 6	(2)53 6 10	117 5 4	- 12 6	116 12 10
	1874	100	17	64 19 6	(3)55 5 2	120 4 8	2 2 6	118 2 2
Calne	1873	50	- -	3 10 -	(4)7 13 3	11 3 3	- -	11 3 3
	1874	50	- -	3 10 -	(4)8 2 8	11 12 8	- -	11 12 8
Cambridge	1873	150	12	67 17 3	33 12 3	(1)101 9 6	2 8 -	99 1 6
	1874	150	6	77 11 -	34 17 6	(1)112 8 6	1 4 -	111 4 6
Cambridge University	1873	300 / 350	- -	35 12 -	- -	(1) 35 12 -	- -	35 12 -
	1874	300 / 350	- -	38 - -	- -	(1) 38 - -	- -	38 - -
Canterbury (City of)	1873	125	45	15 - -	46 10 -	61 10 -	11 5 -	50 5 -
	1874	125	6	16 10 -	46 10 -	63 - -	1 10 -	61 10 -
Cardiff	1873	150	- -	16 15 -	31 10 -	48 5 -	1 2 6	47 2 6
	1874	150	- -	31 17 6	42 - -	73 17 -	14 12 4	65 10 -
Cardigan (including contributory Borough of Adpar)	1873	200	20	9 15 -	- -	9 15 -	1 - -	8 15 -
	1874	200	7	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- 7 -	9 13 -
Carlisle (City of)	1873	100	13	36 11 -	76 19 6	(1)113 10 6	3 5 -	110 5 6
	1874	100	63	42 5 6	80 4 -	(1)122 9 6	15 18 -	106 11 6
Carmarthen and Llanelly United Boroughs	1873	30	28	17 15 3	(5)22 11 -	40 6 3	7 - -	33 6 3
	1874	30	- -	12 9 6	(5)21 10 -	33 19 6	- -	33 19 6
Carnarvon	1873	300	8	39 10 -	- -	39 10 -	2 - -	37 10 -
	1874	200	- -	38 17 6	- -	38 17 6	- -	36 17 6
Chatham	1873	60	- -	47 10 -	15 5 6	62 15 6	- -	62 15 6
	1874	60	30	49 12 -	17 7 6	66 19 6	7 10 -	59 9 6
Chelsea	1873	250	- -	280 16 -	255 10 4	(1)536 6 4	- -	536 6 4
	1874	250	72	324 - -	192 4 10	(1)516 4 10	35 17 6	478 7 4
Cheltenham	1873	100	7	30 - -	(6)108 13 9	(1)138 13 9	1 15 -	136 18 9
	1874	100	80	30 - -	(6)104 12 -	(1)134 12 -	20 - -	114 12 -
Chester	1873	50	3	18 - -	- -	(1) 18 - -	1 2 6	16 17 6
	1874	100	(7) 87	27 10 -	- -	(1) 27 10 -	32 16 -	—
Chichester (City of)	1873	100	- -	19 10 -	38 7 6	57 17 6	- -	57 17 6
	1874	50	- -	16 15 -	34 7 7	51 2 7	- -	51 2 7
Chippenham	1873	100	12	7 10 -	21 1 6	28 11 6	- 12 -	27 19 6
	1874	50	30	6 10 -	17 4 -	23 14 -	4 - -	19 14 -
Christchurch Twyneham	1873	400	14	23 - -	27 14 10	(1)50 14 10	1 15 -	48 19 10
	1874	150	72	16 10 -	27 18 -	(1)44 8 10	9 - -	35 8 10
Cirencester	1873	75	2	6 17 8	- -	6 17 8	- 5 -	6 12 8
	1874	50	1	7 2 2	- -	7 2 2	- 2 6	6 19 8
Clitheroe	1873	200	70	17 - -	28 19 10	45 19 10	8 15 -	37 4 10
	1874	100	1	12 - -	28 19 10	40 19 10	- 2 6	40 17 4
Cockermouth	1873	30	21	4 11 -	(1)2 9 -	7 - -	2 12 6	4 7 6
	1874	40	1	5 15 -	(1)2 12 8	8 7 8	- 2 6	8 5 2
Colchester (8)	1873	100	- -	12 12 -	93 15 6	106 7 6	- -	106 7 6
	1874	175	60	21 - -	96 19 -	117 19 -	15 - -	102 19 -
Coventry	1873	152	15	38 19 6	27 - 11	66 - 5	6 17 6	59 2 11
	1874	152	36	39 18 -	25 17 7	65 15 7	14 15 -	51 - 7

(1) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(2) This sum includes 53 *l.* – *s.* 10 *d.* for superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors.

(3) Of this sum 55 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* was for superintending, preparing, and revising the register.

(4) This sum is the town clerk's bill.

(5) These sums include the town clerk's bill, amounting, in each year, to 20 *l.*

(6) This sum includes forms supplied to the overseers for registration purposes, and all expenses of preparing, superintending, and revising the register, as arranged with the county justices.

(7) And seven district registers.

(8) The return includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts, both by the town clerk and the overseers, the former of which are paid upon the certificate of the town council, and the latter upon that of the revising barrister.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cricklade	1873	100	- -	39 10 8	171 6 –	210 16 8	- -	210 16 8
	1874	100	42	40 1 9	175 17 1	215 18 10	15 15 –	200 3 10
Darlington	1873	50	32	44 17 –	62 15 1	(1) 107 12 1	8 – –	99 12 1
	1874	50	1	30 – –	62 15 1	(1) 92 15 1	– 5 –	92 10 1
Denbigh (with the Contributory Boroughs of Ruthin, Wrexham, and Holt).	1873	50	20	28 – –	87 14 3	115 14 3	3 3 –	112 11 3
	1874	120	101	30 – –	82 6 11	112 6 11	12 12 6	99 14 5
Derby	1873	1,200	207	67 16 6	52 12 –	120 8 6	12 15 –	107 13 6
	1874	1,200	56	71 18 –	53 7 9	125 5 9	3 10 –	121 15 9
Devizes	1873	50	- -	8 8 –	3 17 8	12 5 8	- -	12 5 8
	1874	50	39	8 8 –	3 17 8	12 5 8	1 19 –	10 6 8
Devonport	1873	100	34	13 14 10	10 7 –	24 1 10	4 5 –	19 16 10
	1874	100	- -	13 19 3	10 7 –	24 6 3	- -	24 6 3
Dewsbury	1873	163	- -	53 13 –	(2) 47 9 –	101 2 –	- -	101 2 –
	1874	110	(3) 37	51 17 6	(2) 51 8 6	103 6 –	20 10 –	82 16 –
Dorchester	1873	75	25	4 10 –	12 2 –	(1) 16 12 –	3 2 6	13 9 6
	1874	75	- -	4 10 –	14 12 8	(1) 19 2 8	- -	19 2 8
Dover	1873	100	6	39 16 6	62 1 4	101 17 10	1 10 –	100 14 4
	1874	100	59	26 4 9	73 9 –	99 13 9	14 15 –	85 5 3
Droitwich	1873	20	15	22 – –	61 3 8	83 3 8	1 17 6	81 6 2
	1874	20	2	22 – –	59 17 8	81 17 8	– 5 –	81 12 8
Dudley	1873	150	- -	156 12 –	57 18 4	214 10 4	- -	214 10 4
	1874	150	8	228 6 –	56 9 2	284 15 2	4 – –	280 15 2
Durham, City	1873	100	24	34 – –	(1) 47 1 8	81 1 8	3 – –	78 1 8
	1874	100	85	36 – –	(1) 48 11 –	84 11 –	10 12 6	73 18 6
Evesham	1873	100	44	8 – –	(4) 8 8 6	16 8 6	2 4 –	16 4 6
	1874	50	2	6 15 –	(5) 8 7 4	15 2 4	– 2 –	15 – 4
Exeter	1873	50	33	39 10 –	20 19 –	60 9 –	8 5 –	52 4 –
	1874	50	4	38 – –	21 4 –	59 4 –	1 – –	58 – –
Eye	1873	50	- -	17 14 3	39 7 10	57 2 1	- -	57 2 1
	1874	50	18	18 2 –	39 8 4	57 10 4	2 5 –	55 5 4
Finsbury	1873	250	4	454 10 –	301 2 11	755 12 11	2 – –	753 12 11
	1874	250	(6) 28	495 – –	317 15 7	812 15 7	14 – –	798 15 7
Flint	1873	100	} The town clerk states that he cannot furnish the particulars required, as he was only appointed on the 5th of August 1874.					
	1874	100						
Frome	1873	150	70	10 – –	25 7 6	35 7 6	8 15 –	26 12 6
	1874	120	(7) 5	10 10 –	23 6 7	33 16 7	– 12 6	33 4 1
Gateshead	1873	150	- -	53 18 –	- -	53 18 –	- -	53 18 –
	1874	150	55	88 – –	- -	88 – –	13 13 –	74 7 –
Gloucester, City	1873	100	83	37 9 11	(1) 120 19 –	158 8 11	20 15 –	137 13 11
	1874	100	1	36 7 10	(1) 125 9 6	161 17 4	– 5 –	161 12 4
Grantham	1873	(8) 100	54	25 – –	23 15 –	48 15 –	6 15 –	18 5 –
	1874	50	2	16 – –	24 1 8	40 1 8	– 5 –	15 15 –
Gravesend	1873	60	30	46 5 –	61 – 8	107 5 8	3 10 –	103 15 8
	1874	60	8	47 5 –	48 8 7	95 13 7	1 – –	94 13 7
Greenwich	1873	100	30	172 19 –	122 15 11	295 14 11	15 – –	(9) 280 14 11
	1874	100	25	198 3 –	107 10 3	305 13 3	12 10 –	(10) 293 3 3
Great Grimsby	1873	80	- -	15 17 6	- -	(1) 15 17 6	- -	15 17 6
	1874	(11) 130	50	58 14 6	- -	(1) 58 14 6	12 10 –	46 4 6

(1) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(2) These sums do not include the overseers' costs of preparing, printing, and publishing the original list; but includes all the expenses incurred by the mayor, as returning officer, in superintending, preparing, and revising, &c.

(3) And 83 polling district registers.

(4) Includes 8 *l.* town clerk's allowance, and 2 *s.* for book for entering names.

(5) Includes 8 *l.* town clerk's allowance, and 9 *d.* for book for entering names.

(6) A large portion of the rest used by returning officer in the election proceedings.

(7) These are only sold at elections, or just before.

(8) A second edition of 50 for the election.

(9) Less 15 *l.* received for registers.

(10) Less 12 *l.* 10 *s.* received for registers.

(11) Fifty out of this number were printed to meet demands in consequence of election.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Guildford (1)	1873	150	4	10 9 –	– –	10 9 –	– 10 –	9 19 –
	1874	150	45	10 15 –	– –	10 15 –	5 12 6	5 2 6
Hackney	1873	} The returning officer states that he cannot furnish the information, as the registers referred to were prepared by his predecessor.						
	1874							
Halifax	1873	200	4	17 – –	48 15 6	65 15 6	2 1 –	63 14 6
	1874	200	40	17 – –	49 17 6	66 17 6	20 – –	46 17 6
Hartlepools, The	1873	50	– –	44 – –	50 5 7	94 5 7	– –	94 5 7
	1874	50	48	45 – –	50 16 2	95 16 2	4 5 6	91 10 8
Harwich	1873	50	23	6 6 –	– –	6 6 –	1 3 –	5 3 –
	1874	50	– –	6 6 –	– –	6 6 –	– –	6 6 –
Hastings	1873	200	21	17 6 –	17 2 –	34 8 –	2 12 6	31 15 6
	1874	200	39	17 6 –	18 19 11	36 5 11	4 17 6	31 8 5
Haverfordwest, and Contributory Boroughs of Fishguard and Narberth.	1873	50	30	29 12 –	– –	(2) 29 12 –	3 15 –	25 17 –
	1874	50	26	27 10 –	– –	(2) 27 10 –	3 5 –	24 5 –
Helston	1873	50	– –	8 8 –	13 2 3	21 10 3	– –	21 10 3
	1874	50	– –	8 8 –	14 15 –	23 3 –	– –	23 3 –
Hereford, City	1873	250	12	17 10 –	57 3 9	70 13 9	1 10 –	69 3 –
	1874	250	81	16 5 –	58 18 2	75 3 2	10 10 –	64 13 2
Hertford	1873	50	– –	25 – –	(3) 21 10 –	46 10 –	– –	46 10 –
	1874	50	– –	25 – –	(3) 21 10 –	46 10 –	– –	46 10 –
Horsham	1873	100	20	11 18 –	3 10 –	15 8 –	1 – –	14 8 –
	1874	100	89	11 18 –	3 10 –	15 8 –	4 9 –	10 19 –
Huddersfield	1873	100	2	52 17 –	7 2 9	(2) 59 13 9	1 – –	58 13 9
	1874	100	24	40 2 –	26 10 11	(2) 66 12 11	11 15 –	54 17 11
Huntingdon	1873	50	12	13 10 –	– –	(2) 13 10 –	1 10 –	12 – –
	1874	50	2	13 10 –	– –	(2) 13 10 –	– 5 –	13 5 –
Hythe	1873	100	54	22 15 –	11 6 –	(2) 34 1 –	6 15 –	27 6 –
	1874	100	– –	22 15 –	13 13 6	(2) 36 8 6	– –	36 8 6
Ipswich	1873	50	– (4) –	58 – 6	1 9 –	59 9 6	4 – 6	55 9 –
	1874	50	1	45 – –	4 17 6	49 17 6	(5) – 3 6	49 14 –
Kendal	1873	50	– –	16 16 –	15 6 4	32 2 4	– –	32 2 4
	1874	50	– –	16 16 –	15 3 –	31 19 –	– –	31 19 –
Kidderminster	1873	100	– –	23 14 –	24 13 6	48 7 6	– –	48 7 6
	1874(6)	200	48	48 12 –	23 7 6	71 19 6	12 – –	59 19 6
Kingston-on-Hull	1873	100	75	106 3 3	– –	106 3 3	37 10 –	68 13 3
	1874	100	92	172 3 3	– –	172 3 3	46 – –	126 3 3
King's Lynn	1873	100	24	(7) 12 13 –	(8) 18 4 4	(9) 30 17 4	3 – –	27 17 4
	1874	100	– –	(7) 14 – –	(8) 19 4 4	(9) 33 4 4	– –	33 4 4
Knaresborough	1873	50	40	4 13 –	(2) 27 – 9	31 13 9	2 – –	29 13 9
	1874	50	1	3 13 6	(2) 26 7 11	30 1 5	– 1 –	30 – 5
Lambeth	1873	120	11	396 16 3	272 10 10	673 16 1	5 10 –	667 16 1
	1874	120	28	399 13 –	316 9 –	716 12 6	14 – –	702 12 6
Launceston	1873	25	– –	5 – –	(10) 1 – –	6 – –	– –	6 – –
	1874	25	15	3 7 6	(10) 1 – –	4 7 6	– 15 –	3 12 6
Leeds	1873	500	No record	505 6 11	175 9 5	680 16 4	3 18 9	676 17 7
	1874	400	No record	239 – –	181 14 6	420 14 6	47 16 6	372 18 –
Leicester	1873	150	(11) 48	61 8 –	(12) 1 10 –	(2) 62 18 –	25 10 –	36 8 –
	1874	150	– –	64 3 6	(12) 2 – –	(2) 66 3 6	– –	66 3 6
Leominster	1873	25	4	8 5 –	(13) 3 3 –	11 8 –	– 4 –	11 4 –
	1874	25	– –	10 – –	(13) 3 3 –	13 3 –	– –	13 3 –

(1) This return includes all the expenses incurred for printing the register of electors in Guildford. The expenses of the overseers for printing the lists previous to revision are paid out of the poor rate, after being allowed by the revising barrister.

(2) These sums include all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(3) These charges include all expenses incurred in superintending, preparing, and revising.

(4) Cannot say, as some of the registers were sold as whole registers and some in parts only, viz., for polling districts.

(5) The demand for these registers was just before the time for registration comes round.

(6) In this year there were two elections.

(7) The registers only.

(8) Including printing notices, advertising, revision court, and all other expenses under the Registration Acts.

(9) Is town clerk's total expenses, as allowed and certified by the town council.

(10) Notice of revision, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; publishing same, 10 *s.*; cleaning court-house, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

(11) And 44 parts of register, being the various lists in districts.

(12) Assistance in arranging districts.

(13) Overseers' allowance.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lewes	1873	100	11	21 5 –	16 5 8	37 10 8	1 7 6	36 3 2
	1874	100	27	21 10 –	16 5 8	37 15 8	3 7 6	34 8 2
Lichfield, City	1873	30	24	10 – –	- -	10 – –	3 – –	7 – –
	1874	33	1	8 19 6	- -	8 19 6	– 2 6	8 17 –
Lincoln	1873	(1) 300	15	64 15 6	- -	(2) 64 15 6	1 17 6	62 18 –
	1874	300	101	66 19 –	- -	(2) 66 19 –	12 12 6	54 7 6
Liskeard	1873	150	26	7 10 –	(3) – 15 –	8 5 –	1 19 –	6 6 –
	1874	100	- -	6 15 –	(3) 1 5 –	8 – –	- -	8 – –
Liverpool	1873	250	97	321 13 –	358 16 –	680 9 –	48 3 6	(4) 632 5 6
	1874	200	74	264 12 6	360 3 –	624 15 6	39 1 6	(4) 585 14 –
London, City	1873	250	20	234 3 6	(2) 234 11 6	468 15 –	10 1 10	458 13 2
	1874	250	104½	248 17 –	(2) 240 13 9	489 10 9	52 5 6	437 5 3
Ludlow	1873	150	5	4 6 –	- -	4 6 –	– 5 –	4 1 –
	1874	150	66	2 9 –	- -	2 9 –	1 16 –	– 13 –
Lymington	1873	100	- -	8 12 6	17 11 8	26 4 2	- -	26 4 2
	1874	100	20	9 15 –	17 11 4	27 6 4	1 – –	26 6 4
Macclesfield	1873	300	151	65 10 –	80 7 6	145 17 6	37 15 6	108 2 –
	1874	300	- -	71 – –	73 8 8	144 8 8	- -	144 8 8
Maidstone	1873	75	3	31 17 6	28 6 2	60 3 8	– 7 6	59 16 2
	1874	75	28	30 15 6	28 6 2	59 1 8	3 10 –	55 11 8
Maldon	1873	150	53	14 11 –	(5) 45 7 –	59 18 –	6 7 6	53 10 6
	1874	150	- -	14 16 –	(5) 45 7 –	60 3 –	- -	60 3 –
Malmesbury	1873	30	- -	10 17 6	19 5 8	30 3 2	- -	30 3 2
	1874	30	- -	10 17 6	19 7 2	30 4 8	- -	30 4 8
Malton	1873	50	1	11 – –	11 3 2	22 3 2	– 1 –	22 2 2
	1874	50	15	11 – –	11 3 2	22 3 2	– 15 –	21 8 2
Manchester	1873	170	- (6) -	885 2 5	71 10 –	956 12 5	5 14 –	950 18 5
	1874	170	(7) 47	968 4 9	71 17 6	1,040 2 3	24 8 6	1,015 13 9
Marlborough	1873	50	1	3 3 –	8 4 9	11 7 9	– 1 –	11 6 9
	1874	50	1	4 – –	8 14 –	12 14 –	– 1 –	12 13 –
Marlow, Great	1873	30	8	8 15 –	(8) 8 8 –	17 3 –	- (9) -	17 13 –
	1874	30	3	9 17 6	(8) 8 8 –	18 5 6	- (9) -	18 5 6
Marylebone	1873	200	3	392 18 –	312 19 2	705 17 2	1 10 –	704 7 2
	1874	200	24	396 4 6	332 13 4	728 17 10	12 – –	716 17 10
Merthyr Tydfil	1873	150	32	95 – –	106 3 –	201 3 –	16 – –	185 3 –
	1874	100	- -	85 – –	84 – 10	169 – 10	- -	169 – 10
Middlesbrough	1873	50	- -	30 – –	- -	30 – –	- -	30 – –
	1874	50	10	28 16 –	- -	28 16 –	10 – –	18 16 –
Midhurst	1873	50	48	15 15 6	4 11 9	20 7 3	6 – –	14 7 3
	1874	50	3	15 15 6	4 18 3	20 13 9	– 3 –	20 10 9
Monmouth	1873	100	- -	30 – –	32 9 6	62 9 6	- -	62 9 6
	1874	200	(10) 70	60 – –	35 15 –	95 15 –	7 10 –	88 5 –
Montgomery (11)	1873	200	5	20 – –	(12) – 8 –	20 8 –	– 12 6	19 15 6
	1874	300	1	25 – –	(12) – 8 –	25 8 –	– 2 6	25 5 6
Morpeth	1873	50	- -	42 16 8	- -	42 16 8	(13) —	—
	1874	50	- -	49 5 –	2 6 6	51 11 6	- -	51 11 6

(1) Three wards of 300 each.
(2) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.
(3) Includes all expenses incurred in superintending, preparing, revising, &c.
(4) The net cost of printing and preparing, and revision of register, is exclusive of the revising barrister's fees.
(5) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts. The whole of the town clerk's charges with reference to making out and procuring for the overseers the various lists compiling the register, &c., &c., are included in the same.
(6) None by corporation. Number sold by overseers not given.
(7) By corporation. Number sold by overseers not given.
(8) These sums include 6 *l.* 6 *s.* charged by the returning officer in each year for attendance on barrister at his court, superintending, preparing, and revising register of voters.
(9) Money taken for registers handed over to overseers of the parish.
(10) And parts of registers.
(11) And contributing boroughs, viz.: — Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool.
(12) Exclusive of the town clerk's charges for preparation of register.
(13) No means of arriving at this, the late town clerk having died before making up his accounts.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Newark	1873	100	2	31 15 –	29 10 –	61 5 –	– 4 –	61 1 –
	1874	100	62	31 15 –	29 13 –	61 8 –	7 15 –	53 13 –
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1873	75	–	21 13 6	–	(1) 31 14 10	–	31 14 10
	1874	50	–	22 3 6	–	(1) 32 4 10	–	32 4 10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1873	130	20	121 5 –	75 18 8	197 3 8	10 – –	187 3 8
	1874	130	61	128 1 –	60 10 –	188 11 –	30 10 –	158 1 –
Newport (Isle of Wight)	1873	50	1	10 7 6	6 18 –	17 5 6	– 2 6	17 3 –
	1874	50	4	10 7 –	6 18 –	17 5 –	– 10 –	16 15 –
Northallerton	1873	50	7	8 – –	(2) 9 4 –	17 4 –	– 7 –	16 17 –
	1874	50	28	8 – –	(2) 10 – 6	18 – 6	1 8 –	16 12 6
Northampton	1873	100	–	54 11 6	120 11 7	175 3 1	–	175 3 1
	1874	100	–	61 12 6	107 – 4	168 12 10	–	168 12 10
Norwich	1873	100	–	(3) 109 4 7	(4) 388 16 –	(5) 498 – 7	–	498 – 7
	1874	100	49	(3) 113 12 3	(4) 351 12 –	(5) 465 4 3	24 10 –	440 14 3
Nottingham	1873	300	6	165 11 3	–	(1) 165 11 3	3 – –	162 11 3
	1874	300	38	159 16 –	–	(1) 159 16 –	19 – –	140 16 –
Oldham	1873	200	82	154 16 –	106 15 5	(6) 261 11 5	31 18 6	229 12 11
	1874	150	11	148 18 10	91 6 6	(7) 240 5 4	3 14 –	236 11 4
Oxford	1873	100	28	68 4 6	–	(1) 68 4 6	7 – –	61 4 6
	1874	100	24	73 4 6	–	(1) 73 4 6	6 – –	67 4 6
Pembroke	1873	50	20	22 2 –	32 5 10	(1) 54 7 10	5 2 –	49 5 10
	1874	125	35	56 – –	46 3 8	(1) 102 3 8	7 15 –	94 8 8
Penryn and Falmouth	1873	No return.						
	1874							
Peterborough	1873	100	8	25 – –	24 4 8	49 4 8	1 – –	48 4 8
	1874	120	67	32 10 –	24 – 8	46 10 8	16 15 –	29 15 8
Petersfield	1873	75	21	5 7 6	(1) 19 6 4	24 13 10	1 1 –	23 12 10
	1874	75	60	5 7 6	(1) 22 15 10	28 3 4	3 – –	25 3 4
Plymouth	1873	100	39	17 10 –	13 17 –	31 7 –	9 15	21 12 –
	1874	100	3	16 10 –	13 17 –	30 7 –	– 15 –	29 12 –
Pontefract	1873	100	–	13 18 –	16 12 1	(1) 30 10 1	–	30 10 1
	1874	100	–	15 4 9	15 12 4	(1) 31 17 1	–	31 17 1
Poole	1873	70	9	14 14 –	–	(1) 14 14 –	1 – 6	13 14 6
	1874	70	70	15 11 6	–	(1) 15 11 6	8 15 –	6 16 6
Portsmouth	1873	100	25	–	–	121 10 –	12 10 –	109 – –
	1874	100	30	–	–	140 10 –	15 – –	125 10 –
Preston	1873	200	(8) 32	59 15 9	45 11 2	105 6 11	1 15 6	103 11 5
	1874	200	(9) 11	67 9 9	48 4 –	115 13 9	9 1 –	106 12 9
Radnor Boroughs	1873	50	–	8 2 6	22 – –	30 2 6	–	30 2 6
	1874	80	22	15 – –	23 4 –	38 4 –	2 15 –	35 9 –
Reading	1873	100	85	29 17 –	76 15 10	106 11 10	21 5 –	85 6 10
		(10) 100	–	20 – –	16 1 –	36 1 –	–	36 1 –
	1874	200	1	32 11 3	78 5 10	110 17 1	– 5 –	110 12 1
Retford, East	1873	100	12	45 – –	189 9 7	234 9 7	1 10 –	232 19 7
	1874	100	–	45 – –	189 16 7	234 16 7	–	234 16 7
Richmond (Yorkshire)	1873	50	5	4 4 –	(1) 5 6 6	9 10 6	– 5 –	9 5 6
	1874	50	9	4 4 –	(1) 5 8 –	9 12 –	– 9 –	9 3 –
Ripon, City	1873	100	–	11 7 –	10 15 4	(1) 22 2 4	–	22 2 4
	1874	100	4	10 12 –	11 5 5	(1) 21 17 5	– 10 –	21 7 5
Rochdale	1873	150	3	116 10 –	(11) 60 13 4	177 3 4	1 10 –	175 13 4
	1874	150	12	117 3 –	(11) 52 3 6	169 6 6	6 – –	163 6 6
Rochester	1873	150	7	49 14 6	–	49 14 6	(12) – 18 6	48 6 –
	1874	120	74	47 6 6	–	47 6 6	(12) 9 9 6	37 17 –
Rye	1873	100	4	12 4 –	(1) 9 12 8	21 16 8	– 10 –	21 6 8
	1874	100	45	13 5 6	(1) 9 14 8	23 – 2	6 15 –	16 5 2

(1) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.
(2) Including cost of preparing lists, 6 *l.* 15 *s.*
(3) These sums are printing done by the town clerk.
(4) These sums include the remuneration to the town clerk and overseers, and printing done by them, which cannot now be distinguished without great trouble, the bills being in the possession of the guardians.
(5) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts. Half this cost might be saved if a proper reform in the mode of making out the lists and forming the register was made.
(6) This sum includes 99 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.*, the cost of superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors.
(7) Of this sum, 91 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* was the cost of superintending, preparing, and revising the register.
(8) And 18 district ward registers.
(9) And 53 district ward registers.
(10) In consequence of the exhaustion of the first 100 Parliamentary registers, it was deemed advisable to have printed an extra 100 registers, in case an extraordinary vacancy should occur.
(11) Expenses of printing, preparing and revision, and attendance on barrister, &c., &c.
(12) Including lists of freemen.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Ives (Cornwall)	1873	50	- -	10 10 -	(1) 14 2 -	24 12 -	- -	24 12 -
	1874	100	75	22 - -	(1) 15 3 -	37 3 -	9 7 6	27 15 6
Salford	1873	200	- -	70 4 10	79 2 4	159 7 2	- -	159 7 2
	1874	200	11	75 6 8	88 6 4	164 9 -	11 5 6	153 3 6
Sandwich	1873	100	- -	17 - -	(1) 15 8 -	32 8 -	- -	32 8 -
	1874	100	40	17 - -	(1) 15 8 -	32 8 -	5 - -	27 8 -
Sarum, New	1873	100	3	9 - -	- -	(1) 9 - -	- 7 6	8 12 6
	1874	100	32	6 10 -	- -	(1) 6 10 -	3 18 9	2 11 3
Scarborough	1873	200	3	47 14 6	21 17 4	69 1 10	- 15 -	68 6 10
	1874	150	45	47 8 6	22 2 1	69 10 7	11 5 -	58 5 7
Shaftesbury	1873	50	The town clerk regrets he cannot give the particulars, having mislaid the account, which he is unable to find.					
	1874	50						
Sheffield	1873	34,396	- -	183 10 -	57 7 -	240 17 -	- -	240 17 -
	1874	36,701	(2) 51	196 8 6	50 - -	246 8 6	38 18 -	207 10 6
Shoreham, New	1873	100	2	25 - -	5 8 7	(1) 30 8 7	- 10 -	29 18 7
	1874	100	8	18 18 -	5 13 9	(1) 24 11 9	2 - -	22 11 9
Shrewsbury	1873	200	21	23 15 10	- -	23 15 10	4 5 -	19 7 10
	1874	200	144	27 10 10	5 - -	32 10 10	36 - -	—
South Shields	1873	60	- -	30 15 -	72 14 11	103 9 11	- -	103 9 11
	1874	75	15	86 19 -	90 5 -	177 4 -	5 12 6	171 11 6
Southampton	1873	200	77	80 6 6	(3) 155 16 8	236 3 2	30 - -	206 3 2
	1874	150	- -	74 14 5	(4) 167 2 8	241 17 1	- -	241 17 1
Southwark	1873	150	10	284 10 -	223 17 -	508 7 -	5 - -	503 7 -
	1874	150	24	290 10 -	220 8 6	510 18 6	12 - -	498 18 6
Stafford	1873	50	24	20 15 -	29 16 9	(1) 50 11 9	3 - -	47 11 9
	1874	50	- -	20 15 -	29 16 9	(1) 50 11 9	- -	50 11 9
Stalybridge	1873	100	11	55 19 -	40 13 6	96 12 6	1 14 6	94 18 -
	1874	100	(5) 109	56 2 -	40 10 6	96 13 -	10 19 6	85 13 6
Stamford	1873	100	- -	6 - -	14 17 1	20 17 1	- -	20 17 1
	1874	100	62	7 - -	16 9 7	23 9 7	6 4 -	17 5 7
Stockport	1873	290	- -	- -	- -	(1) 168 4 7	- -	168 4 7
	1874	200	- -	- -	- -	(1) 174 11 5	- -	174 11 5
Stockton-on Tees	1873	150	- -	106 10 -	- -	106 10 -	- -	106 10 -
	1874	150	70	94 16 10	- -	94 16 10	17 10 -	77 6 10
Stoke-upon-Trent	1873	150	6	70 16 7	9 3 -	(1) 79 19 7	3 - -	76 19 7
	1874	150	51	72 15 6	9 3 -	(1) 81 18 6	25 10 -	56 8 6
Stroud (6)	1873	100	10	37 2 9	149 1 -	186 3 9	2 10 -	183 13 9
	1874	100	75	37 12 -	151 3 6	188 15 6	18 15 -	170 - 6
Sunderland	1873	200	- -	120 18 -	1 3 6	122 1 6	- -	122 1 6
	1874	200	39	107 5 4	1 3 6	108 8 10	38 - 6	70 8 4
Swansea	1873	100	77	20 - -	- -	20 - -	9 12 6	10 7 6
	1874	200	82	40 - -	- -	40 - -	20 8 -	19 12 -
Tamworth	1873	50	- -	18 9 -	31 19 10	50 8 10	- -	50 18 10
	1874	50	42	18 6 6	31 17 4	50 3 10	5 4 6	44 19 4
Taunton	1873	120	76	31 10 -	10 10 -	(7) 42 - -	9 10 -	32 10 -
	1874	120	21	31 10 -	10 13 6	(7) 42 3 6	2 12 6	39 11 -
Tavistock	1873	50	- (8) -	5 5 -	1 17 -	7 2 -	- -	7 2 -
	1874	50	- (8) -	5 5 -	1 17 -	7 2 -	- -	7 2 -
Tewkesbury	1873	70	23	8 - -	5 15 6	13 15 6	1 3 -	12 12 6
	1874	80	26	8 8 -	3 15 -	12 3 -	1 6 -	10 17 -
Thirsk	1873	50	6	8 10 -	13 19 -	22 9 -	- 6 -	22 3 -
	1874	100	50	8 10 -	13 13 2	22 3 2	2 10 -	19 3 2

(1) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.
(2) And 92 ward registers.
(3) Overseers' charges amount to 105 *l.* 10 *s.*
(4) Overseers' charges amount to 111 *l.* 13 *s.*
(5) Including a register for polling districts.
(6) It was arranged by the county justices that 6 *d.* per name should be allowed for forms supplied to the overseers for registration purposes, including the superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors, and that 1½ *d.* per name should be allowed to the printer for printing 100 copies of the Register of Voters.
(7) These sums comprise all expenses of superintending, preparing, and revising the register of electors, &c. It does not, however, include the overseers' expenses of preparing the lists for the different parishes.
(8) The registers are made into books, and are replaced if necessary three Sundays. There are 15 places to which they are fixed, and if any are left they are given to the ratepayers on application.

ENGLAND AND WALES—BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total Amount Expended on Printing.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tiverton	1873	150	1	(1) 5 15 –	- - -	(2) 5 15 –	– 2 6	5 12 6
	1874	150	107	(1) 6 10 –	- - -	(2) 6 10 –	13 7 6	—
Tower Hamlets, The	1873	250	(3) 8	351 3 –	(2) 247 5 8	598 8 8	4 2 6	594 6 2
	1874	250	(4) 59	375 3 –	(2) 289 10 8	674 13 8	31 5 –	643 8 8
Truro	1873	100	4	10 10 –	21 4 –	31 14 –	– 10 –	31 4 –
	1874	100	3	11 – –	21 19 10	32 19 10	– 7 6	32 12 4
Tynemouth	1873	50	- -	10 6 –	3 6 6	(2) 13 12 6	- -	13 12 6
	1874	100	50	19 1 4	8 18 –	(2) 27 19 4	6 5 –	23 14 4
Wakefield	1873	100	2	28 – –	23 3 6	51 3 6	– 10 –	50 13 6
	1874	100	69	28 – –	23 8 6	51 8 6	17 5 –	34 3 6
Wallingford	1873	60	7	11 4 –	21 15 8	32 19 8	– 17 6	32 2 2
	1874	60	27	11 11 –	22 10 8	34 1 8	3 7 6	30 14 2
Walsall	1873	50	2	55 10 6	(2) 33 18 7	89 9 1	– 17 6	88 11 7
	1874	50	17	60 5 –	(2) 39 8 3	99 13 3	6 12 6	93 – 9
Wareham (5)	1873	75	56	12 17 6	21 13 10	34 11 4	2 16 –	31 15 4
	1874	75	9	12 17 6	24 12 –	37 9 6	– 9 –	37 – 6
Warrington	1873	150	2	42 10 –	49 5 1	91 15 1	– 10 –	91 5 –
	1874	150	70	45 13 –	62 7 10	108 – 10	17 10 –	90 10 10
Warwick	1873	50	10	6 10 –	12 2 6	(2) 18 12 6	1 5 –	17 7 6
	1874	50	2	6 10 –	12 8 6	(2) 18 18 6	– 5 –	18 13 6
Wednesbury	1873	75	- -	80 15 –	(2) 56 7 6	137 2 6	- -	137 2 6
	1874	50	40	80 15 –	(2) 56 8 6	137 3 6	64 2 6	73 1 –
Wenlock (6)	1873	110	18	32 2 6	38 9 2	(7) 70 11 8	4 10 –	66 1 8
	1874	100	65	30 12 6	40 9 11	(7) 71 2 5	16 5 –	54 17 5
Westbury	1873	50	43	6 15 –	14 12 5	21 7 5	5 7 6	15 19 11
	1874	50	8	6 15 –	14 13 8	21 8 8	1 – –	20 8 8
Westminster	1873	160	51	346 2 –	219 19 4	566 1 4	25 10 –	540 11 4
	1874	160	13	338 2 6	202 13 2	540 15 8	6 10 –	534 5 8
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	1873	100	45	6 10 –	20 – –	26 10 –	5 12 6	20 17 6
	1874	100	2	6 10 –	20 – –	26 10 –	– 5 –	26 5 –
Whitby	1873	100	5	19 7 6	(2) 23 7 4	42 14 10	– 12 6	42 2 4
	1874	100	29	18 10 –	(2) 25 7 6	43 17 6	3 12 6	40 5 –
Whitehaven	1873	50	- -	26 18 6	- - -	(2) 26 18 6	- -	26 18 6
	1874	50	- -	27 6 6	- - -	(2) 27 6 6	- -	27 6 6
Wigan	1873	100	18	31 13 –	1 5 –	(2) 32 18 –	4 10 –	28 8 –
	1874	100	46	36 11 3	1 5 –	(2) 37 16 –	11 10 –	26 6 –
Wilton	1873	50	8	10 10 –	(8) 22 10 10	33 – 10	1 – –	32 – 10
	1874	50	- -	10 10 –	(8) 22 5 1	32 15 1	- -	32 15 1
Winchester, City	1873	120	8	19 10 –	18 19 6	38 9 6	1 – –	37 9 6
	1874	120	94	21 10 –	19 10 –	41 – –	11 15 –	29 5 –
Windsor, New	1873	100	26	20 5 6	(2) 28 11 –	48 16 6	3 5 –	45 11 6
	1874	150	63	29 10 –	(2) 29 6 –	58 16 –	7 17 6	50 18 6
Wolverhampton	1873	100	1	97 16 6	80 3 9	178 – 3	– 10 –	177 10 3
	1874	100	47	99 6 6	61 14 5	161 – 11	23 10 –	137 10 11
Woodstock, New	1873	50	- -	9 10 –	(2) 32 17 10½	42 7 10½	- -	42 7 10½
	1874	50	42	9 10 –	(2) 28 9 9	37 19 9	5 5 –	32 14 9
Worcester	1873	100	(9) 8	39 12 6	(10) 36 – 10	75 13 4	1 17 –	73 16 4
	1874	100	(11) 69	36 2 –	(10) 37 19 6	74 1 6	17 18 –	56 3 6
Wycombe, Chepping	1873	100	- -	5 12 –	17 6 –	22 18 –	- -	22 18 –
	1874	100	- -	4 13 6	18 1 8	22 15 2	3 12 –	19 3 2
York, City	1873	150	66	60 14 –	(2) 105 5 5	165 19 5	33 – –	132 19 5
	1874	150	2	61 8 –	(2) 112 9 4	173 17 4	1 – –	172 17 4

(1) The whole of the borough printing is contracted for, and the above sums are the contractor's estimate of the cost of printing.

(2) Includes all expenses incurred under the Registration Acts.

(3) And part of a register.

(4) And eight parts of a register.

(5) Return now contains the total amounts of cost of prepairing the register of voters for this borough.

(6) If the object sought is to ascertain the "total cost of the register of electors," the above return is incomplete without a column showing the expenses incurred by the overseers, and allowed by the revising barristers' certificates, and paid out of the poor rates in each parish. The amount so paid can only be ascertained by applying to the revising barristers, who keep counterfoils of the certificates.

(7) Total amount allowed by town council under 55th section of 6th Vict. c. 18.

(8) These charges were those of the town clerk for preparing registers, copies for printers, and examining and correcting the proof sheets.

(9) And two prints of separate polling districts.

(10) The above sums are exclusive of the expenses incurred by the overseers in printing the parish lists, the amount of which expenses is not known to the returning officer or town clerk.

(11) And 13 prints of separate polling districts.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the PRINTING of the REGISTER of ELECTORS in the COUNTIES and BURGHS in *Scotland* during each of the Years 1873 and 1874.

COUNTIES.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING.			Total Amount received on Sale,	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	TOTAL.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	1873	27	-	95 6 -	- -	95 6 -	- -	95 6 -
	1874	27	3	95 6 -	- -	95 6 -	2 13 -	92 13 -
Argyll	1873	50	2	27 10 -	- -	27 10 -	1 10 -	26 - -
	1874	50	1	27 10 -	- -	27 10 -	- 5 -	27 5 -
Ayr	1873	50	15½	(1)90 - -	4 14 6	94 14 6	14 1 -	80 13 6
	1874	50	6	90 - -	4 14 -	94 14 -	5 7 6	89 6 6
Banff	1873	50	4	45 - -	- 3 6	45 3 6	2 10 -	42 13 6
	1874	50	3	45 - -	- 3 6	45 3 6	1 17 6	43 6 -
Berwick	1873	160	130¾	53 4 -	- -	53 4 -	49 13 -	3 11 -
	1874	60	40	25 15 -	- -	25 15 -	17 - -	8 15 -
Bute	1873	100	4	23 8 6	- -	23 8 6	1 2 -	22 6 6
	1874	100	4	23 8 6	- -	23 8 6	1 4 -	22 4 6
Caithness	1873	60	3	8 13 1	- -	8 13 1	- 18 -	7 15 1
	1874	60	26 and 1,100 names.	8 13 1	- -	8 13 1	8 1 6	- 11 7
Clackmannan	1873	40	-	14 10 -	- -	14 10 -	- -	14 10 -
	1874	40	3	14 10 -	- -	14 10 -	- 19 6	13 10 6
Cromarty	1873	} No return.						
	1874							
Dumbarton	1873	142	-	27 2 8	- -	27 2 8	52 15 -	—
	1874	56	-	16 - -	- -	16 - -	3 13 6	12 6 6
Dumfries	1873	50	3	39 14 -	- -	39 14 -	2 6 6	37 7 6
	1874	50	11	39 2 -	- -	39 2 -	8 16 -	30 6 -
Edinburgh	1873	31	7	46 4 6	- -	46 4 6	5 5 -	40 19 6
	1874	31	5	(2)39 - -	- -	39 - -	3 16 -	35 4 -
Elgin	1873	50 copies of register and of districts, and 25 extra copies of six parishes.	49 registers and 25 district registers.	27 10 -	6 2 6	33 12 6	20 15 6	12 17 -
	1874	50 copies of register and of districts.	2	27 10 -	8 4 6	35 14 6	15 - -	34 19 6
Fife	1873	50	(3) Cannot say	12 15 -	- -	12 15 -	22 1 -	—
	1874	50	1	16 11 -	- -	16 11 -	1 2 6	15 8 6
Forfar	1873	27	3	31 1 -	1 11 6	32 12 6	2 15 6	29 17 -
	1874	27	5	31 1 -	1 11 6	32 12 6	4 12 6	28 - -
Haddington	1873	52	-	18 16 6	- -	18 16 6	- -	18 16 6
	1874	52	3	18 16 6	- -	18 16 6	- 13 9	18 2 9
Inverness	1873	70	-	58 - -	- -	58 - -	- -	58 - -
	1874	70	2	20 2 -	10 10 -	30 12 -	- 2 -	30 10 -

(1) The sheriff clerk estimated for the printing in 1868. The period was 10 years, and the types were to be kept standing. Yearly cost, 90 *l.*

(2) Register for 1874 printed in smaller type and at less cost.

(3) A great many parts of the registers were sold.

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING.			Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kincardine	1873	45	26	19 13 –	1 – –	20 13 –	11 13 –	9 – –
	1874	30	1	16 – –	1 – –	17 – –	– 9 –	16 11 –
Kinross	1873	12	– – –	8 10 –	– –	8 10 –	– –	8 10 –
	1874	12	– – –	8 10 –	– –	8 10 –	– –	8 10 –
Kirkcudbright	1873	60	30	21 – –	– –	21 – –	14 12 6	6 7 6
	1874	60	3	21 – –	– –	21 – –	1 10 –	19 10 –
Lanark	1873	160	12 complete copies; 75 parishes.	184 12 6	25 – –	209 12 6	14 1 6	195 11 –
	1874	160	4 complete copies; 1 parish.	186 10 2	25 – –	211 10 2	3 5 6	208 4 8
Linlithgow	1873	32	1	(1)11 16 –	– 3 –	11 19 –	– 6 6	11 12 6
	1874	32	2	(1)11 16 –	– 3 –	11 19 –	– 12 –	11 7 –
Nairn	1873	50	3	4 – –	– 18 6	4 18 6	– 4 6	4 14 –
	1874	50	26	4 – –	– 18 6	4 18 6	1 19 –	2 19 6
Orkney	1873	150	82	33 10 –	– –	33 10 –	24 12 –	8 18 –
	1874	150	2	33 10 –	– –	33 10 –	– 12 –	32 18 –
Peebles	1873	32	21	27 10 –	– –	27 10 –	4 4 –	23 6 –
	1874	32	18	27 10 –	– –	27 10 –	3 12 –	23 18 –
Perth	1873	36	30	50 – –	– –	50 – –	42 – –	8 – –
	1874	24	17	50 – –	– –	50 – –	24 4 6	25 15 6
Renfrew	1873	150	148	77 12 6	– 7 6	78 – –	164 19 –	—
	1874	135	102	72 7 6	– 7 6	72 15 –	117 12 –	—
Ross	1873	6	– – –	8 12 6	2 – –	10 12 6	– –	10 12 6
	1874	6	– – –	8 12 6	2 – –	10 12 6	– –	10 12 6
Roxburgh	1873	50	16	27 1 10	10 10 –	37 11 10	7 12 –	29 19 10
	1874	50	3	31 17 –	10 10 –	42 7 –	1 8 6	40 18 6
Selkirk	1873	30	5	5 15 –	– –	5 15 –	– 7 6	5 7 6
	1874	30	12	7 5 –	– –	7 5 –	– 18 –	6 7 –
Stirling	1873	40 complete registers; 40 copies of each of the 4 districts.	24 complete registers; 92 districts.	75 15 –	– –	75 15 –	41 12 –	34 3 –
	1874	20 complete registers; 10 copies of each of the 4 districts.	1 complete register.	51 14 8	– –	51 14 8	– 14 6	51 – 2
Sutherland	1873	20	– – –	5 8 5	– –	5 8 5	– –	5 8 5
	1874	20	2	5 8 7	– –	5 8 7	– 2 –	5 6 7
Wigtown	1873	50	(2)	28 10 –	– 10 –	29 – –	5 8 9	23 11 3
	1874	50	(2)	28 10 –	– 12 6	29 2 6	– 8 –	28 14 6
Zetland	1873	50	1	8 8 –	– –	8 8 –	– 2 –	8 6 –
	1874	50	1	8 8 –	– –	8 8 –	– 2 –	8 6 –

(1) The "other charges as to printing," consist of one copy of the register, interleaved and bound specially for county assessor.

(2) The exact number of registers sold cannot be given, as the greater portion sold was in separate parishes.

BURGHS.

NAME OF BURGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING.			Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen - - -	1873	150	- - -	63 11 7	16 13 6	80 5 1	- -	80 5 1
	1874	150	17 copies of the entire register, and 2 copies of separate ward lists.	112 1 10	12 17 9	124 19 7	9 3 -	115 16 7
Airdrie - - -	1873	100	31	14 - -	- -	14 - -	6 4 -	7 16 -
	1874	100	4	14 - -	- -	14 - -	- 16 -	13 4 -
Annan - - -	1873 1874	} No return.						
Anstruther, East -	1873 1874	} No return.						
Anstruther, West -	1873 1875	} No return.						
Arbroath - - -	1873	50	3	32 - -	- -	32 - -	- 15 -	31 5 -
	1874	50	18	32 - -	- -	32 - -	4 10 -	27 10 -
Ayr - - - -	1873	106	2	14 6 -	21 - -	35 6 -	- 5 -	35 1 -
	1874	106	42	46 18 -	23 3 -	70 1 -	3 10 -	66 11 -
Banff - - -	1873	60	- - -	17 15 -	1 5 6	19 - 6	- -	19 - 6
	1874	60	- - -	17 - -	1 5 6	18 5 6	- -	18 5 6
Bervie - - -	1873	180	- - -	2 2 -	- -	2 2 -	- -	2 2 -
	1874	25	- - -	2 2 -	- -	2 2 -	- -	2 2 -
Brechin - - -	1873	30	11	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -	- 11 -	2 19 -
	1874	30	6	4 - -	- -	4 - -	- 15 -	3 5 -
Burntisland - -	1873	40	8	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -	- 8 -	1 17 -
	1874	40	18	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -	1 8 -	- 17 -
Cambeltown - -	1873	50	6	6 15 -	- -	6 15 -	- 6 -	6 9 -
	1874	50	25	6 10 6	- -	6 10 6	1 5 -	5 5 6
Crail - - -	1873 1874	} No return.						
Cromarty - - -	1873	30	9	- 10 6	- 5 -	- 15 6	- 4 6	- 11 6
	1874	40	- - -	- 11 6	- 5 -	- 16 6	- -	- 16 6
Cullen - - -	1873	20	1	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -	- 1 -	2 4 -
	1874	20	- - -	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -
Culross - - -	1873	40	- - -	1 10 6	1 1 5	2 11 11	- -	2 11 11
	1874	40	- - -	1 10 6	1 1 5	2 11 11	- -	2 11 11
Cupar - - -	1873	71	- - -	6 10 -	- -	6 10 -	- -	6 10 -
	1874	70	- - -	6 15 -	- -	6 15 -	- -	6 15 -
Dingwall - - -	1873	40	30	2 15 6	- -	2 15 6	1 10 -	1 5 6
	1874	40	- - -	2 15 6	- -	2 15 6	- -	2 15 6
Dornoch - - -	1873	20	- - -	1 11 11	- -	1 11 11	- -	1 11 11
	1874	20	7	1 11 11	- -	1 11 11	- 7 -	1 4 11
Dumbarton - -	1873	30	20	20 15 -	- 15 -	21 10 -	4 19 6	16 10 6
	1874	30	6	22 2 6	1 11 6	23 14 -	1 2 -	22 12 -
Dumfries - - -	1873	700	- - -	23 - -	- -	23 - -	- -	23 - -
	1874	550	- - -	25 - -	- -	25 - -	- -	25 - -
Dunbar - - -	1873	50	- - -	9 - -	- -	9 - -	- -	9 - -
	1874	50	- - -	9 - -	- -	9 - -	- -	9 - -
Dundee - - -	1873	100	14	234 17 -	6 7 -	241 4 -	7 - -	234 4 -
	1874	100	16	173 5 11	6 3 6	179 9 5	8 - -	171 9 5
Dunfermline - -	1873	50	6 ward registers	9 - -	- -	9 - -	- 6 -	8 14 -
	1874	50	10 - ditto -	9 - -	- 10 -	9 10 -	- 10 -	9 - -
Dysart - - -	1873	50	- - -	14 - -	- -	14 - -	- -	14 - -
	1874	40	38	13 12 -	- -	13 12 -	4 17 6	8 14 6

SCOTLAND—BURGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BURGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Edinburgh - -	1873	(1) 71 entire copies, and 75 of each of the 13 wards of the city.	(1) 31 entire copies, and 105 (in all) of the divided ward registers.	(2)394 18 6	(2) 14 19 3	(2)409 17 9	29 15 6	380 2 3
	1874	(1) 43 entire copies, and 50 of each of the 13 wards.	(1) 3 entire copies, and 37 (in all) of the divided ward registers.	(2)365 7 8	(2) 11 16 6	(2)377 4 2	8 11 –	368 13 2
Elgin - - -	1873	50	3	6 15 –	3 9 4	10 4 4	– 7 6	9 16 10
	1874	50	8	6 15 –	3 8 9	10 3 9	1 – –	9 3 9
Falkirk - - -	1873	115	- - -	10 5 6	- -	10 5 6	9 2 –	1 3 6
	1874	36	- - -	8 – –	- -	8 – –	- -	8 – –
Forfar - - -	1873	46	6	12 16 6	- -	12 16 6	– 15 –	12 1 6
	1874	50	12	12 18 –	- -	12 18 –	1 10 –	11 8 -
Forres - - -	1873	100	- - -	4 5 –	- -	4 5 –	- -	4 5 –
	1874	100	20	4 5 –	- -	4 5 –	1 – –	3 5 –
Fortrose - - -	1873	100	- - -	1 10 –	- -	1 10 –	- -	1 10 –
	1874	100	3	1 10 –	- -	1 10 –	– 3 –	1 7 -
Galashiels - -	1873	50	- - -	14 18 6	- -	14 18 6	- -	14 18 6
	1874	50	- - -	10 6 –	- -	10 6 –	- -	10 6 –
Glasgow - - -	1873	100	14	833 – 6	- -	833 – 6	7 – –	826 – 6
	1874	150	43	980 11 10	- -	980 11 6	21 10 –	959 1 10
Greenock - - -	1873	100	14	12 10 6	33 4 –	45 14 6	2 5 –	43 9 6
	1874	50	18	10 14 6	35 13 6	46 8 –	2 15 –	43 13 –
Haddington - -	1873	No return.						
	1874							
Hamilton - - -	1873	108	36	3 – –	- -	3 – –	2 19 –	– 1 –
	1874	400	64	8 5 –	- -	8 5 –	4 11 –	3 14 –
Hawick - - -	1873	50	1	18 17 3	3 5 6	22 2 9	– 1 –	22 1 9
	1874	60	- - -	15 3 9	2 18 9	18 2 6	- -	18 2 6
Inverary - - -	1873	25	4	1 19 6	- -	1 19 6	– 4 –	1 15 6
	1874	25	- - -	1 19 6	- -	1 19 6	- -	1 19 6
Inverkeithing - -	1873	50	- - -	3 6 –	- -	3 6 –	- -	3 6 –
	1874	50	- - -	4 4 –	- -	4 4 –	- -	4 4 –
Inverness - - -	1873	70	41	22 – 1	– 3 6	22 3 7	3 8 –	18 15 7
	1874	70	14	20 – 9	– 3 6	20 4 3	– 14 –	19 10 3
Inverurie - - -	1873	180	- - -	2 2 –	- -	2 2 –	- -	2 2 –
	1874	25	- - -	2 2 –	- -	2 2 –	- -	2 2 –
Irvine - - -	1873	60	- - -	8 – –	- -	8 – –	- -	8 – –
	1874	60	- - -	8 15 –	- -	8 15 –	- -	8 15 –
Jedburgh - - -	1873	100	3	2 3 6	29 14 5	31 17 11	– 3 –	31 14 11
	1874	100	3	6 10 –	29 5 7½	35 15 7½	– 3 –	35 12 7½
Kilmarnock - -	1873	50 of each ward	(3) 33 of each ward, and 22 of various wards.	30 – –	- -	30 – –	9 7 –	20 13 –
	1874	- ditto - -	(3) 1 of each ward; 23 of various wards.	30 – –	- -	30 – –	1 8 –	28 12 –
Kilrenny - - -	1873	No return.						
	1874							

(1) The number of registers printed, and the number sold, refer only to the register after the same is revised by the sheriff. The money columns, however, include what has been paid and received on sale for the lists and registers before and after revisal by the sheriff.

(2) The work is done under contract, and these figures include the charges for binding.

(3) The burgh is divided into five wards, and parties may either Purchase the whole register or any particular ward thereof.

SCOTLAND—BURGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BURGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING.			Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kinghorn	1873	100	- - -	1 11 6	2 4 6	3 16 -	- -	3 16 -
	1874	100	- - -	1 11 6	1 13 -	3 5 -	- -	3 5 -
Kintore	1873	26	- - -	1 9 -	- -	1 9 -	- -	1 9 -
	1874	26	- - -	1 9 -	- -	1 9 -	- -	1 9 -
Kirkcaldy	1873	95	42	13 - -	- -	13 - -	5 5 -	7 15 -
	1874	110	29	13 10 -	- -	13 10 -	3 12 6	9 17 6
Kirkcudbright	1873	30	22	2 17 6	- -	2 17 6	1 2 -	1 15 6
	1874	50	7	3 12 -	- -	3 12 -	- 7 -	3 5 -
Kirkwall	1873	100	1	13 14 -	- -	13 14 -	- 1 -	13 13 -
	1874	100	52	14 11 6	- -	14 11 6	2 12 -	11 19 6
Lanark	1873	100	9	15 1 10	- -	15 1 10	- 9 -	14 12 10
	1874	60	18	15 5 -	- -	15 5 -	- 18 -	14 7 -
Lauder	1873	100	- - -	1 12 -	- 9 1	2 1 1	- -	2 1 1
	1874	60	- - -	1 5 -	- 9 1	1 14 1	- -	1 14 1
Leith	1873	No return.						
	1874							
Linlithgow	1873	31	18	4 2 6	6 14 6	10 17 -	1 16 -	9 1 -
	1874	41	7	3 17 6	6 8 11	10 6 5	- 14 -	9 12 5
Lochmaben	1873	70	3	2 5 -	- -	2 5 -	- 3 -	2 2 -
	1874	70	4	2 8 6	- -	2 8 6	- 4 -	2 4 6
Montrose	1873	60	- - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -
	1874	60	- - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -
Musselburgh	1873	100	47	15 15 -	- -	15 15 -	2 7 -	13 8 -
	1874	100	5	15 15 -	- -	15 15 -	- 5 -	15 10 -
Nairn	1873	40	- - -	2 5 -	1 11 6	3 16 6	- 4 3	3 12 3
	1874	40	- - -	2 5 -	1 10 -	3 15 -	- 4 -	3 11 -
New Galloway	1873	30	14	- 17 6	- -	- 17 6	- 14 -	- 3 6
	1874	30	- - -	1 7 6	- -	1 7 6	- -	1 7 6
North Berwick	1873	20	- - -	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -
	1874	20	- - -	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -
Oban	1873	No return.						
	1874							
Paisley	1873	80	49 whole registers; 64 ward copies.	54 14 6	11 - -	65 14 6	17 11 -	48 3 6
	1874	50	19 copies of single wards.	47 5 -	11 - -	58 5 -	2 10 -	55 15 -
Peebles	1873	25	5	4 4 -	- -	4 4 -	- 5 -	3 19 -
	1874	25	25	4 4 -	- -	4 4 -	1 5 -	2 19 -
Perth	1873	- - -	- - -	49 17 -	- -	49 17 -	7 14 6	42 2 6
	1874	- - -	- - -	49 17 -	- -	49 17 -	1 9 -	48 8 -
Peterhead	1873	50	1	6 10 6	- -	6 10 6	- 2 -	6 8 6
	1874	50	12	6 12 6	1 10 -	8 2 6	1 4 -	6 18 6
Pittenweem	1873	280	- - -	2 18 -	- -	2 18 -	- -	2 18 -
	1874	300	- - -	3 3 -	- -	3 3 -	- -	3 3 -
Port Glasgow	1873	50	- - -	8 - -	5 14 -	13 14 -	- -	13 14 -
	1874	50	- - -	8 16 -	7 15 10	16 11 10	- 5 -	15 16 10
Portobello	1873	50	- - -	8 10 6	2 - -	10 10 6	- -	10 10 6
	1874	50	- - -	8 8 6	5 2 4	13 10 10	- -	13 10 10

SCOTLAND—BURGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF BURGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING.			Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Queensferry, South	1873	30	-	2 12 -	-	2 12 -	-	2 12 -
	1874	30	-	2 12 -	-	2 12 -	-	2 12 -
Renfrew	1873	5	15	4 10 -	-	4 10 -	- 15 -	3 15 -
	1874	3	-	4 10 -	-	4 10 -	-	4 10 -
Rothesay	1873	50	7	10 15 6	-	10 15 6	- 7 -	10 8 6
	1874	50	13	9 13 6	-	9 13 6	- 13 -	9 - 6
Rutherglen	1873	7	-	17 17 -	-	17 17 -	-	17 17 -
	1874	7	-	18 7 -	-	18 7 -	-	18 7 -
St. Andrew's	1873	100	6	5 10 -	1 11 6	7 1 6	- 6 -	6 15 6
	1874	100	4	5 17 6	1 1 -	6 18 6	- 4 -	6 14 6
Sanquhar	1873	62	7	10 13 -	-	10 13 -	- 7 -	10 6 -
	1874	62	2	7 18 -	-	7 18 -	- 2 -	7 16 -
Selkirk	1873	40	1	8 17 6	- 19 6	9 17 -	- 1 -	9 16 -
	1874	40	2	9 15 -	- 11 -	10 6 -	- 2 -	10 4 -
Stirling (1)	1873	12 complete registers; 50 of each of the 5 wards of the Parliamentary burgh; 12 complete registers; 25 of each of the 4 wards of the Royal burgh.	5 Parliamentary burgh registers; 2 Royal burgh wards.	25 - -	-	25 - -	- 14 6	24 5 6
	1874	- ditto - -	2 Parliamentary burgh registers; 6 of Royal burgh wards.	25 10 -	-	25 10 -	- 11 -	24 19 -
Stranraer	1873	60	12	5 5 -	-	5 5 -	- 12 -	4 13 -
	1874	60	29	5 5 -	-	5 5 -	1 9 -	3 16 -
Tain	1873	153	20	3 - -	-	3 - -	1 - -	2 - -
	1874	170	4	3 3 -	-	3 3 -	- 4 -	2 19 -
Whithorn	1873	165	7	2 14 -	-	2 14 -	- 7 -	2 7 -
	1874	195	26	3 8 -	-	3 8 -	1 6 -	2 2 -
Wick	1873	60	35	8 - -	-	8 - -	1 15 -	6 5 -
	1874	60	-	8 - -	-	8 - -	-	8 - -
Wigtown	1873	-	30	3 - -	-	3 - -	2 5 -	- 15 -
	1874	-	10	3 - -	-	3 - -	- 10 -	2 10 -

(1) The boundaries of the Parliamentary burgh extend in certain places beyond the boundaries of the Royal burgh. The Parliamentary burgh is divided into five wards, one of them entirely beyond the Royalty. The Royal burgh is divided into four wards; one contract is taken for both registers.

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
19 July 1875.

James Auldjo Jamieson, Crown Agent.

IRELAND.

RETURN of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the Printing of the Register of Electors in the Counties and Boroughs in *Ireland* during each of the Years 1873 and 1874.

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

NAME OF COUNTY, &c., OR BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim, County	1873	200	3	106 – –	31 12 –	(1) 137 12 –	1 14 –	135 18 –
	1874	200	140	113 12 –	47 17 3	(1) 161 9 3	72 11 2	88 18 1
Borough of Lisburn	1873	200	- -	4 5 6	- -	(1) 4 5 6	- -	4 5 6
	1874	200	- -	4 14 6	- -	(1) 4 14 6	- -	4 14 6
Borough of Belfast	1873	200	2	78 6 –	- -	78 6 –	1 – –	77 6 –
	1874	200	11	93 3 –	- -	93 3 –	5 10 –	87 13 –
County of the Town of Carrickfergus.	1873	60	2	15 12 –	- -	15 12 –	– 5 –	15 7 –
	1874	60	25	15 12 –	- -	15 12 –	3 2 6	12 9 6
Armagh, County	1873	80	10	(2) 139 15 11	- -	139 15 11	3 15 –	136 – 11
Borough of Athlone	1873	60	- -					
Armagh, County	1874	80	48	(2) 131 15 1	- -	131 15 1	33 12 –	98 3 1
Borough of Athlone	1874	80	68					
Carlow, County	1873	(3) 100	- -	(4) 282 – –	- -	282 – –	- -	282 – –
Borough of Carlow	1873	50	- -					
Carlow, County	1874	(3) 50	9	(4) 180 – –	- -	180 – –	1 7 6	178 12 6
Borough of Carlow	1874	50	5					
Cavan, County (5)	1873	75	- -	147 5 1	102 12 –	249 17 1	- -	249 17 1
	1874	75	20	59 12 –	44 – –	103 12 –	17 18 –	85 14 –
Clare, County	1873	200	- -	150 – –	100 15 6	250 15 6	- -	250 15 6
Borough of Ennis	1873	100	- -					
Clare, County	1874	200	76	150 – –	100 15 6	250 15 6	20 – –	230 15 6
Borough of Ennis	1874	100	20					
Cork, County	1873	50	- -	The cost of printing cannot be given, as the grand jury has a contract with one printer for a lump sum yearly for all the county printing, in which the registry is included.			—	—
Borough of Kinsale	1873	50	- -					
Borough of Mallow	1873	50	- -					
Borough of Youghal	1873	50	- -					
Borough of Bandon	1873	50	- -					
Cork, County	1874	50	- -	- - - - ditto - - - -			—	—
Borough of Kinsale	1874	50	- -					
Borough of Mallow	1874	50	- -					
Borough of Youghal	1874	50	- -					
Borough of Bandon	1874	50	- -					
County of the City of Cork	1873	75	- -	(6) 122 – –	- -	122 – –	- -	122 – –
	1874	75	- -	(6) 122 – –	- -	122 – –	- -	122 – –
Donegal, County	(7) 1873	100	19	40 – –	- -	40 – –	(8) 7 16 –	32 4 –
	1874	100	84	29 – –	- -	29 – –	(8) 21 15 6	7 4 6

(1) The above figures represent cost of printing only, and do not include costs incurred in preparing lists for printer.

(2) Contracts are taken for printing, &c., for the county, including the borough.

(3) There are 25 copies of the county register required on each annual revision to be delivered to clerks of unions, posting at polling places, &c., and for use on revision.

(4) There is a contract made by the grand jury for the entire county Carlow printing, at an annual sum, including the printing of registers and all matters relating thereto; the contractor has apportioned the cost of registry printing as above for county and borough of Carlow. In the year 1873, there was considerable extra expense incurred in printing registers and lists in consequence of the Ballot Act, and framing and printing registers for new polling places. The expenses of printing registers, &c., relating to the borough of Carlow are included in one and the same contract by the grand jury, and are paid out of the county rates chargeable on the county at large, along with the county printing.

(5) The cost of printing, 147 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.*, includes 98 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for reprinting, &c., under Ballot and Polling Districts Acts; and the other charges, 102 *l.* 12 *s.*, includes 55 *l.* incurred under said Acts.

(6) So far as relates to the clerk of peace's part of the work.

(7) In the year 1873, outlay to the extent of 189 *l.* was incurred in connection with special printing of the register, &c., under the Ballot Act.

(8) Including lists of voters other than register.

IRELAND—COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY, &c., OR BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Down, County (1)	1873	150	- -	87 13 9	- -	87 13 9	- -	87 13 9
		(1) 230	- -	167 12 6	- -	167 12 6	- -	167 12 6
	1874	200	84	149 1 9	- -	149 1 9	42 - -	107 1 9
Borough of Downpatrick	1873	100	1	1 7 -	- -	1 7 -	- 1 -	1 6 -
	1874	100	2	3 10 -	- -	3 10 -	- 2 -	3 8 -
Borough of Newry	1873	100	45	8 10 -	- -	8 10 -	2 5 -	6 5 -
	1874	100	- -	3 1 6	- -	3 1 6	- -	3 1 6
Dublin, County	1873	250	- -	58 14 6	228 8 4	287 2 10	(2) 21 9 -	265 13 10
	1874	250	- -	79 18 -	192 - 6	271 18 6	(2) 8 15 -	263 3 6
City of Dublin	1873	200	- (3) -	215 14 6	132 3 2	347 17 8	(4) 26 4 -	321 13 8
	1874	200	- (3) -	244 14 -	129 19 6	374 13 6	(4) 1 10 -	373 3 6
Fermanagh, County	1873	100	- -	(5) 52 - -	—	—	—	—
	1874	100	60	(5) 65 - -	—	—	—	—
Borough of Enniskillen	1873	100	- -	8 - -	- -	8 - -	- -	8 - -
	1874	100	40	7 - -	- -	7 - -	2 - -	5 - -
Galway, County	1873	150	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -
	1874	150	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -
Borough of Galway	1873	25	- -	The cost of printing the voters' lists for the borough of Galway cannot be ascertained, as the printing for the secretary, treasurer's, and clerk of the peace's offices, is a bulk sum.				
	1874	25	- -					
Kerry, County (6)	1873	(7) 100 of each Division or District.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	- ditto -	28	- -	- -	- -	1 8 -	—
Borough of Tralee	1873	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	100	55	- -	- -	- -	5 10 -	—
Kildare, County	1873	(8) 200	- (9) -	52 3 3	- -	52 3 3	- 1 -	52 2 3
		(10) 200	- -	151 3 6	- -	151 3 6	- -	151 3 6
	1874	200	(11) 48	75 18 6	- -	75 18 6	6 2 -	69 16 6
Kilkenny, County	1873	(12) 2,100	- -	121 12 6	25 - -	146 12 6	- -	146 12 6
	1874	(12) 2,100	420	121 12 6	25 - -	146 12 6	16 6 -	130 6 6
County of the City of Kilkenny.	1873	100	- -	9 5 -	7 18 6	17 3 6	- -	17 3 6
	1874	100	2	9 2 6	8 5 6	17 8 -	- 2 -	17 6 -
King's County	1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874	1,700	244	52 7 6	- -	52 7 6	12 4 -	40 3 6
Leitrim, County	1873	100	- -	30 - -	- -	30 - -	- -	30 - -
	1874	100	- (13) -	(14) 75 15 -	- -	75 15 -	6 6 6	69 8 6
Limerick, County	1873	200	- -	Included in contract for all the printing work of the county.			—	—
	1874	200	68	- - - - ditto - - - -			25 10 -	—
City of Limerick	1873	120	- -	15 - -	- -	15 - -	- -	15 - -
	1874	150	126	20 15 -	- -	20 15 -	15 15 -	5 - -
Londonderry, County	1873	100	- -	55 5 -	- -	55 5 -	- -	55 5 -
	1874	75	86	60 10 -	- -	60 10 -	81 14 -	—
Borough of Coleraine	1873	50	5	4 9 6	- -	4 9 6	- 5 -	4 4 6
	1874	50	40	4 9 6	- -	4 9 6	2 - -	2 9 6
City of Londonderry	1873	50	- -	29 10 -	- -	29 10 -	- -	29 10 -
	1874	75	27	32 17 7	- -	32 17 7	1 7 -	31 10 7

(1) Attendant upon formation of new polling districts.

(2) Total amount received on sale of all lists, viz., register, supplemental list, claims, and objections.

(3) The sales consisted partly of registers (complete), and partly of ward lists and freemen's lists only.

(4) Except on the occasion of a contested election there is no considerable demand for copies of the register, but the clerk of the peace is bound to have on hand a supply to meet that emergency.

(5) These sums represent the full sums paid in these two years for all the county printing; there is no separate contract for the registry, or any means by which it could be apportioned, therefore this return cannot be filled up as required.

(6) All printing works of this county, in relation to the public departments, are included in one printing contract, and proceeds of sales are lodged with the county treasurer in aid of levy, pursuant to the statute. When lists are printed a number of them are set apart for the use of the sheriff during the year, in case of an election taking place in the county or borough; a number for the purposes of revision, and the use of the revision courts and public at revision sessions; a few for public officials, and a few filed in the office for future reference; the remaining numbers for public sale. After the election of 1872 in this county a question arose between the clerk of the peace and the county printer, as to whether the latter was bound to reprint the county registry lists which came before the grand jury. The printer offering to reprint the lists, provided he received the sum of 47*l.* 16*s.*, amount realised by the sale of the lists, the grand jury refused to order the treasurer to pay over the money to the printer, and made no rule as to whether the printer should reprint the lists or otherwise. In case of a second election taking place in the same year the respective candidates should reprint the lists at their own expense.

(7) 29 polling districts contained in eight baronies; before the county was divided into polling districts the number was 100 of each of the eight baronies, and when the baronies were sub-divided into polling districts, then 100 of each district.

(8) Under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 69.

(9) Part of one.

(10) Under Ballot Act, 1872, and Polling Act, 1873.

(11) And two parts.

(12) 1,600 polling district lists, and 500 barony lists.

(13) 43 registers and 19 lists of polling districts.

(14) The increased expense in 1874 is owing to the additional printing required, under the provisions of the statutes in connection with the Ballot Act.

IRELAND—COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS—*continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY, &c., OR BOROUGH.	Year.	Total Number of Registers Printed.	Total Number of Registers Sold.	EXPENSES OF PRINTING. Cost of Printing.	Other Charges as to Printing.	Total.	Total Amount received on Sale.	Net Cost.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Longford, County	1873	100	-	90 - -	- -	90 - -	- -	90 - -
	1874	100	20	90 - -	- -	90 - -	2 10 -	87 10 -
Louth, County	1873	100	19	16 7 -	- -	16 7 -	2 7 6	13 19 6
Borough of Dundalk	1873	80	4	4 5 -	- -	4 5 -	- 4 -	4 1 -
Louth, County	1874	200	97	27 - -	- -	27 - -	12 2 6	14 17 6
Borough of Dundalk	1874	160	90	6 15 -	- -	6 15 -	4 10 -	2 5 -
County of the Town of Drogheda.	1873	100	-	15 3 -	- -	15 3 -	- -	15 3 -
	1874	100	70	15 3 -	- -	15 3 -	3 10 -	11 13 -
Mayo, County	1873(1)	150	-	(2)60 - -	(3)59 18 6	119 18 6	- -	119 18 6
	1874	150	38	(2)60 - -	(3)64 7 5	124 7 5	9 10 -	114 17 5
Meath, County	1873	100	-	19 15 10	5 14 6	25 10 4	- -	25 10 4
	1874	100	20	19 15 10	8 13 -	28 8 10	5 - -	23 8 10
Monaghan, County	1873	200	-	97 7 7	164 9 2	261 16 9	- -	261 16 9
	1874	150	131	139 8 8	88 4 6	227 13 2	32 14 2	194 19 -
Queen's County	1873	150	-	20 - -	- -	20 - -	- -	20 - -
	1874	200	49	60 - -	- -	60 - -	14 17 -	45 3 -
Borough of Portarlington	1873	150	2	- 17 6	- -	- 17 6	- 2 -	- 15 6
	1874	200	6	2 - -	- -	2 - -	- 6 -	1 14 -
Roscommon, County	1873	200	-	220 10 -	144 - -	364 10 -	- -	364 10 -
	1874	200	-	53 17 6	40 - -	93 17 6	- -	93 17 6
Sligo, County	1873	200	-	75 - -	- -	75 - -	- -	75 - -
	1874	150	17	67 - -	- -	67 - -	4 5 -	62 15 -
Tipperary, County	1873	100	-	117 18 10	(4)40 10 -	158 8 -	20 - -	138 8 -
Borough of Clonmel	1873	100	-	- -	- -	4 2 9	- -	4 2 9
Tipperary, County	1874	100	5	116 17 7	(4)48 14 -	165 11 7	2 18 6	162 13 1
Borough of Clonmel	1874	100	-	4 10 -	(4)1 6 10	5 16 10	- -	5 16 10
Tyrone, County	1873	100	52	(5)39 19 -	- -	39 10 -	14 - -	25 10 -
Borough of Dungannon	1873	50	-					
Tyrone, County	1874	100	70	47 - -	- -	47 - -	28 10 -	18 10 -
Borough of Dungannon	1874	50	-					
Waterford, County	1873	200	(6) 6	45 - -	50 - -	105 - -	2 17 6	102 2 6
Borough of Dungarvan	1873	200	1					
Waterford, County	1874	200	(7) 62	45 - -	50 - -	105 - -	19 13 -	85 7 -
Borough of Dungarvan	1874	-	59					
County of the City of Waterford.	1873	100	3	39 - -	- -	39 - -	- 7 6	38 12 6
	1874	100	52	37 17 6	- -	37 17 6	6 10 -	31 7 6
Westmeath, County	1873	100	25	164 15 -	- -	164 15 -	6 5 -	158 10 -
	1874	100	-	102 18 6	- -	102 18 6	- -	102 18 6
Borough of Athlone	1873	50	-	4 8 4	- -	4 8 4	- -	4 8 4
	1874	50	-	4 13 -	- -	4 13 -	- -	4 13 -
Wexford, County	1873	300	1	90 - -	143 10 -	233 10 -	- 7 6	232 17 6
Borough of Wexford	1873	150	2				- 2 -	
Borough of New Ross	1873	140	3				- 3 -	
Wexford, County	1874	300	129	90 - -	139 - -	229 - -	48 7 6	178 19 6
Borough of Wexford	1874	150	4				- 4 -	
Borough of New Ross	1874	140	29				1 9 -	
Wicklow, County	1873	100	-	61 9 -	57 17 9	119 6 9	- -	119 6 9
	1874	100	-	62 5 -	56 15 3	119 - 3	- -	119 - 3

(1) In the year 1873 an extra presentment under the Ballot Act was made, allowing 88 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* to the printer, and 47 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* to the clerk of the peace in addition to the figures set forth in annexed return.

(2) These figures are taken from the statement of the printer, as he gets a bulk sum of 200 *l.* per annum for all county printing.

(3) Under this heading is included allowance to the clerk of the peace for duties and expenditure incurred in connection with the register of Parliamentary voters.

(4) Including advertisements, &c.

(5) This sum was for the ordinary printing of the register, but the coming into force of the Ballot and Polling District Acts of 1872, necessitated an extra double reprint of the register in 1873, for which a sum of 200 *l.* was presented in addition.

(6) Besides 11 copies for single polling places, and 33 copies of supplemental and other lists.

(7) And 24 copies for single polling places.

REGISTER OF ELECTORS (COST OF PRINTING).

RETURN of the Total Cost and other Charges connected with the Printing of the Register of Electors in the Counties and Boroughs in the United Kingdom during each of the Years 1873 and 1874; &c.

(*Captain Home.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *August* 1875.

436.

Under 3 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 21 June 1875;—*for*,

RETURNS "from each CITY, TOWN, and BOROUGH in *Ireland*, returning Members or a Member to Parliament (except the City of *Dublin*), of the Number of TENEMENTS Valued over £. 4 within the Parliamentary Limits of such City, Town, or Borough, included in the last Rate made previously to the 8th day of July 1874, in any Poor Law Union wholly or in part within such City, Town, or Borough, and of the Number of such Tenements returned or noted in such Rate as Empty:"

"Of the Number of MALE PERSONS rated in that Rate in respect of such TENEMENTS, and of the Number of such Persons who had not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates (if any) which had become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874."

"Of the Number of RATED OCCUPIERS included in the List transmitted to the Town Clerk by the Clerk of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes regulating the Franchise:"

"And, of the Number of OCCUPIERS who claimed to be Rated in respect of such TENEMENTS in the Year 1874, and of the Number Rated in pursuance of such CLAIMS."

NAME OF CITY, TOWN, OR BOROUGH.	Number of Tenements Valued over £4 included in the last Rate made before the 8th July 1874.	Number of Tenements in Col. 2 returned or noted in such Rate as Empty.	Number of Male Persons rated in that Rate in respect of such Tenements.	Number of Persons in Col. 4 who had not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates (if any) which had become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874.	Number of Rated Occupiers included in the List transmitted to the Town Clerk by the Clerk of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes regulating the Franchise.	Number of Occupiers who claimed to be Rated in respect of such Tenements in the Year 1874.	Number Rated in pursuance of such Claims.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Armagh	947	97	690	nil	690	63	27
Athlone	493	16	432	8	374	30	7
Bandon	546	10	392	nil	392	—	—
Belfast	26,677	934	21,104	215	20,889	2,740	nil.
Carlow	635	31	530	13	423	45	nil.
Carrickfergus (Larne Union)	999	29	626	1	681	2	2
Clonmel	827	30	631	4	625	nil	nil.
Coleraine	606	7	553	1	441	—	54
Cork	8,045	286	4,426	16	6,849	17	17
Downpatrick	408	29	272	nil	272	54	54
Drogheda	1,257	48	580	8	572	12	11
Dundalk	921	35	631	nil	631	53	22
Dungannon	402	10	327	nil	327	27	nil.
Dungarvan	650	19	334	24	310	1	nil.
Ennis	359	3	257	4	255	nil	nil.
Enniskillen	617	23	532	1	535	21	nil.
Galway	1,753	59	995	15	888	nil	nil.
Kilkenny	1,381	14	712	7	693	nil	nil.
Kinsale	368	9	267	1	259	11	10
Limerick	,835	137	2,416	138	2,278	nil	nil.
Lisburn	833	17	743	nil	609	4	4
Londonderry	3,184	119	2,434	23	2,010	—	—
Mallow	350	10	302	1	250	8	8
New Ross	453	2	256	8	256	2	2
Newry	1,552	37	983	4	1,116	11	nil.
Portarlington (Mountmelick Union)	276	5	142	nil	132	5	3
Tralee	639	59	514	2	329	nil	nil.
Waterford	2,296	40	1,362	3	1,343	30	30
Wexford	865	40	749	8	481	nil	nil.
Youghal	490	54	310	31	253	2	2
TOTAL	62,664	2,209	44,502	536	45,163	3,138	253

Local Government Board, Dublin, 20 July 1875.

B. BANKS, Secretary.

TENEMENTS VALUATION (IRELAND).

RETURN

RELATING TO

TENEMENTS VALUATION (IRELAND).

(*Mr. Butt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1875.

TENEMENTS VALUATION (DUBLIN).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 June 1875;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of TENEMENTS valued above 4 *l.* which were assessed in the Books of the Collector General of Rates of the City of *Dublin* on the last Rate made previously to the 8th day of July 1874, and of the Number of such Tenements returned or noted in such Rate as Empty:"

"Of the Number of MALE PERSONS rated in that Rate in respect of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.* and of the Number of such Persons who have not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates which have become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874:"

"Of the Number of RATED OCCUPIERS included in the last List transmitted by the Collector General to the Town Clerk, pursuant to the Provisions of 'The Representation of the People Act, 1868:'"

"Of the Number of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.* in respect of which, at the Time of transmitting that List, the Owner was rated instead of the Occupier in the Books of the Collector General, in accordance with the Provisions of the Sixty-third Section of the Act of 1849, 'providing for the Collection of Rates in the City of *Dublin*,' specifying the Numbers respectively in which the Owner was so rated:—

On account of the Value not exceeding 8 *l.*
On account of their being let in separate Apartments.
On account of their being let to Weekly or Monthly Tenants:"

"Of the Number of CLAIMS made by OCCUPIERS to be rated in the Year 1874, and of the Number rated in pursuance of such CLAIMS:"

"Of the Number of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.* outside the MUNICIPAL but within the PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES of the City of *Dublin* which were included in the last Rate made in the NORTH DUBLIN UNION before the 8th day of July 1874, distinguishing the Number returned or noted in that Rate as Empty:"

"Of the Number of MALE PERSONS rated in that Rate in respect of such TENEMENTS, and of the Number of such Persons who had not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates (if any) which had become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874:"

"Of the Number of RATED OCCUPIERS included in the last List transmitted to the Town Clerk by the Clerk or other Officer of the Union pursuant to the Requirements of the Statute regulating the Franchise."

"Of the Number of OCCUPIERS who claimed to be rated in the Year 1874, and of the Number rated in pursuance of such CLAIMS:"

"And, like RETURN as to the SOUTH DUBLIN and LOUGHLINSTOWN UNION."

Local Government Board, Dublin,
16 July 1875.

R. BANKS,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Butt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *August* 1875.

RETURN of the Number of TENEMENTS valued above 4 *l.* which were assessed in the Books of the Collector General of Rates of the City of *Dublin* on the last Rate made previously to the 8th day of July 1874, and of the Number of such Tenements returned or noted in such Rate as Empty:—Of the Number of MALE PERSONS rated in that Rate in respect of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.*, and of the Number of such Persons who have not, on before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates which have become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874:—Of the Number of RATED OCCUPIERS included in the last List transmitted by the Collector General to the Town Clerk, pursuant to the Provisions of "The Representation of the People Act, 1868:"—Of the Number of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.* in respect of which, at the Time of transmitting that List, the Owner was rated instead of the Occupier in the Books of the Collector General, in accordance with the Provisions of the Sixty-third Section of the Act of 1849, providing for the Collection of Rates in the City of *Dublin*, "specifying the Numbers respectively in which the Owner was so rated:"—On account of the Value not exceeding 8 *l.*; on account of their being let in separate Apartments; on account of their being let to Weekly or Monthly Tenants:—Of the Number of CLAIMS made by OCCUPIERS to be rated in the Year 1874, and of the Number rated in pursuance of such CLAIMS.

The number of tenements valued over 4 *l.*, which were assessed in the books of the Collector General of Rates of the City of Dublin on the last rate made previously to 8th day of July 1874	21,551
The number of such tenements returned or noted in such rate as empty	1,397
The number of male persons rated in such rate in respect of tenements valued over 4 *l.*	13,002
The number of such persons who have not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all poor rates which have become payable by them previously to 1st January 1874	1,114
The number of rated occupiers included in the last list transmitted by the Collector General to the Town Clerk, pursuant to the provisions of the "Representation of the People Act, 1868"	11,888
The number of tenements valued over 4 *l.* in respect of which at the time of transmitting that list the owner was rated instead of the occupier in the books of the Collector General in accordance with the provisions of the sixty-third section of the Act of 1849, providing for the collection of rates in the city of Dublin, specifying the numbers respectively in which the owner was so rated:—	
On account of the value not exceeding 8 *l.*	Nil.
On account of their being let in separate apartments	3,984
On account of their being let to weekly or monthly tenants	1,316
The number of claims made by occupiers to be rated in the year 1874, and of the number rated in pursuance of such claim	No record kept.

Denis Moylan,
Collector General of Rates for the City of Dublin.

RETURN of the Number of TENEMENTS valued over 4 *l.*, outside the MUNICIPAL but within the PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES of the City of *Dublin*, which were included in the last Rate made in the NORTH DUBLIN UNION, SOUTH DUBLIN UNION, and RATHDOWN UNION respectively, before the 8th day of July 1874, distinguishing the Number returned or noted down in that Rate as Empty:—Of the Number of MALE PERSONS rated in that Rate in respect of such TENEMENTS, and of the Number of such Persons who had not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates (if any) which had become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874:—Of the Number of RATED OCCUPIERS included in the last List transmitted to the Town Clerk by the Clerk or other Officer of the Union, pursuant to the Requirements of the Statute regulating the Franchise:—Of the Number of OCCUPIERS who claimed to be rated in the Year 1874, and of the Number rated in pursuance of such CLAIMS.

UNION.	Number of Tenements valued over 4 *l.* included in the last Rate made before the 8th July 1874.	Number of Tenements in Col. 2 returned or noted in such Rate as empty.	Number of Male Persons rated in such Rate in respect of such Tenements.	Number of Persons in Col. 4, who had not, on or before the 1st day of July 1874, paid all Poor Rates (if any) which had become payable by them previously to the 1st day of January 1874.	Number of rated Occupiers included in the List last transmitted to the Town Clerk, by the Clerk or other Officer of the Union, pursuant to the Statute regulating the Franchise.	Number of Occupiers who claimed to be rated in the Year 1874.	Number rated in pursuance of such Claims.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION * - -	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION - - -	2,704	201	1,921	399	1,921	394	85
RATHDOWN UNION - - -	76	2	43	none - -	43	none.	none.
TOTAL - - -	2,780	203	1,964	399	1,964	394	85

* On and after the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. cap. 49, sec. 9), the Municipal and the Parliamentary Boundary of the City in this Union were made coterminous; the Return for North Dublin Union is therefore nil.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

TENEMENTS VALUATION (DUBLIN).

(*Mr. Butt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *August* 1875.

Under 1 *oz.*

COPY

OF THE

SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES

OF THE

JUDGMENT

ON

THE TRIAL

OF THE

NORWICH ELECTION PETITION;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1875.

JUDGMENT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - p. 5

JUDGMENT

Delivered by Mr. Justice LUSH on the Trial of the NORWICH ELECTION PETITION, on Saturday, 8th May 1875.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] IF the evidence given by these persons is true, Mr. Tillett has been very imprudent in yielding, because, according to their account, no offence at all has been committed.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I see the difficulty.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] According to those persons they were perfectly innocent.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Your Lordship sees the difficulty one is placed in. Mr. Tillett himself, acting on his own judgment, and I, acting on mine, without intending to saddle, I was going to say, the responsibility on any particular individual, have come to the conclusion that this election could not be supported. I think it right, not speaking now as counsel at all for Mr. Tillett, nor as counsel for any particular individual, to say that the witnesses have been called as a matter of course, but I cannot undertake to say who speaks the truth, and who does not.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] No, you are not the counsel for the witnesses; I cannot call on you in that character.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I am perfectly satisfied with my own judgment, but I should have had less confidence in it if it had not been also the judgment formed by Mr. Tillett himself, and by the able juniors who assisted me.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I am quite satisfied, Mr. Hawkins, that you have exercised a sound one. I cannot for a moment suppose that these messengers were *bonâ fide* employed as Mr. Breeze and Mr. Bennett would have you to believe. It is incredible. I quite believe that they were guilty of doing what is imputed to them, namely, giving bribes to the voters under the semblance of an employment to do work which they were not required to do. I cannot, therefore, accept these statements at all; and I must draw the inference, which I should have done if they had not been called at all, that they have been guilty of a violation of the Act. I therefore think that you have exercised a very wise judgment, not having it in your power to resist the inevitable inferences that arise on the evidence given yesterday. The result is that Mr. Tillett has become disqualified by reason of corrupt practices by his agents. I must, therefore, report those persons as having been guilty of corrupt practices, and I have nothing more to do than to declare the election void, and to award costs in favour of the Petitioner. I cannot make any distinction in respect of the two paragraphs in the Petition relating to the Election of 1874, for the reasons which I have already given.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

PAGE

Thursday, 6th May 1875.

Thomas Hainsworth - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
Mr. Frederick Tuck Minns - - - - - - - - - - 16

Friday, 7th May 1875.

George Ezekiel Butcher - - - - - - - - - - - 25
George Butcher - - - - - - - - - - - - 30
William Fox - - - - - - - - - - - - - 32
Mr. Samuel Bennett - - - - - - - - - - - 38
Mr. Edward Cushing - - - - - - - - - - - 39
Charles Warnes - - - - - - - - - - - - 43
George Thompson - - - - - - - - - - - - 54

Saturday, 8th May 1875.

Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett - - - - - - - - - - - 61
Mr. Kent - - - - - - - - - - - - - 62
Mr. Samuel Bennett - - - - - - - - - - - - 64
Robert Breeze - - - - - - - - - - - - - 65

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN before the Honourable Mr. Justice *Lush*, on the TRIAL of the NORWICH ELECTION PETITION, at the Shire Hall, *Norwich*.

First Day.—Wednesday, 5th May 1875.

AMES - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
TILLETT - - - - - - - - - Respondent.

5 May 1875.

Mr. *Giffard*, Q.C., Mr. *A. L. Smith*, and Mr. *Blofeld* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner.

Mr. *Hawkins*, Q.C., Mr. *J. O. Griffits*, and Mr. *Sims Reeves* appeared as Counsel for the Respondent.

The Petition was read.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Second Day.—Thursday, 6th May 1875.

6 May 1875.

Mr. *Giffard* was heard to open the case for the Petitioner.

Mr. *Giffard* called for the accounts and vouchers filed by the Respondent.

The *Sheriff* produced the same.

THOMAS HAINSWORTH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Smith*.

T. Hainsworth.

1. ARE you a labourer living in Norwich?—No, I am a shopkeeper and broker.
2. Have you a vote in the seventh ward?—Yes.
3. I will take you to the Thursday before the election, the 4th of April; did you see Mr. Bennett or Mr. Breeze, or both of them?—I saw both of them.
4. Where did you see them?—At the "Golden Dog".
5. Is that a public house in Magdalen-street?—Yes.
6. What time in the morning did you go there on the 4th of April?—About 10 o'clock, as near as I can tell.
7. Where were Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze, in what room?—Upstairs.
8. Did you go upstairs to them?—Yes.
9. Was it in consequence of something you heard you went upstairs?—Yes.
10. When you got upstairs what did you say to them or they to you?—I ax'ed them whether they could give me a job, and they said they would set me on for two days.
11. Had you seen them the day before this?—Yes.
12. You had seen them on the Wednesday?—Yes, they told me to come on Thursday morning.
13. Mr. Justice *Lush*.] What did you see them on the day before for?—I ax'ed them for a job.
14. You asked them for a job, on the Wednesday, and they told you to come the next day?—Yes.
15. Mr. *Smith*.] When they told you to come the next day, what did they say to you?—They ax'ed me if I would oblige them.
16. What did you say to that?—I said "Yes."
17. On Thursday you went?—This was on Thursday.

T. Hainsworth.

6 May 1875.

18. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Who spoke first when you went in?—That I cannot tell you.

19. Mr. *Smith.*] Were they sitting at the table? Yes.

20. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Was this said before they said they would set you on, or after?—That I do not know.

21. How long were you there?—About ten minutes.

22. Mr. *Smith.*] You cannot tell me who spoke first when you went in?—No, I cannot.

23. Just tell your own story as to what took place; you went upstairs and saw Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze; now tell me what was said between you?—I ax'ed them for a job, and they said they would set me on for two days; that is all they said.

24. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought you said they asked you whether you would oblige them?—Yes.

25. What else was said?—Nothing else.

26. Mr. *Smith.*] You said "Yes"?—Yes.

27. Did they put you on?—Yes.

28. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Put you on what?—To carry out messages.

29. Did they tell you what you were to do?—No, they said they would find me a job in a minute or two.

30. Tell us what they told you to do?—To carry out circulars, as they sent them down to take out.

31. Did they give you circulars to take out?—Yes.

32. Mr. *Smith.*] How many circulars did they give you?—Four.

33. Where were you to deliver the four?—In St. Saviour's-lane.

34. How far is that from the "Golden Dog"?—One hundred and fifty yards.

35. It is the same lane as the "Golden Dog" is in?—Pretty fairish.

36. Besides carrying out the circulars, did you do anything whatever on the Thursday or Friday, the polling day?—No.

37. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You did nothing else either that day or the next?—No.

38. Mr. *Smith.*] Did they ask you to do anything more besides carrying out the four circulars?—No; they told me to keep near, perhaps they might want me.

39. You have told us all you did on those two days?—Yes,

40. On Saturday evening, the day after the polling day, did you go to the "Golden Dog"?—Yes.

41. That is the 6th?—Yes.

42. What time did you go there?—I cannot tell what time.

43. Was it in the evening?—Yes, I was there till eleven o'clock in the evening.

44. About how long were you there; did you go between six and seven, or seven and eight?—It might be six and seven, or seven and eight.

45. You went between six and eight, and remained till eleven?—Yes.

46. What did you go there for?—For the money for the two days' employment.

47. Where did you wait?—At the bar; against the bar.

48. I suppose at eleven o'clock they shut up the public-houses?—Yes.

49. By that time had you been paid or not?—No.

50. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You were not paid?—No.

51. Mr. *Smith.*] Why were you not paid?—I do not know; I had not been called; I could not get in.

52. You could not get in where?—Not to be paid.

53. You could not get in where?—They paid in the room; we went out of one room into another.

54. Was it a room on the ground floor, or upstairs?—I think it was on the ground floor.

55. Did you see people going into the room while you were there?—I saw a lot coming in there.

56. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You said you could not get in; why could you not get in?—Because there were so many of us.

57. Mr. *Smith.*] Your turn had not come?—No.

58. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Were the others called?—Some got in as they could, and some came and called upon each other.

59. Was this going on all the time you were at the public-house on that evening; people going into the room as you describe?—They were going in a long while; when I first went in, I do not know which way they went.

60. After you had been there some time, were they continuously going into the room?—Yes.

61. About how many persons did you see there?—I cannot say.

62. Fifty or 100?—The room was full, and it was a large room.

63. Did people keep on coming in and going out of the room?—Yes.

64. Can you give me the names of the people you saw there; did you see a man named Benjamin Baker?—Yes.

65. Where does he live?—Bull Close.

66. Benjamin Baker, junior?—Yes.

67. What is Benjamin Baker?—A shoemaker.

68. Did you see Robert Bales there?—Yes.

69. What is he?—He works for Mr. Gardiner.

70. What is Mr. Gardiner?—A marine store-dealer.

71. Does that Robert Bales live at Mill Hill, Calton?—Yes, I believe so.

72. Did you see a man named William Baker there, living in St. James's Factory-yard?—Yes.

73. Did you see a man called Robert Clayton?—Yes.

74. Does he live at the Paddock?—Yes.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] My learned friend ought to exhaust the witness's memory first as to whom he saw there.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Let him name some first.

75. Mr. *Smith.*] Give us the names of the others you saw?—I do not know who they were.

76. Tell me the names?—I could not tell you.

77. Tell me the names of some people you saw there?—I do not know who they was.

78. Just give some others; you remember you were sitting there three hours?—Yes.

79. Think of the names of some you saw there; cannot you recollect the names of any you saw there now?—I could recollect three or four.

80. Name them?—There was Love.

81. What is his Christian name?—John Love, I believe.

82. Where does he live?—In James's.

83. Now

83. Now somebody else?—I cannot recollect who there was.

84. You can, if you like; you can have plenty of time?—George Taylor.

85. Where does he live?—In St. Paul's Opening.

86. Who else did you see there?—Cushing.

87. Was it Robert or Edward that you saw there?—I do not know.

88. Can you say where he lives?—No; but I think in St. Augustine's.

89. You do not know his house?—No.

90. Now somebody else?—I cannot recollect.

91. You can, with a little time; you are getting on very well?—I cannot recollect.

92. Now just think, do not mind what is going on around you; you sat in the room and saw them passing in and through?—I cannot remember any more.

93. Would you know if I gave you the names?—Yes, I should know almost all of them.

94. Do you recollect what occurred at the time?—Yes.

95. Would you know them if you saw them?—Yes.

96. You would identify them; cannot you think of any more before I put the names to you?—No, I cannot.

97. Did you see a man called Joe Dunt?—No.

98. Did you see a man called William Drage? Yes.

99. Where does he live?—I think he lives in St. James's.

100. Did you see a man called Harry Fisher?—Yes.

101. Did you see a man called Robert Carman?—No.

102. Did you see a man called John Fisher?—I do not know but one Fisher.

103. Did you see a man named Robert French?—Yes.

104. Where does he live?—In St. Edmunds.

105. Can you say what yard he lives in?—No.

106. Did you see a man called John Fitt?—I saw a Fitt there, but I do not know his other name.

107. Can you say where he lives?—No.

108. Is he a carter?—Something of that sort.

109. Did you see a man called Christopher Gibbs?—Yes.

110. Does he live at New Catton?—I do not know.

111. Did you see a man called William Gardener?—I saw him on the Friday.

112. I now ask you about this evening; on the Saturday?—No.

113. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You have been speaking of persons who were there on the Saturday evening?—Yes, them that was paid was there.

114. Mr. *Smith.*] I am now upon the Saturday evening; did you see a man called Hardy?—No.

115. Did you see a man called Thomas Howes?—That I cannot say.

116. Did you see anybody of the name of Howes there?—Yes; but I cannot say what his name is.

117. Can you say how many men of the name of Howes you saw there?—There might be more than one.

118. You can speak at any rate to one?—Yes.

119. But there might have been another one?—Yes.

120. Do you know where the Howes you saw lives?—No.

121. Do you know what he is?—I think he is a shoemaker.

122. Did you see a man called George Hall?—I think I did.

123. Do you know where he lives?—In St. Edmunds.

124. In the Long-yard, St. Edmunds?—Yes.

125. Did you see a man called Jarret?—No.

126. Did you see a man called Lemon?—No.

127. Did you see a man called Mace?—Yes.

128. Where does he live?—Little Bull Close.

129. Did you see a man called Thomas Mann?—Yes.

130. Where does he live?—In St. Nicholas.

131. Did you hear him say anything that evening?—No; if it was not on that night it was on another.

132. Did you see a man called Minns?—Yes.

133. Where does he live?—Magdalen-street.

134. What is he?—A shoemaker.

135. Did you see a man called James Morris?—Yes.

136. Where does he live?—Little Bull Close.

137. Did you see a man called James Richardson?—Not that I know.

138. Did you see a man called Storr?—Yes.

139. Jacob Storr?—Yes.

140. Did you see a man called William Spellman?—Yes.

141. Where does he live?—In St. Edmunds, Water-lane.

142. Did you see a man called Simcutt?—No.

143. Did you see a man called Stamp?—Yes.

144. Is his name Thomas?—Yes.

145. Where does he live?—Pockthorpe.

146. Did you see a man named Saddler?—He was not there.

147. Did you see William Simmonds?—No, I do not know that I did.

148. Did you see a man called Salmons?—Yes.

149. Where does he live?—Wool Close.

150. Did you see a man called Tripp?—No.

151. Did you see John Webster?—Yes.

152. Where does he live?—In St. Paul's Church-alley.

153. Did you see a man called David Watling?—Yes.

154. Where does he live?—Up at the Paddocks.

155. Did you see a man called Samuel Winter?—I do not know that I saw him.

156. Do you know Robert Wood, a man living in the Wool Close?—I do not know him.

157. Do you know George White?—Yes.

158. Was he there?—Yes.

159. Does he live in St. James-street?—Yes.

160. Did you see a man called S. Winter?—Yes.

161. Where does he live?—In St. James-street.

162. Do you know his Christian name?—No.

163. Did you see a man called Widdows?—No.

164. Jonathan Widdows, of Philadelphia?—Yes.

165. You told us those you saw upon that night, and you say you could not get paid upon that night?—No.

166. You were not called in on the Saturday; did you go there on the Monday?—Yes.

167. Were there other men there; what did you go for?—To be paid.

T. Hainsworth.
6 May 1875.

168. About what time did you get there?—About half-past eight.

169. Were there other men besides yourself on the same errand?—Yes.

170. Who did you see there; were you paid first of all on the Monday night?—Yes.

171. Who paid you?—Mr. Bennett.

172. Was anyone in the room with Mr. Bennett when he paid you?—Only Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze.

173. You say you went there about eight o'clock; about how long were you waiting before your turn came to be paid?—About half-past 10.

174. Were you waiting to be paid from half-past eight till half-past 10?—Yes.

175. During that time were men going into the room where you ultimately found Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze?—I could not see.

176. Were they going to the room when you were going in the direction of that room?—Yes.

177. When you went up at 10 o'clock were you the last up, or were others still waiting?—There were a few still waiting.

178. How came you to know when it was time to go up to be paid?—I got up as soon as I could up to the little door like this, and we went through two at a time.

179. Did you go into a room on the ground floor or upstairs?—Upstairs.

180. When you got into the room you saw Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze?—Yes.

181. Had they any books or papers; what were they doing; were they sitting at the table?—Standing against the table.

182. What did they pay you?—Eight shillings and sixpence.

183. How was it calculated up?—Five shillings for the election day, and 3*s.* 6*d.* for the day before.

184. Where did they get the money from; was it on the table?—No; they got it out of a bag.

185. Where was the bag?—Mr. Bennett had the bag in his hand.

186. Is this gentleman standing here (*pointing to a person in Court*) the Mr. Bennett whom you saw there?—Yes.

187. Do you know where Mr. Bennett lives?—No; I never saw the man before in my life till then.

188. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you know either of them before?—I knew Mr. Breeze.

189. What is Mr. Breeze?—A saddle and harness maker.

190. Is he in Court?—I do not see him here.

191. Can you give the names of any of those you saw on Monday night when you went there?—No; we were all mixed together.

192. Can you think of any names?—No.

193. You were standing there from half-past eight to half-past ten on the Monday night, were you not?—I was like a good many more who got a drop of beer, and I was not paying any regard to who was there.

194. You got in and got your money, and off you went?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

195. Just let me ask you this; you say you are a shopkeeper, where do you live?—In Cowgate-street.

196. What sort of a shop do you keep?—A greengrocer's.

197. Do you follow any other occupation; do you work for anybody?—No; I go to sales and buy up anything I can buy.

198. Cabbages or chairs, or anything?—No odds what; anything.

199. Anything you can turn a penny by?—Yes.

200. Old iron, bones, or anything of that sort?—No, I do not buy anything in that way.

201. That is your occupation?—Yes.

202. Who is your landlord?—Mr. Breeze.

203. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] The Mr. Breeze whom you saw in the room?—Yes.

204. He is your landlord?—Yes.

205. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Why did not you mention that; you put it upon us as if Mr. Breeze was a stranger to you?—I was asked if I knew Mr. Breeze, and I said yes.

206. You did not say that he was your landlord?—You never ax'ed me.

207. Had you ever had a job from Mr. Breeze before?—No.

208. Had he never given you a job before?—Not on electioneering.

209. Not upon electioneering; anything else?—I very often do jobs for him.

210. I suppose Mr. Breeze thinks you, what you think yourself, a respectable man?—I cannot help that.

211. Is that what you mean, you would not be if you could help it?—I do not know.

212. You cannot help being a respectable man?—Not in the way you mean.

213. It would be useless for anybody to ask you to accept anything for your vote; you would not sell your vote?—I would take anything.

214. Would you sell it as you would a cabbage?—Yes, just the same.

215. You would sell your vote just as you would a cabbage?—Yes.

216. And for the same price?—Yes, if you think proper.

217. It is what you think proper. You said you could not help being respectable, therefore you cannot help telling the truth. That is the main question; you will sell it for anything, the price of a cabbage if you could not get more of it?—Yes.

218. Have you ever been employed upon electioneering matters before?—Once before.

219. When was it?—In 1874, I think.

220. Were you put on then?—Yes; oh, yes.

221. Who put you on?—That I do not know.

222. Oh, yes you do?—I do not.

223. You do not mean to say that your memory is so bad; what side were you put on?—On the Tory side.

224. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] When you say "put on," you mean being employed in the same way?—Yes.

225. Mr. *Hawkins.*] What is your notion of being put on?—Being employed the same as you might employ me.

226. But I am not put on?—No, you do not want it.

227. You are quite right. What did you get for being put on?—Three-and-sixpence a day.

228. That is the regular pay, is it?—Yes.

229. That is poor wages for you?—Sometimes.

230. You cannot go about buying greens and selling them, and making your large profits of trade when you are put on?—Sometimes we have small profits.

231. And sometimes big?—Oh, yes.

232. How

232. How many days were you put on at the last election in 1874 by the Tory party?—Four days.

233. Did you do anything?—Yes, what they wanted me to do.

234. What did they want you to do?—To take out the circulars.

235. Did you take any?—Yes.

236. One?—Several.

237. One a day?—Oh, yes; three or four in an hour sometimes, and sometimes I had nothing to do for an hour or two.

238. Will you swear you took out a dozen for the Tory party. I would like to have the truth?—Yes, and I will swear I took out two dozen for them in one hour.

239. Where?—All round.

240. In one day?—In one day.

241. What did you do next?—The same if they wanted me.

242. Did they want you?—Yes.

243. They must have run you off your legs?—No, my legs are as good as yours.

244. Better, I dare say; but you took the two dozen circulars in the hour; did you do that?—Yes.

245. Did you apply to the Tory party to put you on again this time?—Yes.

246. Did you get put on?—No, not till after I got on for the other.

247. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You applied to them to put you on this time?—Yes.

248. Mr. *Hawkins.*] And they did put you on?—Yes.

249. And you got put on, on both sides?—Both sides.

250. When were you put on by the Tory side?—On the Thursday afternoon.

251. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought you were waiting all that day to be employed by Mr. Breeze and Mr. Bennett?—I was there when they wanted me.

252. And yet you were employed by the other side?—Yes.

253. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You were already put on by the other side on the Thursday morning?—No, I was not put on till the Thursday afternoon on the Tory side.

254. Who put you on on the Tory side on the Thursday afternoon; I daresay you would see him; who was it, which gentleman?—This (*pointing to a person in court*).

255. The innocent-looking gentleman sitting below you who tries to look as if he had nothing to do with the case; what is the name of the gentleman scratching his ear?—I do not know.

256. You do not know?—I do not know.

257. Do not say that, or I shall not think you are an honest greengrocer?—I do not know.

258. Do you know Francis Ames?—Yes.

259. The petitioner?—I have worked along with him over 20 years.

260. What is he?—A smith.

261. Does he work at weekly wages?—I cannot say.

262. He is a man who is not so well off as you are?—Then he would be very moderate.

263. He is very moderate?—I cannot say.

264. He is a poor working man?—Yes.

265. Just let me understand you, because I am not going to leave that gentleman who is uneasy, until I have done with him; who is he?—I do not know him.

266. Where did you see this gentleman who put you on?—At the "Hope" Brewery.

267. Who keeps the "Hope" Brewery?—Mr. Whiting.

268. Where was he in the Brewery?—In a little room there.

269. Do you know that your friend Frank Ames is in law for this purpose, an attorney?—I know nothing about him.

270. You do not know who the attorney is?—No.

271. You saw the young gentleman in the Brewery in a little room?—Yes.

272. Who else was there?—No one when I went.

273. Did he give you a card?—Yes.

274. Have you got it?—I do not know.

275. Have you got it?—Perhaps.

276. What did you do with it?—I cannot say.

277. Did you give it to anybody?—I left it with that man, very likely.

278. You know you did; do not talk to me about very likely?—

279. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You gave the gentleman the card back?—Yes.

280. Mr. *Hawkins.*] How long did you keep the card?—Two days.

281. Until the election was over?—Yes.

282. Then you went to get paid?—Yes.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] It is very material that your Lordship should thoroughly understand this.

283. Then you took your card to be paid?—Yes.

284. Where did you take your card to when you went to be paid?—The "Hope" Brewery.

285. Where is that?—In St. Saviour's.

286. Is that Mr. Whiting's brewery?—Yes.

287. You saw the same person?—The gentleman I saw here.

288. Who else did you see?—Nobody but these men.

289. When you were paid?—Two men came; I do not know who they were.

290. Try and recollect; you knew them at the time?—Mr. Nicholls; a man by the name of Nicholls was one.

291. Mr. Nicholls had a sort of committee-room, had not he?—Not that I know of.

292. Where does Nicholls live?—In Magdalen-street.

293. What is Nicholls' Christian name?—James, I think.

294. What is he?—A shopkeeper and fish hawker.

295. He was there?—Yes.

296. Who else; two or three besides him?—I did not take much notice.

297. No, perhaps, you did not, but in the twinkling of an eye you would recognise a man; who else was there besides Mr. Nicholls?—I do not know.

298. Try; what is he like; you recollect the man very likely?—What man?

299. Men who were there besides this young man?—I do not know.

300. Do you know anybody named Gilbert?—I did not see him.

301. His name is Gilbert, so you must have seen him?—I said I never did see him.

302. There is another of them; look at the other?—I do not know that he was there.

303. Look

T. Hainsworth.

6 May 1875

303. Look at him again; there is another Gilbert?—I do not know whether he was there.

304. You cannot tell; his brother pointed him out; he touched him as you looked at him?—I have seen him several times; I do not know whether he was there or not.

305. Was not he there?—I cannot say.

306. Yes, you can?—I cannot.

307. Will you swear he was not?—No, nor yet that he was.

308. There were two or three of them?—Two or three of them.

309. Were there more than two or three?—I cannot tell you.

310. Were there a dozen?—No.

311. Come; were there a dozen?—No.

312. You swear it?—I think I might swear it.

313. But you got paid by one?—Yes.

314. And it was this one who paid you?—Yes.

315. Thomas?—Yes.

316. How much did he give you?—Eight-and-sixpence.

317. Three-and-sixpence and 5*s.*?—Yes.

318. That was for the work done on the Thursday and the Friday?—Yes.

319. For your card on the Thursday and the Friday?—Yes.

320. You did nothing for them?—No.

321. Nothing at all?—No.

322. Now how came you to know that there were any cards going about?—How came I to know?

323. That is what I want to know?—The man gave me one.

324. He did (*indicating Mr. Gilbert*)?—I do not know whether it was him.

325. You told me it was just now?—That is the man that set me on.

326. He gave you the card?—Yes.

327. He gave you the card at the Brewery?—Yes.

328. In what you call the little room there?—Yes.

329. How came you to go to that little room?—How came I to go there?

330. Do not repeat my question, but answer it?—I do not know.

331. Reflect?—I went after a job, the same as did anybody else.

332. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How came you to go there for a job?—Because I knew they were there.

333. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You knew who was there?—These gentlemen.

334. And the cards?—I did not know the cards were there.

335. Come, come; do you mean to swear that you did not know you were to go there and get cards?—No.

336. You went there to get put on?—Yes.

337. That was on the Thursday afternoon?—Yes.

338. At what time on Thursday afternoon?—I cannot tell you.

339. Five or six o'clock?—It might be three or four.

340. Three or four o'clock?—Yes.

341. Do you mean to tell me on your oath that you do not know how you came there. Be careful?—How I came to go there?

342. Yes, who told you that you would find that innocent young gentleman with his cards in the little room at the Brewery?—Nobody ever told me anything about it.

343. How came you to guess that you might find him there?—Because there was a committee-room there.

344. Was anybody else but he present?—Not at that time

345. Did any other man apply with you for cards?—Not along with me.

346. Did you see any other men coming away with them?—Not that day.

347. Are you sure?—Yes.

348. On any other day?—Any other day.

349. Yes, on any other day?—No, I did not stop there at all.

350. I did not ask you that. Did you see anybody else with cards like that you had?—No.

351. Do you mean to say that?—Yes, and I will swear now that I did not. I know what I say.

352. You will swear that you only saw your own card?—That is all.

353. Where did he take it from, a heap of cards?—He handed it to me agin the door.

354. Was there anything said as to what you were to get a day?—He gave me the card.

355. Was anything said as to what you were to get a-day?—No.

356. Not a word?—No.

357. Nor what you were to do?—No.

358. Had anybody told you that there were cards issued at this Brewery?—No.

359. I warn you to be cautious; will you swear that you had not heard that you might apply for a card at the Brewery?—No.

360. Be careful?—I will swear that nobody ever told me so.

361. What made you think you would be put on at the Brewery. You said it was a committee-room?—Yes.

362. How came you to know that they were putting on men at the Brewery?—It was a public-house, and I called in.

363. The little room at the Brewery is not a public-house?—It belongs to it; it is part.

364. Did you learn at the public-house?—I merely asked the gentleman whether he could give me a job.

365. Who?—This gentleman; he was in the public-house.

Mr. *Giffard,*] I am told that "The Brewery" is the sign of the public-house.

366. Mr. *Hawkins.*] I did not know that. At the "Brewery" public-house?—Yes.

367. He was in a little private room?—A little room.

368. A private room?—Where the people lived in, I daresay.

369. That is not the room where you would go to get a glass of beer if you wanted one?—No.

370. How came you to go to the little room where he was?—I do not know.

371. How came you to go in the room where you would not go as a mere customer of the house?—I went into the house for a glass of ale.

372. How came you to go to the little room?—I went and asked this gentleman.

373. How did you know he was there?—I see him there.

374. What, was the door open?—Very often it is.

375. Was it open when you saw him there?—He might be in the passage.

376. Was

376. Was it in the room or the passage, man?—I cannot say.

377. Do you mean now to tell me that you cannot say whether it was in the room or the passage?—I cannot say whether he was in the room or the passage.

378. Was he in the house?—He was in the house, some part of the house.

379. Was he?—Yes.

380. You will swear that?—Yes.

381. In the room or the passage?—That I cannot say.

382. In the tap-room?—No.

383. Was he at the bar. Was he in the room or the passage?—That I cannot tell you.

384. Why did you swear some time ago that he was in a little room at the Brewery?—I said he had a little room at the Brewery.

385. You said he was in there; I ask you how you came to state that?—I said I should say so; I say probably I should say so; I cannot say.

386. If you did say so, you cannot say whether it was the truth or not?—I cannot say whether the gentleman was in the passage or in the room; not when I first see him.

387. Very well; after giving you the ticket on the Thursday afternoon, I think you told us you saw him; I forget what day it was; just mention the day again?—The Thursday.

388. I mean after that?—On the Friday.

389. After the election?—Yes, the Friday night.

390. When you got your 8 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Yes.

391. You had never seen him between those two times?—Yes, I have seen him several times since then.

392. Not to speak to him?—No.

393. Where did he pay you; in the same little room, did he?—Yes.

394. Did you see any other persons about?—Yes.

395. Applying for payment?—Yes, several.

396. A dozen?—Well, I daresay there might be.

397. Was the room full?—No.

398. Were there a good many waiting there, going in and out?—Yes, going in and out.

399. With cards?—Yes, I daresay they would have cards the same as I.

400. You have no doubt about it?—I never axed them.

401. You can see a card?—I never saw no card, only mine.

402. Will you swear that?—Yes, none but my own.

403. Were there persons of the same condition of life as yourself going in and out?—Yes.

404. Had you to wait some time before you could go in?—I daresay five or ten minutes.

405. Other people were going in and out, were they?—Yes.

406. Did you learn from any of them what they had got?—I never axed them.

407. Do you know that that is not an answer to my question?—I never axed no one; I stood there to get my glass of ale.

408. Did you learn what they had got?—No.

409. Do you know any of them?—Know any of them?

410. Yes, did you know any of them?—Yes.

411. Just name some you knew?—I cannot tell you the names now.

412. Try and recollect; I should like to see whether your memory is correct; try and recollect the name of anybody you saw there besides yourself?—I cannot say.

413. You cannot mention one?—No.

414. Nor where any one of them lived?—I daresay they all lived just round about there.

415. I daresay they did; can you mention where any one of them lived; I do not want such a description as "just round about there"?—I cannot say.

416. Your memory does not serve you?—I forget who was there; I did not give it a thought; I never thought I would be axed such questions; I never took notice of them.

417. You say that you never took notice of them?—No.

418. I should like now to ask you, do you remember what that gentleman said to you when he gave you your ticket?—No.

419. You do not?—No; he told me that he should set me on for two days.

420. Think seriously about what you are saying?—He said he should set me on for two days, and I had better stand outside.

421. Was that all?—That is all he said.

422. Did he say that?—Yes.

423. You recollect it now; will you swear he said that?—Those were the words he said.

424. Will you swear he said those words to you; be careful?—Yes, he told me to wait outside.

425. Told you to wait outside?—Yes.

426. Outside where?—Outside the door.

427. You did not wait outside the door?—Oh, yes I did, some time.

428. How long did you wait?—Ten minutes, or a quarter of a hour.

429. Was that before or after you had got your card?—After I got my card.

430. Then you went away?—Yes.

431. And never came back?—No, not that night.

432. You did not go back at all?—Not that night.

433. Not the next day either?—I went round the next day.

434. What?—I went round the next day.

435. What did you do the next day?—Nothing at all.

436. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What time did you go?—In the morning.

437. Mr. *Hawkins.*] What time in the morning?—I cannot say; some time about nine or ten.

438. Did you do anything, or see anybody?—I see lots of people walking about like myself.

439. Walking about idle, like yourself?—Yes.

440. Did you speak to any of them?—No, I don't know as I did.

441. Mr. Bennett is here?—Yes.

442. And Mr. Breeze is here. I should like to know whether you saw Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breeze there?—Yes.

443. I ask you now, and be very careful how you answer the question, this: you have already stated that they said something to you. Just tell me, first of all, when you will swear that you saw those two gentlemen for the first time?—Mr. Breeze and Mr. Bennett?

444. Yes, for the first time?—On the Wedesday night; Wednesday afternoon.

445. When do you mean; be careful?—Both together.

446. I did not ask you that. I said, "When did you first see them," and you said, "On the Wednesday afternoon, or Wednesday night;" which

T. Hainsworth.

6 May 1875.

was it. I am going to make you very particular about this; I ask you, upon your oath, which it was?—On the Wednesday afternoon.

447. You said Wednesday night?—About five, or six or seven; neither night nor afternoon.

448. Which do you mean?—About five or six o'clock.

449. Will you swear it was about five or six o'clock?—I cannot say what time it was.

450. Was it three o'clock?—No, it was later than that.

451. Was it eight o'clock?—I don't believe it was so late as that.

452. Will you swear it was not?—I will swear it was not eight o'clock.

453. Will you give me, within half an hour, when you say it was?—I can't say to half an hour.

454. Will you give me within an hour; be careful?—I can't say what time it was. I know——

455. You know what?—I know it was some time either in the afternoon or evening time.

456. Between what hours?—I cannot say.

457. You cannot say between what hours?—No.

458. Do you mean to swear that you cannot tell me between what hours it was that you saw those two gentlemen together?—No, I can't.

459. Where did you see them?—I see them at the Old Brewery, the Dog's.

460. Where?—At the Dog's.

461. You said at the Old Brewery; did you mean that?—I meant the Dog's.

Mr. *Giffard.*] He corrected himself.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I know his corrections.

Mr. *Giffard.*] So do I.

462. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Speaking as an honest greengrocer, I want to know where do you mean to swear you saw those two gentlemen together?—At the "Golden Dog."

463. In a room?—Yes.

464. What sort of a room was it there; was it in a room or in a passage?—In a room.

465. You are sure of that?—Yes.

466. Sure of it?—Yes.

467. Were they alone?—There was some one at the door, I believe.

468. Were they alone in the room?—Yes, them two; there was somebody at the door, keeping the door, I believe.

469. You believe there was somebody keeping the door?—Yes; they kept running up and down.

470. Who kept running up and down?—The men did.

471. I am asking about these two gentlemen, Breeze and Bennett, not the men?—They were there.

472. Was there anybody in the room besides those two gentlemen?—Not that I am aware of.

473. Will you undertake to say there was not; I only want your account of it?—I won't say anything at all about it; I did not go into the room to notice who was there.

474. You went into the room?—Yes.

475. And you saw those two gentlemen?—Yes.

476. Were they sitting at a table, or what were they doing?—I don't know whether they were sitting or standing.

477. Were they talking together, or were they engaged in writing?—I do not think Breeze was writing.

478. Can you tell what they were doing?—I cannot tell you.

479. Were they sitting at separate desks in the room?—There was no desks in the room.

480. Were they sitting at different parts of the table writing?—No.

481. Will you swear that?—I could not say anything about it.

482. Will you swear one way or the other?—No.

483. Whether they were standing together talking, or whether they were sitting writing at different parts of the table?—No, I won't swear one way or the other; I never took no notice.

484. Had either of them any book or paper before him?—That I cannot say.

485. Who spoke first?—I am sure I don't know; I did not take that notice; I did not think ever anything would be asked about such a thing as that.

486. Did you speak first?—I went and asked them for a job.

487. What did you say?—I asked them if they could set me on.

488. Do you remember your language?—My language?

489. I mean to say, what words you made use of?—No.

490. You do not?—I remember asking them whether they would set me on.

491. Do you remember what you said?—What I said?

492. Yes, do you remember what you said to them?—Yes, I asked them whether they could set me on.

493. Did you say who you were?—My name was Hainsworth, I told them.

494. You will swear that; be cautious?—Yes.

495. There are the two gentlemen [*pointing*] you say were present together. I caution you; will you swear that you saw them together, and told them your name was Hainsworth. There is one of them your landlord?—Yes, sir.

496. You swear that?—I swear he is my landlord.

497. You told them your name was Hainsworth?—Yes.

498. You did?—Yes.

499. Did you say what your Christian name was?—Thomas, I said.

500. Did you say where you lived?—No, they did not ask me.

501. Did you tell them?—Not that I know on.

502. Did you?—I don't know.

503. Then, having told them your name was Thomas Hainsworth, what did you say next?—I don't know, sir. I don't know what words I said, or yet what they axed me.

504. I will take your expression, "you do not know what words you said, or yet what they axed you"?—No.

505. Is that what you mean?—I did not take notice.

506. Is that what you mean?—Yes; I did not take notice of the words.

507. Very well. Tell me what you will swear was said on the Wednesday afternoon or evening?—I won't swear to anything, for I don't know anything about it. I don't know what they said to me, or I to them; I asked them for a job, and they asked me to come next morning, and that is all I know about it.

508. That is all you know about it, you say?—Yes, that is all I know about it.

509. And

509. And that is all you can recollect?—That is all I can recollect.

510. I am to take you now as speaking the truth?—Speaking the truth as far as what I know.

511. Speaking the truth as far as what you know?—Yes.

512. Was that all that was said on the Wednesday?—As far as what I know.

513. Was nothing said about "axing" you to oblige them on that day, the Wednesday?—Yes, there was.

514. Yes, there was?—Yes.

515. That you are quite sure about?—Yes.

516. Who said it?—Mr. Breeze, I think.

517. That you swear?—Yes.

518. Just look up, and think again?—I don't want to look up.

519. You did, before you could answer that. Will you swear it was Mr. Breeze?—Yes, sir.

520. You swear it was your landlord?—Yes.

521. Now then, tell me what you will venture to swear that your landlord said on the Wednesday about that?—He asked me if I could oblige him.

522. Just give us the words?—I don't know exactly.

523. Give us the words?—I can't give you the words.

524. Remember there were present two persons during this interview; there was your landlord, Mr. Breeze, and there was young Mr. Bennett; they are both here?—Yes.

525. I ask you if you will tell me in their presence, upon your oath, what you say they said to you?—I have told you.

526. On the subject of obliging; just tell me?—I have told you all I know.

527. You must tell me it again?—They asked whether I would oblige; that is all.

528. Will you swear that those words were made use of; be cautious?—Yes.

529. Give us the words again; your landlord Mr. Breeze, is speaking; give me the words?—The words of what?

530. The words he made use of on the Wednesday afternoon, when you say he spoke about obliging; I do not want to suggest the words?—I don't know what words he said.

531. You do not know what words he said?—No.

532. Will you swear that on that Wednesday afternoon he made use of the word "oblige" at all?—I don't know, sir.

533. Is that your answer?—Yes.

534. You do not know?—No.

535. Well now, did you make any appointment to see them again the next day; you know what I mean by that?—Yes, I told them I would come up the next day morning.

536. That was the Thursday?—Yes.

537. Upon the Thursday what time of the day did you go up?—About 10 o'clock in the morning, as near as I can tell.

538. As I understand you, that was at the "Golden Dog" again?—Yes.

539. The first day was at the "Golden Dog" too?—So it was, the second day.

540. What were you to go up on the second day for, on the Thursday?—For a job.

541. To have the job given you?—Yes.

542. You say you went to have the job given you?—Yes.

543. Who did you see when you first of all got there?—In the morning, sir?

544. Yes?—Mr. Breeze and Mr. Bennett.

545. Both together?—They were both in the room.

546. Were they together?—I don't know what you call together; they were both in one room.

547. Were they talking together?—Not that I know of.

548. Were they standing together?—I believe they were standing together.

549. Will you swear they were?—I won't swear anything about it.

550. Will you swear whether they were standing together talking, or whether they were on the Wednesday, as I put it to you, sitting writing at different parts of the table?—I don't know anything about it; they were in the room.

551. That is all you can say?—Yes, that is all I can say.

552. Which of them did you speak to, or who spoke to you; which first?—That I cannot tell you.

553. Was anybody else in the room?—There was a man against the door.

554. Was anybody else in the room; not a man at the door?—Not that I know of.

555. Will you tell me what conversation there was on the Thursday?—Mr. Breeze told Mr. Bennett to put my name down; that is all I know of.

556. Mr. Breeze told Mr. Bennett to put your name down?—Yes.

557. Was that all that occurred in the room on that Thursday morning?—That is all I know of.

558. Is that all that you heard in the room on the Thursday morning?—As far as what I know, barring their axing me my name.

559. I thought you said you told them your name on Wednesday?—So I did the Thursday.

560. What did you tell them about your name on the Thursday?—I told them my name and they put it down.

561. Did you tell them where you lived on the Thursday?—They knew where I lived.

562. Did you tell them?—I don't know; I don't know that they asked me the question.

563. You do not know that?—No.

564. Was your telling your name, as you say, and Mr. Breeze telling Mr. Bennett to put your name down, all that occurred in that room on that Thursday morning?—As far as what I know.

565. Do you know a person named Constable?—No, sir.

566. You are sure you do not?—Not that I am aware of.

567. I put the name to you, Mr. Constable; I can give you no other description; that gentleman (*pointing*); do you know him?—I have seen him.

568. Was he in the room that Thursday morning?—I don't know.

569. Come, come?—I tell you I don't know, I am sure.

570. Was he there with Mr. Breeze?—I cannot say.

571. Close to him?—I don't know.

572. Talking to him?—I don't know, I am sure.

573. Talking to him on that Thursday morning?—I don't know; I did not notice him if he was.

T. Hainsworth.

6 May 1875.

T. Hainsworth. 6 May 1875.

574. You could see?—I know, sir, but I did not notice him.

575. You did not notice him?— No.

576. He might, for aught you know, have been standing next to him?—There might be two or three in the room for what I know.

577. Talking to Mr. Breeze at the time?—Very likely.

578. For anything you can tell to the contrary, when Mr. Breeze told Bennett, as you say, to put your name down, there might have been two or three other people talking to him?—Yes, sir, there might have been.

579. Then you cannot tell me whether, when Mr. Breeze said to Bennett, "put his name down," he was alone, or whether he was in company with three or four other people?—I can't

580. Whether there were three or four together, or five together, or whether he was alone?—No.

581. You cannot tell that?—No.

582. You do not remember?—No.

583. And you have not any idea?—No.

584. Were there four or five people sitting at a table?—I do not believe there was any sitting at a table.

585. Would you swear there were not?—No; nor yet that there was.

586. You said that on that Thursday, or the Friday (I forget which) you took some circulars out?—Yes.

587. Did you remain at the "Golden Dog" during the Thursday?—I stopped there a good time.

588. Did you take any messages anywhere?—I took four circulars. Yes, I believe I did; I cannot say.

589. The four circulars you remember?—Yes, I recollect where I took them.

590. The messages you do not remember?—No.

591. You do not remember what messages you took?——

592. Mr. *Giffard.*] Nor that you took any?

593. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Nor that you took any?—No.

594. You do not know whether you were sent on errands besides the circulars, or whether you did not?—No.

595. Did you go home to the greengrocer's shop at all?—Yes.

596. You do remember that?—I went home after my dinner.

597. That I can thoroughly understand; what I mean is did you go home for the purpose of attending to the greengrocery?—Oh, no.

598. Did you go into any of the public-houses for the purpose of watching at all what was going on?—When?

599. On either the Thursday or the Friday?—On Friday I went about where I liked.

600. Did you go into a public-house watching to see what was going on?—No.

601. At all?—I went in to get a pint of beer.

602. That we will take as a matter of course; I want to know whether you went into a public-house to do anything at all?—No.

603. That you swear?—Yes.

604. You do not remember whether on the Thursday you took messages; do you remember whether you took any on the Friday?—I never took any.

605. Will you swear that?—Yes.

606. Be careful; will you swear you did not?—Yes.

607. You did nothing on the Friday?—No, walked about.

608. Eh?—Only walked about. If they had wanted me to have done anything, I should have done it.

609. That is what you say?—Yes.

610. Were you told to keep on the spot?—No, I was not told anything; not on the Friday.

611. Were you on the Thursday?—Yes, they told me to keep there, as perhaps they might want me.

612. Did you ask what you were wanted for on the Friday?—No.

613. Did you go for orders?—No, I was there.

614. Did you go for orders on the Friday?—I was there waiting.

615. Did you ask for orders?—No.

616. You say you did not?—No.

617. Now, on the Saturday the 6th, you say that you went to the "Golden Dog" to be paid, and you have now, after the names were read to you from a list, suggested some of them, a number of the persons who were there; you have a tolerably good memory, I daresay; tell me now what names you recollect as having been there on the 6th; tell us from your own memory now?—I do not know: several of them.

618. Tell us those you can recollect; I am not going to read them to you and bother you in that sort of way, but I want you to tell me what you recollect; do you recollect any?—Yes.

619. Name one or two?—There was Cushings, Winter, and several of them.

620. Several of them does not convey much information to my mind; I want your recollection?—I cannot recollect at all.

621. What was Winter's Christian name?—I don't know.

622. Where does he live?—In St. James, just against where I live.

623. Are those the only two names you remember?—I daresay there are lots of them.

624. I daresay there are; I want to know whether you can recollect any?—No.

625. You cannot, you say, now?—No.

626. Those are the only two names that you can remember?—That is all I can recollect now.

627. By the bye, I want to know where do you say you were paid by Mr. Breeze or Mr. Bennett?—Where was I paid; at the "Golden Dog."

628. Was it downstairs or upstairs?—Upstairs.

629. When were you first of all asked to become a witness?—I don't know, sir.

630. I suppose you saw somebody before you went into the witness book?—Yes, I see two or three of them. I see Widows, and two or three of them.

631. Do you know the lawyer's office?—Yes.

632. Have you been there?—Yes.

633. When did you go there first?—That I don't know.

634. Did you see Amis there; Frank Amis, your old friend?—No.

635. You did not see him there?—No.

636. Was anything written down for you to sign?—I don't know I am sure; there was some names wrote down, and that like.

637. Some names written down for you?—Yes.

638. How

638. How came you to go there?—How came I to go there?

639. That is the question; I should like an answer?——

640. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Come, what do you say; how came you to go there?—Because Widows asked me.

641. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Did he tell you that you were to go there, and to say that you had been put on; to prove that you had been put on?—No, sir, no.

642. You do not recollect; what did he say to you when he asked you to go?—He told me to go to the office; they wanted to speak to me.

643. What did you get for going to the office?—I never got anything.

644. What did you get with your subpœna?—I never got anything.

645. What have you had for going into the witness box?—They gave me half-a-crown.

646. Nothing more?—No.

647. You speak that very mildly; you do not mean to say that you were satisfied with half-a-crown for going to the attorney's; he would charge 6*s.* 8*d.* for looking at you; you do not mean to say you would go and have a chat with him, and stop with him, and then have a subpœna to come here and go into the witness box, and be kept by Mr. Smith for an hour and a half for half-a-crown; you do not mean to say that, you are expecting a little more?—That is what I got, sir.

648. You are expecting a little more?—I do not know, I am sure.

649. Yes, you are; you will not be satisfied unless you get a little more, eh?—I don't know anything about it, sir.

650. Now come, do you mean to tell me you do not know whether you expect more than half-a-crown?—I shall be paid for my day's work, I suppose.

651. You do suppose that?—Yes.

652. What do you expect to be paid for your day's work?—I do not know I am sure, sir; I don't know anything about it.

653. But what should you expect for a day's work?—I cannot tell you.

654. You do not know what would be reasonable for you?—Yes.

655. What?—A crown.

656. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You mean that besides the half-crown?—Yes, sir, I have had that.

657. Mr. *Hawkins.*] That is a sort of retainer for you?—Yes.

658. Are you to be paid, after the Petition is over, for your day's work?—I cannot tell you; they never told me anything about that.

659. You never made any arrangement about that?—No.

660. You know that you are a witness for your friend Ames?—I don't know nothing about him.

661. He is the petitioner, and he will have to pay you?—I don't know anything of that.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

662. You have been reminded once or twice that Mr. Breeze is your landlord?—Yes.

663. How long has he been your landlord?—Five or six years.

664. I presume he knew you and you knew him?—Yes.

665. How long have you been a voter for the borough?—I think this is the third time.

666. The third time you have voted?—Yes.

667. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You did vote in the last election, did you?—Yes.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I mentioned to your Lordship that I propose to prove that by the register.

668. What time in the day did you vote last election?—About three o'clock.

669. You have told my learned friend that you are not quite certain that either Mr. Breeze or the other gentleman used the phrase, "oblige" on the Wednesday?—No, sir, I am not certain.

670. Are you quite certain that either of them used that phrase, either on the Wednesday or Thursday, one or the other?—No, I won't say.

671. Just tell us what happened on the Thursday; my learned friend has put it to you several times that Breeze is here, and Bennett is here; just tell me (do not be afraid) exactly what happened on the Thursday?—On the Thursday?

672. Yes?—My going up for a job.

673. Just go on and tell me the conversation?—I went up and asked them for a job.

674. What did either of them say?—They asked me my name, and told me that they would set me on.

675. Any more?—I don't remember anything more.

676. Just consider whether the phrase "oblige" was used at any time; do not be afraid of anybody here; his Lordship will protect you?—I don't remember.

677. You told my learned friend that they asked you whether you would oblige them?—Yes.

678. Who was it said that?—Mr. Breeze.

679. I think I caught you to tell my learned friend that they put your name down; one of them put it down; what did they put your name down in?—That I cannot tell you; whether it was on a piece of paper or in a book.

680. Either a piece of paper or a book; you say you are quite certain that you were not asked to do anything on the election day: the Friday?—No.

681. Did anybody go with you to the poll when you went and voted?—There was a man went with me.

682. Who was that?—I don't know the man.

683. Where did the man come from?—He is a city man. I do not know him.

684. A city of Norwich man, I suppose; what I want to know is, did he come to your house, or where did he find you?—We were having a pint in the Dog.

685. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You and this other man?—Yes.

686. Mr. *Giffard.*] Do you know the man by name?—No.

687. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Who paid for it?—I did, sir.

688. Mr. *Giffard.*] About what time was that?—Just before three, I think it was.

689. Had you been at the Dog before that day?—Yes.

690. How long before that had you been at the Dog?—I had been for a walk several times, and came backwards and forwards there.

691. Did you see Mr. Breeze or Mr. Bennett there

T. Hainsworth.

6 May 1875.

T. Hainsworth.
6 May 1875.

there that day?—I see them both there that day.

692. What were they doing?—I cannot tell you. I was only in the public-house. I never see what they done.

693. How far is this place you have spoken of, the Brewery, which we understand now was the "Hope Brewery" public-house, from the "Golden Dog"?—About 100 yards.

694. Is it in the same street?—No.

695. Not in the same street, but about 100 yards off?—Yes.

696. Had the "Golden Dog" any papers over it, "committee-room," or anything of that sort?—That I cannot say.

697. Had it any papers of any sort on it?—I do not know.

698. Can you tell me whether there were blue papers, whatever was written on them?—No, I cannot tell. There are so many papers, horse-riding things, and that, up in these windows, that I never take any notice.

699. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Do you ever work for anyone by the day?—Yes.

700. What do you get?—At the last place I worked, I got 3*s.* a day.

701. What is the usual price you get?—That is about the run; 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day.

702. When you went into the room to be paid, did you see any book then?—No, sir, not that I know of.

Mr. Frederick Tuck Minns, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

703. Is your name Frederick Tuck Minns?—Yes.

704. Do you live in Eve's Yard, St. Paul's?—Yes.

705. And are you a voter for this borough?—Yes.

706. What are you?—A shoemaker.

707. On the Friday before the election, did you see Mr. Breeze, the harness maker?—Yes.

708. Where did you see him?—In the "Golden Dog."

709. Had you been to his house that day; the first time you saw him on the Friday was at the "Golden Dog," was it?—Yes.

710. What passed between you and Breeze?—I asked for to get on.

711. What did he say?—He gave me a note.

712. Did he say anything to you before he gave you a note?—No.

713. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you know him before?—Yes.

714. Did he know you?—I believe so.

715. Did you take the note?—Yes.

716. To whom did you give that note?—Mr. Bennett.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I call for that note, my Lord. It should be here; but in the meantime, I will go on.

717. When you got to Bennett, what did he do?—He said he would put my name down.

718. Did he say he would put your name down?—Yes.

719. Did you see whether he did put your name down?—I came out of the room then.

720. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Where did you see him then; what room?—Upstairs.

721. At the Dog?—Yes.

722. Mr. *Giffard.*] Upstairs, in the "Golden Dog"?—Yes.

723. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] In the same room that Breeze was?—No, sir; Mr. Breeze was not there.

724. Where did Mr. Breeze give you the note then?—In the street, sir.

725. I thought you said at the "Golden Dog"?—No.

726. Mr. *Giffard.*] He did say so; I suppose it was before the door of the "Golden Dog"?—Yes.

727. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You mean in the street?—Yes.

728. Where did he write the note?—Just outside.

729. Mr. *Giffard.*] Where did Breeze write the note?—Just outside the door.

730. He wrote it outside the door, did he?—Yes.

731. Did he write it in pencil?—I don't know; I never looked at it.

732. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] "I took the note and gave it to Bennett at the 'Golden Dog,' and then he said he would put my name down"?—Yes.

733. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you see whether he had a book to put your names down?—I never see anything of that sort.

734. All you know is, he said he would put your name down?—Yes.

735. Just tell me, before we go on, how came Mr. Breeze to give you the note; what passed between you and Mr. Breeze before that?—I asked him if he could give me a recommendation to get on.

736. It was then that he wrote the note?—Yes.

737. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Were those the words you used, "to get on"?—Yes.

738. Is that all you said; you did not say to get on what?—No.

739. That is the expression, is it?—Yes.

740. Mr. *Giffard.*] Before that note was written, did anything pass between you and Mr. Breeze, as to whether you were a voter or not?—No.

741. Are you sure of it?—Yes.

742. After that did you do anything?—I took some bills out.

743. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Who gave you the bills?—Mr. Bennett.

744. Mr. *Giffard.*] When did he give you the bills?—On the Thursday morning.

745. Cannot you tell me how many bills he gave you?—No, I did not know; I did not keep any account of them.

746. But you can tell me about?—A goodish many; I cannot tell how many there were.

747. You made a statement, did you not, before you were examined as a witness?—Yes, I did.

748. Just be careful how you answer the questions; were you paid on the Saturday night?—Yes.

749. How much were you paid?—Seven shillings.

750. How was it made up?—I got the other on the Monday night.

751. What did you get?—One shilling and sixpence more.

752. It

752. It was 8*s.* 6*d.* that you got altogether?—Yes.

753. How was it made up?—I got 7*s.* on the Saturday night.

754. What was it for; you have made a statement about this; you must tell us the truth?—I will tell you the truth.

755. What was the 8*s.* 6*d.* for; how was it made up?—For taking the bills out.

756. That does not explain it; at what rate were you paid?—It was 3*s.* 6*d.* for the Thursday, and 5*s.* for the election day.

757. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How many lots of bills did you take out?—Two lots; one on the Thursday, and one on the Friday.

758. Mr. *Giffard.*] You made a statement, did you not, and signed it?—Yes.

759. Be careful how you answer; is it the fact, that on the Friday you did nothing at all but loaf about?——

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I object to this.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He may be asked whether he did not make a different statement.

Mr. *Hawkins* was heard in support of his objection.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] It is quite legitimate to ask whether he has not made a different statement. It is a question arising out of a statement made at another time. You are at liberty to ask him whether he made the statement, and ask him whether that statement was a true one.

760. Mr. *Giffard* (to the *Witness*).] Did you not say, "I did nothing on that day (that is the Thursday) or on the Friday, but loaf about; I had nothing given me to do"?—I never said so.

761. That you swear?—I took some bills out.

762. I do not ask whether you took bills out, did you say that to this gentleman?—If I said that, it was a mistake.

763. When you applied to Mr. Breeze, did you say, "He asked me whether I was a voter, and I said, 'Yes'"?—I cannot recollect whether he said that.

764. I ask whether you told that gentleman so?—I do not know whether I said it or not.

765. Now, I ask you, is it the fact or not, if Mr. Breeze asked you whether you were a voter, and you said, "Yes"?—I do not think he asked me that.

766. Did anything pass upon the subject of your being a voter?—No.

767. Take care; you say you do not remember whether you told this gentleman this; this is not so long ago, it is only two months ago; be good enough to answer my question, is it or is it not the fact that anything passed between you and Mr. Breeze about your being a voter, before you got this letter from Mr. Bennett?—No.

768. You swear that nothing did?—No.

769. How came you to tell this gentleman so?—I do not remember telling him it.

770. Will you swear you did not?—I might say it.

771. You might say it, although it is false; just consider the exhibition you are making of yourself?——

772. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Why do you think you might have said it?—I do not know.

773. You told me you believed he knew you?—Yes.

774. What makes you believe it?—Because I was living in the ward.

775. Mr. *Giffard.*] What had Breeze to do with the ward?—I do not know what he was; he wanted a recommendation to get on.

776. Who wanted the recommendation to get on?—Mr. Bennett.

777. Had you seen Mr. Bennett before you went to Mr. Breeze?—Yes; he said I must get a recommendation to go on.

778. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You had been to Mr. Bennett first, and he said you must get a recommendation to get on?—Yes.

779. Mr. *Giffard.*] Where had you seen Mr. Bennett?—On the Wednesday.

780. Where had you seen Mr. Bennett?—I went upstairs.

781. Where?—At the "Golden Dog."

782. You went upstairs to Mr. Bennett at the "Golden Dog," and he told you, you must get a recommendation from Mr. Breeze to get on?—He did not say from Mr. Breeze.

783. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He did not say from whom?—No; he said I must get one.

784. Did you know Mr. Bennett?—No; I did not know him.

785. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you tell Mr. Bennett who and what you were?—No.

786. You are sure of that?—I believe I am.

787. You believe you are; did you tell him your name?—Yes; I told him my name.

788. Did you tell him where you lived?—No.

789. Did you tell him that you were a voter?—I might have told him that.

790. Did you tell him that?—Yes.

791. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That was on the Wednesday?—On the Thursday.

792. I thought you went to Mr. Bennett the day before?—I did say so, and Mr. Bennett told me to go after a recommendation.

793. Was it when you brought the note that you told him you were a voter?—Yes.

794. How came he to tell you that?—Because he asked.

795. Before he gave you the bills?—After he took the name I went downstairs, and then he brought some bills down for me to take out.

796. Was it then that he asked you whether you were a voter?—No.

797. When was it?—When he took my name down.

798. Mr. *Giffard.*] Where did he take the name down; was it in a book?—I do not know where he put it; I came out of the room then.

799. That is no answer to my question: did you or did you not see him put your name down in a book?—He was writing.

800. That is one step, we shall get it out in time; he was writing something?—Yes.

801. What was it?—I do not know what it was.

802. You saw him write; upon your oath do not you know whether it was in a book or not?—No; I cannot say what it was.

803. You swear you cannot say whether it was in a book or not?—No.

804. Did you tell this gentleman that he put your name down in a book, and then told you to go downstairs; did you tell that gentleman so?—I do not know whether it was a book.

805. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you say that to that gentleman?—I might say so.

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

6 May 1875.

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

6 May 1875.

806. Mr. *Giffard.*] I know you might, did you?—I forget now.

807. How long ago is it since you made the statement to that gentleman; about a week ago?—Yesterday week, I believe.

808. Your memory, you see, is very good, as it was only yesterday week; what did you tell him; did Mr. Bennett put your name down in a book?—I do not know whether it was a book.

809. Did you tell him that he put your name down in a book?—I do not know.

810. You will not swear that you did not?—No.

811. As you may have told him yesterday week that Mr. Bennett put your name down in a book, what do you think about it, was it a book?—I do not know whether it was a book or not.

812. You cannot tell?—No.

813. You have not the least notion?—No.

814. If you told that gentleman so, you cannot tell how you came to tell him?—No; not if I told him so.

815. Just tell us what it was you told him?—I do not know whether it was a book or no.

816. You saw him write down something on something?—Yes.

817. Did you vote?—Yes.

818. What time did you vote?—Between 11 o'clock and 12.

819. Did you go alone to the poll?—I went alone.

820. That you are sure of?—Yes.

821. Did you do anything else that day?—No, not after I voted.

822. It was a short day's work; can you explain why you got 5*s.* for that day's work?—I do not know whether or not it was for the few bills I took out in the morning.

823. What did you do with the bills?—I took them to shops, where they put the bills up in the windows.

824. What shops?—The shops in the streets.

825. What shops in what streets?—In Magdalen-street.

826. Any other street?—No, only Magdalen-street.

827. What shops did you go to?—Mr. Cook's, first, Bateson's, Shallot's, and then I gave them in the streets to the people I met.

828. You did not mention the people in the street until this minute; had you forgotten them?—No.

829. Be careful how you answer; what time did you get these bills?—About 10 o'clock.

830. How soon had you got rid of them all?—It might be an hour.

831. And it might be five minutes; which was it?—About an hour.

832. That you swear?—Yes.

833. You were only in Magdalen-street?—Yes.

834. And you have only given us three shops?—I gave some to people as they were coming along.

835. That is the same street as the "Golden Dog" is in, is it not?—Yes.

836. You say you are a shoemaker?—Yes.

837. Do you ever work by the day?—I take in on my own responsibility.

838. Do you ever work by the day?—No.

839. Had you never worked by the day before?—Yes, I have.

840. When last?—Several years since.

841. When last is my question?—Four years ago.

842. What did you work at then?—I went out to work then.

843. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] At your trade?—Yes.

844. By the day?—Yes.

845. Mr. *Giffard.*] What did you get?—I was learning then.

846. What did you get then?—Two and sixpence a day.

847. That is the last time you worked by the day?—Yes.

848. Then were you to be paid at the "Golden Dog" on the Saturday night, and on the Monday night?—Yes.

849. Who paid you?—Mr. Bennett.

850. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] On both occasions?—Yes.

851. Mr. *Giffard.*] Where did he get the money from; had he the money in his pocket, or on the table?—In a bag.

852. In a bag on the table?—Yes.

853. What sort of a bag was it?—A bag they generally keep money in.

854. I do not know what that is?—A canvass bag, I believe.

855. How big?—Not very big.

856. I do not ask you whether it was not very big, but how big?—I cannot say that.

857. Was it as big as your hat, or as big as your hand, or something in between?—It was a small bag; that is all that I can say.

858. You can give some notion what it was; were you paid in silver or in copper?—In silver.

859. What do you think the bag would hold?—I am not a judge of that.

860. How many people were there to be paid?—There might be a good many.

861. I know there might be; just answer my question; to the best of your belief, how many were there?—I cannot say how many.

862. I do not ask you that; I ask about how many?—There might be 40.

863. Is that on the Saturday night, or the Monday, or both?—The Monday night the most were there.

864. How long were you there yourself?—About half an hour.

865. What night was it?—Saturday night.

866. How many people did you see waiting to be paid that night?—There were not so many on that Saturday night.

867. I ask how many, to the best of your belief?—About 30, I believe, were there.

868. Perhaps you will tell me the names of some of them?—I do not know many of the names.

869. Give me some of the names?—Watling was there.

870. Where does he live?—Silver-road.

871. What is he?—He goes about with fish.

872. Now tell me another name?—Mr. Hipper.

873. What is he?—He is an auctioneer's porter.

874. Now give me some more names?—I do not know any more names.

875. Just try; it is not so long ago?—I hardly ever go in the house, and I do not know the names.

876. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you see the witness

witness in the box before you?—No; I have not seen him before to-day.

877. That is not the one you call Hipper; did you see the man who was examined before you came here?—I always heard his name was Hipper.

878. The one in the witness box before you?—Yes.

879. Mr. *Giffard.*] Try if you cannot give some other names?—I do not know any other names.

880. Now, see if I can help you with some names; do you know Arms, of Mill-hill?—No.

881. George Barber?—No.

882. Edmund Bates, do you know him?—No.

883. Do you mean to say you do not know the man at all?—No.

884. Do you know William Baker?—Yes, I know William Baker.

885. Of St. James Factory Yard; did you see him there?—Yes.

886. Do you know Benjamin Baker, of Wool Close?—No.

887. Robert Balls, of Mill-hill?—No.

888. Or Henry Butler?—No.

889. Thomas Butler?—No.

890. Robert Clayton?—No.

891. George Cutmar?—No.

892. You do not know them?—No.

893. Robert Carman?—No.

894. Joe Cook?—Yes, I know Joe Cook.

895. Did you see him there?—No, I did not see him there, but I know him.

896. Did you see him on the Saturday, or the Monday night?—No.

897. George Carman?—No.

898. George Currier?—No.

899. Joseph Dunt?—No.

900. William Draig?—No.

901. Thomas Daines?—No.

902. John Francis?—No.

903. Either of the Fishers?—No.

904. Robert French?—No.

905. Fitt?—I know one Fitt.

906. Did you see him on the Saturday, or on the Monday?—I saw him on the Monday night.

907. Thomas Gale?—No.

908. Christopher Gibbs?—No.

909. William Gardner?—No.

910. Joseph Halway?—No.

911. Edwin Haines?—No.

912. J. Hardy?—No.

913. Edward Hardy?—No.

914. Any of the Howes, did you see?—James Howes; I know him.

915. Did you see him on the Saturday, or the Monday?—No.

916. Thomas Haines?—No.

917. James Howes?—No.

918. George Hall?—No.

919. Walter Jeremy?—No.

920. John Jarret?—No.

921. John Love?—No.

922. Long?—No.

923. Or Mann?—No.

924. Mace?—I know him.

925. Did you see him on the Saturday, or the Monday?—No, I did not see him, but I know him.

926. Thomas Mann?—No.

927. David Moore?—No.

928. Horace Marshall?—No.

929. James Morriss?—No.

930. James Moore?—No.

931. Robert Nelson?—No.

932. James Norriss?—No.

933. Thomas Richardson?—No.

934. Thomas Sheppard?—I know Sheppard.

935. Did you see him on either the Monday or the Saturday night?—No.

936. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

937. Jacob Starr?—I know Starr.

938. Did you see him there on either of those days?—I never saw him, though I know him.

939. William Spelman?—No.

940. William Sincot; do you know him?—No.

941. Thomas Stamp?—No.

942. R. Sadler?—No.

943. W. Sparkes?—No.

944. John Salmons?—No.

945. William Simmonds?—No.

946. Robert Skedge?—Yes.

947. Did you see him there?—Yes, I saw him there.

948. Does he live in Cat and Fiddle Yard?—He used to live there.

949. George Taylor?—No.

950. Did you see either of the Taylors?—No.

951. Thomas Tripp?—No.

952. John Webster?—No.

953. David Watling?—Yes, I see him.

954. Was he there?—Yes.

955. Which night?—The Saturday night.

956. C. Winter?—No.

957. Robert Woods?—No.

958. George Woods?—No.

959. Walter Woods?—No.

960. Jonathan Widdows?—No.

961. You told me that you saw this gentleman yesterday week, and made a statement to him; have you seen Mr. Breeze since this?—No.

962. Or Mr. Bennett?—No.

963. Have you seen anyone on the other side since this?—No.

964. That you swear?—Yes.

965. Has anyone, since that time, been talking to you about the evidence that you were going to give?—No.

966. That you positively swear?—Yes.

967. Do you know a Mr. Cubitt?—Yes, I know Mr. Cubitt.

968. When did you see him last?—I see him nearly every night, because I use his house.

969. That is no answer to my question; when did you see him last?—Last night.

970. What house does Cubitt keep?—The "Jolly Brewers."

971. Be careful how you answer; do you positively pledge your oath that nothing has passed between you and Mr. Cubitt, about what you were going to say in court?—Not a word.

972. That you positively swear?—Yes.

973. Did you tell Cubitt what you were going to say?—No, I never spoke to him.

974. You never spoke to him?—Not about the election.

975. Did you never tell him that you were going to be a witness?—No.

976. That you swear?—Yes.

977. When did you know you were going to be a witness first?—Wednesday morning.

978. Last Wednesday morning?—Yes.

979. You do not mean yesterday?—No, Wednesday week.

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

6 May 1875.

Mr. *F. T. Minns.* 6 May 1875.

980. And you have been to Cubitt's house every night since?—I cannot say every night; nearly every night.

981. Was this petition the matter of conversation?—No, I have not heard it mentioned in the house.

982. That you positively swear?—Yes.

983. You told us what you had to say about the bills that you gave away, either on the Friday or the Thursday; you have not told us how much you did on Thursday; how many bills did you have then?—I had more on the Thursday than I did on the Friday. I cannot say how many there was, because I took them all up to Catton on the Thursday.

984. Where did you take them to?—The shops where I saw the bills up in the windows.

985. We have three on the Friday; now we will see how many we can get on the Thursday?—I do not know the neighbourhood I took them to.

986. What streets were they in?—I took one to the corner of New-street.

987. What time did you get there?—The morning time, between 10 and 11, and I gave them up the street, and all up Catton way.

988. I want to be a little more particular; where did you take them to?—I took them to the shops. I do not know the names; any shops where I see the bills up.

989. Mr. Tillett's bills?—Yes.

990. And you delivered them there?—Yes.

991. You only got one lot of bills on the Thursday?—No.

992. By what time had you finished all your bills you had given away in Catton?—About dinner time.

993. Did you do any more that day?—I went back.

994. Did you do any more that day?—No.

995. What time do you call dinner time, 12 or one?—Between one and two.

996. As you knew Mr. Tillett's bills, and went out to give other bills, you can tell me was the "Golden Dog" posted over with Mr. Tillett's bills?—I believe so.

997. You know?—Yes, they were.

998. Was it put up "committee-room"?—I do not know.

999. Yes you do?—I am no scholar, and I cannot tell that.

1000. You could not tell which were Mr. Tillett's bills if you could not read?—I knew by the colours.

1001. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You cannot read?—No.

1002. Mr. *Giffard.*] That is the reason you were employed as a messenger, because you could not read?—I took out bills.

1003. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Were these bills posted outside the house of the "Golden Dog" on the walls?—Yes.

1004. Mr. *Giffard.*] You are no scholar, and you cannot read?—No.

1005. Cannot you read at all?—Not much. I know a letter or two, that is all.

1006. You voted?—Yes.

1007. Did anybody tell you how to vote; I do not mean which way, but I mean how to perform the operation of voting?—No, only that I went to the meeting in the hall.

1008. What was that meeting that you went to?—One of Mr. Tillett's meetings.

1009. Who was present at that meeting of Mr. Tillett's?—I do not know.

1010. Yes, you do; it is astonishing how well you get on if you try?—Only Mr. Tillett who was there. I do not know who the others were.

1011. It was not a meeting if only Mr. Tillett was there?—There was a large congregation there.

1012. Who else was with Mr. Tillett?—I do not know all the gentlemen.

1013. But you can tell some of them?—No, I cannot.

1014. Where was the meeting held?—St. Andrew's Hall.

1015. Is there a platform there?—Yes.

1016. I suppose Mr. Tillett spoke from the platform?—Yes.

1017. When was this?—I do not know, two or three nights before the election.

1018. Did anybody else speak besides Mr. Tillett?—Yes, several gentlemen spoke.

1019. Who were they?—I do not know the names.

1020. Surely you asked when you heard a gentleman speaking who it was?—No, I did not stop long enough.

1021. Just try and think who spoke?—I do not know any of the names.

1022. Do you mean to swear that you do not?—Yes.

1023. Who told the voters how they were to vote?—The card showed them.

1024. Just tell us what was done; who spoke, and how the card showed people to vote?—Only to make a cross opposite the name you were going to vote for.

1025. Who said that?—I do not know who the gentleman was.

1026. You did not know who he was, and you did not ask his name?—No.

1027. That is how you knew how to put the cross opposite his name?—Yes.

1028. You knew the difference between Tillett and Wilkinson?—Mr. Tillett's name was at the top; that is how I knew.

1029. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] His name was the first, was it?—Yes.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How many candidates were there.

1030. Mr. *Giffard.*] Only two. (To the *Witness.*) You were told his name was at the top?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

1031. How many people were at the meeting altogether; were there some hundreds?—Yes.

1032. And that, you say, was two days before the election?—That I cannot say; a few days before the election.

1033. How long did you remain there?—About three quarters of an hour.

1034. How many speakers were there, during that time?—Only three, I believe.

1035. You cannot read yourself at all?—No.

1036. Can you write?—No.

1037. You can neither read nor write?—No.

1038. You say it was stated how the card was to be filled up, had you any knowledge at all how the voting card was to be filled up, or how you were to give your vote until it was explained?—I did not know until then.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] There can be no objection to that.

1039. Mr. *Hawkins.*] I will pass from that at once. (To the *Witness.*) I should like to know first of all who asked you to go; that gentleman (*pointing to a person in the court*) is the attorney to whom you made the statement; what is his name?—Mr. Chapman.

1040. What is he?—A shoe manufacturer.

1041. But you went to the attorney's office, did you not?—To make the statement?

1042. Yes?—Yes.

1043. To the attorney's office?—Mr. Gilbert's office.

1044. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You went there to make the statement?—Yes.

1045. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Is that the gentleman standing immediately before you?—Yes.

1046. Do you know his brother?—No.

1047. Do you know the gentleman sitting immediately underneath you?—No.

1048. Do you know that one there with his hand up to his mouth at the other end; you do not know either of them?—I only know that one.

1049. Did you get anything for going to his office?—Yes.

1050. How much did you get?—Ten shillings.

1051. For going there?—Yes.

1052. How long did he keep you?—Not long.

1053. Half an hour?—It might be half an hour.

1054. You could not read what he put down?—No.

1055. You say you can neither read nor write?—No.

1056. Who asked you to go there?—Mr. Chapman.

1057. What is he?—A shoe manufacturer.

1058. I suppose you have had something with your subpœna?—No.

1059. Not yet?—No.

1060. Something for that day's work?—No.

1061. Not yet?—No.

1062. I suppose you expect something for that day's work?—I have not had it yet.

1063. You expect something for your day's work?—Yes.

1064. If it was 10 *s.* for half an hour with the attorney, it ought to be 30 *s.* or 40 *s.* now; is that what you are expecting?—I am not expecting anything except my day's work.

1065. Your day's work is what you do expect?—Yes.

1066. Now I should like to put this question to you; were you put on by the Conservatives at the last election?—Yes.

1067. I thought so; how many times were you put on by them?—Once.

1068. Twice, I think?—Once I had nothing to do with it; I got the money through them.

1069. Once you were put on and once you got the money without being put on, so that you got the money twice?—Yes.

1070. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What do you mean by "once"?—One day.

1071. You got put on one day and got paid for two?—No, one day.

1072. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Did not you altogether get 17 *s.* from the Conservative people?—No, 10 *s.*

1073. You got 10 *s.* from them?—Yes.

1074. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought you got 5 *s.* for the one day?—For each day.

1075. Each of how many days?—Perhaps one day twice; 5 *s.* I got, and 5 *s.* they got for me.

1076. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You got one 5 *s.* and then some one else got another 5 *s.* for you?—Yes.

1077. You got the 10 *s.*?—Yes.

1078. What day was that for?—The election day.

1079. What did you do for it?—Nothing.

1080. When my learned friend asks whether you loafed about on the election day, you did loaf about as far as the Conservatives were concerned?—Yes.

1081. And that was what you meant, of course; they never asked you to do anything?—No, sir.

1082. I daresay you got a card?—Yes.

1083. Have you got it with you?—No.

1084. What has become of it?—When I got paid, the man took the card.

1085. Who paid you?—Warner Wright.

1086. Is that the man (*pointing to a person in court*)?—Yes, that is the man.

1087. You presented your card to him?—Yes.

1088. Who put you on and gave you the card?—Mr. Widdows.

1089. What is his Christian name?—Francis Widdows.

1090. Where does he live?—Magdalen-street.

1091. And where did he put you on?—He went and got me the card.

1092. Where did he get the card from?—I do not know.

1093. Did not he tell you?—No.

1094. Where were you when you got the card from him?—In the street.

1095. Was it in the "Cat and Fiddle" Yard?—No, I was in the street close by there.

1096. Did you ask to be put on, or did he ask you whether you would care to be put on?—He asked me if I would like to be put on.

1097. Did you ask him what the duties were?—No.

1098. He never told you?—No.

1099. And you never expected any?—I do not know about that.

1100. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What were his words?—Whether I was meant to be put on.

1101. He used the words "put on"?—Yes.

1102. Did you know what it meant?—I do not know what it meant; I did not do anything, I know that.

1103. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You knew there was nothing to do?—Yes.

1104. And you did not mind, therefore, being put on?—No.

1105. You were put on twice?—No, I was paid twice.

1106. And you would not mind being put on for ever; it would suit you very well; have you ever been put on before by the Conservatives?—No.

1107. Just think?—No, I never had anything to do for them before.

1108. Are you sure you did not get 17 *s.*?—No, only 10 *s.*

1109. Where were you when you got the 10 *s.*; was it at the "Cat and Fiddle" Yard?—No, sir.

1110. Where was it?—In Warner Wright's office.

1111. Were there many people there who wanted to be paid at the same time?—There was only me there. I went on the Saturday morning.

1112. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought you only got 5 *s.*, and somebody else got 5 *s.* for you?—I got 5 *s.* from Mr. Warner Wright, and I got the other 5 *s.*

1113. Who

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

6 May 1875.

Mr. *F. T. Minns.* 6 May 1875.

1113. Who from?—The other 5*s.* I got from a man who sells fishing tackle; Greene.

1114. Greene, a fishing-tackle maker?—He sells them things.

1115. He sells anything, and anybody, I daresay?—He sells fishing tackle; those are the things he sells.

1116. It is Greene, the fishing-tackle seller?—Yes.

1117. How did you know that you were to go to Greene's?—I heard they were paid on the Friday night.

1118. Was it on Friday night that you went to Greene's?—No, upon the Saturday morning.

1119. I thought you went to Warner Wright's on Saturday morning?—So I did.

1120. You went to both of them?—Yes.

1121. How did you know that you should go to Greene's?—He was the manager; he was the one as took my name down.

1122. Where?—At the "Swan."

1123. Where is that?—Magdalen-street.

1124. How came he to take your name down at the "Swan" on Thursday night?—I do not know, because I went in the house.

1125. Do you mean to say it was simply because you went into the "Swan"?—I was in there, and some one said, "Have you not got your name down for to-morrow, and of course I went upstairs then, and had it put down.

1126. What did you do upstairs, and whom did you see?—I saw Mr. Greene and another.

1127. Who was the other?—I do not recollect the other man's name.

1128. Tell me who he is?—I do not know the other one.

1129. But there was another man?—Yes, there was two there.

1130. What did they say to you, or you to them?—They asked me where I lived, and looked to see if I was on the register.

1131. And then what happened?—They put my name down.

1132. What did they say; did they say "it is all right," or what?—"You can come here at half-past eight in the morning."

1133. Did they wink at the same time?—That was all they said.

1134. But you understood that you were not to go near the place?—I did not go.

1135. And nobody ever inquired after you?—No.

1136. And nobody found fault with you for not coming?—No.

1137. But they paid you?—Yes.

1138. What did you say before they looked on the register; did you say, "I am a voter, and want to have my name down"?—No, I did not say anything of the sort.

1139. What did you say?—They looked at the register, and put my name down.

1140. They did not ask you what you could do?—No.

1141. Nor suggested to you anything you could do?—No, they never asked me to do anything.

1142. That was the first time you were ever put down?—Yes, on that side.

1143. Were you ever put down at all before?—Yes, once on the other side.

1144. I suppose you knew what putting down was?—Yes.

1145. Putting down, in the terms that you understand it, is to do no work, is it not?—I did not do anything.

1146. Is that what you understand by "putting down"?—Yes.

1147. You did not expect to work at all?—No.

1148. They did employ you to carry out some bills on the Thursday and on the Friday?—I could not read, so I took some bills out.

1149. Were you to be employed to take circulars, if you could have read the directions?—Yes.

1150. And as you could not read you had to take the bills out?—Yes.

1151. Did you take the bills out both on the Thursday and on the Friday?—Yes.

1152. How many do you suppose you had on Thursday; you were at Catton on the Thursday?—Yes; I cannot say how many, but a good quantity of them.

1153. I do not know how far Catton is; how far is it?—Do you mean off the "Golden Dog"?

1154. Yes?—Half-a-mile, or more.

1155. You started about what time?—Betwixt 10 and 11.

1156. That occupied you till dinner time?—Yes.

1157. When you had a lot of bills to deliver, I suppose you were very glad to get rid of your bills as quick as you could?—Yes, I gave them away as fast as I could.

1158. You did not pick and choose as to who were to have them?—No.

1159. I daresay you did not go back to ask for any more?—No.

1160. You thought the sooner you could knock through your day's work the better?—Yes.

1161. And you never went for another lot?—No.

1162. That was the fact, was it not?—Yes.

1163. And you thought yourself a lucky man, I dare say?—Yes.

1164. On the Friday what time did you go?—Friday morning?

1165. Yes?—Eight o'clock.

1166. What time did you get your bills given to you then?—Ten o'clock.

1167. Were there a good many people waiting for bills, and circulars, and things?—Yes, for bills; there was not many for circulars.

1168. Were these bills which it was necessary to distribute immediately?—Yes, I was to get rid of them as quick as I could.

1169. You were to get rid of them as quick as ever you could?—Yes.

1170. Did anybody read one of the bills to you so as to tell you what they were about?—No.

1171. But the Friday when you had to deliver them as quick as you could, it was the polling day?—Yes.

1172. Were you told that it was important that your work, whatever it was, should be done as quickly as possible?—Yes.

1173. How many bills had you given to you to distribute?—There was not so many on Friday morning.

1174. About how many?—About a dozen.

1175. And you were told where they were to be delivered?—Yes.

1176. Although you could not read the bills, did you see the character of the bills enough to be able to know whether there were some dozens of

of those bills distributed about on the morning of the election?—They were small bills.

1177. Did you see some dozens of them about?—There was a lot of them.

1178. There was a good lot distributed that morning?—Yes.

1179. Now let me ask you as to what you say about being put on here: you say you made an application to Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1180. On what day was it?—On the Wednesday.

1181. Was it before or after you made your application to the Conservatives?—Before.

1182. Did Mr. Bennett ask you whether you could read?—Yes, he asked me if I could read.

1183. What did you say?—I told him no.

1184. Did he ask you what sort of work you could do?—I do not think he did.

1185. Did he tell you what he should want you to do?—He said he should want me to take some bills out.

1186. He told you so?—Yes.

1187. Now, you say Mr. Breeze wanted a recommendation?—Yes.

1188. Did you see Mr. Breeze on the same day?—No, not the same day; I went again on the Thursday morning.

1189. Was it before or after you had been put on by the Conservatives?—Before.

1190. I want you to be very careful about this, because I have Mr. Breeze's account of the matter; do you mean to say that Mr. Breeze wrote anything?—He gave me a note; I did not look to see whether there was anything in it.

1191. Will you undertake to say that he wrote a note of any sort or kind; be careful, pray; will you undertake to swear that; you stated he wrote a note in pencil outside the door?—He gave me the note.

1192. Did he write the note at all in your presence?—I do not know where he wrote it; he has the note.

1193. Did he write anything outside the door in your presence?—I never saw him write.

1194. Will you undertake to say that outside the door he gave you anything?—He gave me the note.

1195. Where did he take the note from; will you undertake to say that he did write it?—I do not know where he took it from.

1196. Did he take the note out of his pocket?—He had it in his hand somehow; I do not know where he got it from.

1197. Do you mean to swear that he gave you a note at all?—Yes, he gave me the note.

1198. Was there any direction upon it?—No.

1199. None?—No.

1200. Was it a note that was sealed or gummed up?—I did not notice that.

1201. Mr. *Justice Lush.*] You mean to say that you do not know whether it was or not?—No.

1202. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Was the note folded when you received it as you say?—Yes.

1203. Was it ready written for you?—Yes.

1204. Was it ready written for you?—Yes.

1205. Ready written and folded, and not opened at all in your presence?—No.

1206. That is what you say?—Yes.

1207. Was it in an envelope?—No.

1208. Not in an envelope?—No.

1209. But simply on a sheet of note paper; am I to understand that?—Yes.

1210. Where he took it from, or what was written by him in it, you know not?—No.

1211. Then it was ready written for you when you met him outside the door?—I do not know; I asked him if he could get me on.

1212. You have told us all that, but I want to know the particulars about this note; do you mean to say he had the note ready written for you, and gave it to you directly you asked him to get you on?—I do not know.

1213. Had you known Mr. Breeze before?—Yes.

1214. How?—I saw him at the meetings.

1215. Had you ever spoken to him in your life before?—No, I do not think I had.

1216. Had you seen Mr. Bennett often before?—No.

1217. At meetings, or anywhere?—I never saw Mr. Bennett anywhere before in my life.

1218. Mr. Breeze knew nothing of you from having had any communication with you at all?—No.

1219. And your meeting him outside the door was a purely accidental circumstance?—Yes.

1220. Do you mean now to tell me that having met him outside the door merely by accident, and never having spoken to him before that, that he handed you a note which was ready written for you to hand over to Mr. Bennett; do you mean to say that?—Yes.

1221. Could you see whether there was anything written on the outside?—There was not anything on the outside.

1222. Did you try to see in it?—No; and if I did it was not any use; I could not read.

1223. But some friends of yours could; you did not look inside?—No.

1224. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did he tell you what to do with it?—No.

1225. He said nothing?—No.

1226. Mr. *Hawkins.*] How long did you keep the note in your possession?—Not five minutes hardly.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

1227. You told my learned friend just now that you were put on once before by the other side; that is Mr. Tillett's side; when was that?—The last election.

1228. In 1874 do you mean?—Yes.

1229. Who put you on then?—I did not know the man's name then.

1230. Just try?—I do not know his name.

1231. Just try; where were you put on?—At the same place.

1232. The "Golden Dog"?—Yes.

1233. And you did as much for that?—The same as I did this time; took out bills.

1234. Is it understood in Norwich what "putting on" means?—Being paid, I suppose, for taking out bills.

1235. That is not what you told my learned friend; being paid for what?—Taking out the bills.

1236. I thought you said it meant being paid for nothing; what do you mean?—Some of them did not do anything, I daresay.

1237. You told my learned friend Mr. Hawkins just now that being put on meant being paid for doing nothing; did you mean that?—Yes, that is what I got from the Conservative side, for I did not do anything.

1238. You told us what you did for the other side; that is not quite an answer to my question; is that what is understood amongst the voters that being put on means getting paid for doing nothing?—I do not know whether they all think that.

1239. Is that what you think?—Yes.

 1240. Then

Mr. *F. T. Minns.*

6 May 1875.

1240. Then when you asked to be put on, that is what you meant?—Yes.

1241. And neither Mr. Breeze nor Mr. Bennett asked what it meant; they knew as well as you?—I do not know.

1242. You have told my learned friend, although you did not tell me, that on that morning you were told that it was desirable for you to get through your work as quick as you could?—Yes.

1243. Who told you that?—Those who brought the bills downstairs.

1244. Just give me his name?—I think his name is Clayton.

1245. Clayton told you so?—Yes.

1246. You have not given any statement to anybody of what you could prove except to this gentleman; now I shall ask presently how my learned friend knew that. Have you given your statement of what you could prove to anybody else?—No.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I had not the slightest instruction for what I asked.

1247. Mr. *Giffard.*] Will you pledge your oath that you have not given your statement to anybody besides this gentleman?—Yes.

1248. That you positively swear?—Yes.

1249. To no one at all?—No.

1250. Now then, you said persons were going into the "Swan"; was it a Conservative house?—Yes.

1251. How came you to be there?—Because I went in; I go in sometimes.

1252. So we hear; how came you to be there is my question?—They said they were putting names down.

1253. Who said that?—The people that were living round about.

1254. The people living round about said they were putting the names down?—Yes.

1255. You understood what it meant?—Yes.

1256. And you had heard about the "Golden Dog" before; that they were putting the names down?—Yes.

1257. Who told you that?—I do not know; the same as I heard other parties.

1258. And that is why you went to Mr. Bennett first?—Yes.

1259. Now as to the 10*s.*; when did you get the 10*s.* from Mr. Gilbert?—On Wednesday morning.

1260. Yesterday week?—Yes.

1261. That was when you made your statement?—Yes.

1262. How long had you been at Mr. Gilbert's?—Half an hour.

1263. Had you been with Mr. Chapman, the bootmaker?—No.

1264. I thought you told us Mr. Chapman sent you to Mr. Gilbert?—I went with him.

1265. Did you say Mr. Chapman sent you to Mr. Gilbert?—I never said it.

1266. We shall see presently?—

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He said, "Chapman asked me to go there."

1267. Mr. *Giffard.*] Is it true that Chapman asked you to go there?—Yes.

1268. When was it?—Wednesday morning.

1269. Which Mr. Chapman is that; you say he is a bootmaker; where does he live?—In Bull Close-road.

1270. Did Mr. Gilbert go with you to Mr. Chapman?—Yes.

1271. Now tell me about the other 10*s.*; 5*s.* you got on the Saturday morning?—Ten shillings I got on the Saturday morning.

1272. I thought you got 5*s.* on the Saturday morning?—Ten shillings.

1273. Where did you get the first 5*s.* on the Saturday morning?—At Mr. Warner Wright's.

1274. And you applied for it yourself?—Yes, I went after it myself.

1275. What did you ask for when you got there?—I showed him the card.

1276. When did you get that card?—On the election day.

1277. From whom?—Mr. Widdows.

1278. Where?—In Magdalen-street.

1279. Where?—In the street.

1280. Did he meet you casually in the street?—Yes.

1281. Where did you get the card?—Against the blind school.

1282. Where did you get the second 5*s.*?—At Mr. Greene's.

1283. Just tell us what happended then; did you apply for the 5*s.* of Mr. Greene?—I gave him the card.

1284. You gave him another card?—Yes.

1285. Where did you get the other card from?—Mr. Greene gave it me on the Thursday night.

1286. At the "Swan"?—Yes.

1287. That was the way in which the men who were put on were paid on the Conservative side?—They were nearly all paid on the Friday night.

1288. That was the way they were paid, by having cards given to them; they were put on, and then they gave the cards and they were paid?—Yes.

1289. But the other side only called your names, and you were paid?—Yes.

1290. Altogether you got 10*s.* from one side, and 8*s.* 6*d.* from the other?—Yes.

1291. That is 18*s.* 6*d.* in all?—Yes.

1292. As a matter of fact, you did get 18*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] And then the 10*s.* for the statement.

1293. Mr. *Giffard.*] Was the 18*s.* 6*d.* for your vote?—I do not know what it was for.

1294. Did not you think it was for your vote?

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I object to the question.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I do not think I should find a great difficulty in drawing a conclusion from the evidence.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] That 10*s.* I agree is very supicious.

1295. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How came you to get the additional 1*s.* 6*d.* on the Monday?—Because they did not pay enough; they paid only 3*s.* 6*d.* each day.

1296. You took that on the Saturday?—Yes.

1297. And you were content with it?—Yes.

1298. How came you to go for another 1*s.* 6*d.*?—I heard they were paying others that.

1299. What did you say when you went for the 1*s.* 6*d.*?—I said I had come for the rest of my money.

1300. You heard in the meantime that others got more?—Yes.

1301. Then you went back for the 1*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Third Day.—Friday, 7th May 1875.

GEORGE EZEKIEL BUTCHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

Mr. *G. E. Butcher.*

7 May 1875.

1302. Is your name George Ezekiel Butcher?—Yes.

1303. Do you live in Bray's Court, Bridge-street?—Yes.

1304. And you are the son of Mr. George Butcher, Cobb's Yard, St. Saviour's?—Yes.

1305. On the Wednesday before the election day, did you go in the afternoon to the "Golden Dog"?—I did.

1306. Did you go up to the committee-room?—Yes.

1307. I believe you saw some young man then who referred you to Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1308. When you saw Mr. Bennett, what passed between you?—I asked him to give me a job.

1309. What did Mr. Bennett say?—He asked me if I had a vote.

1310. What did you say?—I told him, no, unfortunately I had not.

1311. What said he to that?—He said, then I cannot give you a job.

1312. What did you say to that?—I said, "My father is a voter, sir."

1313. What said he then?—He asked me if my father was at home; he told me to go home and tell my father to come.

1314. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You said he was at home?—I said he was at home.

1315. Then he asked you to go and tell him to come?—Yes.

1316. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did anything pass about your father's name before that, or after that, about what your father's proper name was?—Yes; I believe he asked me what my father's proper name was.

1317. And did you tell him?—I did.

1318. When you told him, did he refer to anything?—He looked over some papers that were there, that were on the table in front of him.

1319. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did he say anything when he had done so?—Then he told me to go to my father.

1320. After looking at the papers?—Yes.

1321. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you go home and fetch your father?—I did.

1322. And did you come back with your father to Mr. Bennett?—I did.

1323. What passed then?—We both went up into the committee-room together. Mr. Bennett was standing at the end of the table.

1324. What passed next?—And then father asked him for a job.

1325. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did he ask him for a job for himself?—He asked him to give him a job.

1326. Mr. *Giffard.*] What were his words?—"Could you give me a job, sir?"

1327. What said Mr. Bennett?—He said, "Are you a voter?" or, "Have you a vote?" something to that effect.

1328. What said your father?—He told him, "Yes." He turned some papers over that lay on the table in front of him.

1329. The same as he looked at before?—Just the same as he did before.

1330. Do you know what the register is by sight?—I believe I do.

1331. Could you see whether it was a part of the register or the register that he looked over?—It looked something like that.

1332. What more passed between you?—Father said to him then, "I hope you will give my son a job also."

1333. What said he to that?—He said, "If I oblige you, I suppose you will oblige me."

1334. What passed upon that?—Then he directed my father to go to the other end of the table.

1335. What answer did your father make to that, "If I oblige you, you will oblige me"?—I think I understood him, "I will"; but I will not be sure.

1336. Whatever answer it was, what did Mr. Bennett say after that?—He took our names down. He asked father's proper name.

1337. Did you see what he took the names down in?—In a book.

1338. It was on the Wednesday, I think, you said?—Yes.

1339. On the Thursday, did you go there?—The Thursday morning, yes.

1340. Did you get any circulars?—We got some on Wednesday afternoon.

1341. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You say, "We"; do you mean that circulars were given both to you and your father?—Yes; on the Wednesday afternoon.

1342. Who gave you them?—Mr. Bennett gave me some.

1343. Mr. *Giffard.*] How many were there?—I should think about a score.

1344. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did your father get any too?—Yes, he did; he got some, but not so many as I did.

1345. Mr. *Giffard.*] What did you do with them?—Took them out and delivered them.

1346. The same afternoon?—The same afternoon.

1347. You went on Thursday morning?—Yes.

1348. And your father too?—Yes, he went as well.

1349. Did you get any circulars at that time?—He did not, but I did.

1350. How many did you get?—I should suppose I got about a dozen then.

1351. What did you do with them?—Went and delivered them.

1352. On the Friday, did you do anything?—No; I did nothing on the Friday.

1353. Were those two distributions of a score and a dozen circulars all you did?—That was all I did.

1354. Was it all you were asked to do?—That is all I was asked to do.

1355. How long did it take you each day to deliver those circulars?—On the Wednesday afternoon

Mr. *G. E. Butcher.*

7 May 1875.

afternoon it took me about two hours or two and a half hours.

1356. How long on the Thursday?—On the Thursday it did not take above an hour, or a little over an hour.

1357. On the Saturday evening did you go to the "Golden Dog," with your father, to be paid?—I did.

1358. How long were you there before you were paid?—I should think an hour or an hour and a half.

1359. How came you to go upstairs; was your name called?—My name was called.

1360. While you were there waiting an hour and a half, did you see other people go up?—I saw plenty go up.

1361. What did you get paid?—Ten shillings and sixpence.

1362. Who paid you?—Mr. Bennett.

1363. Was anybody else besides Mr. Bennett present?—There was another gentleman there that I did not know.

1364. Do you know Mr. Breeze by sight?—I do not know that I do.

1365. Did you go again on the Monday night?—I did, with my father, again.

1366. How came you to do that?—Because the men kicked up a little disturbance about the money.

1367. Explain what you mean?—They said they ought to have their 5*s.* for the election day, and 3*s.* 6*d.* for the two days before the election.

1368. Whom do you mean by the men?—Plenty of them that were there.

1369. Only the men that were waiting to be paid?—Yes.

1370 Mr. Justice *Lush.*] They ought to have had 5*s.* for the election day, and 3*s.* for each of the others; is that what you say?—Yes, my Lord.

1371. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you get anything more on the Monday night?—I got 1*s.* 6*d.* on Monday night.

1372. From whom?—From Mr. Bennett.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

1373. What are you?—I am a rivetter of boots and shoes.

1374. What are your weekly wages?—I work piece-work; what I can earn.

1375. What do you earn a week?—It all depends.

1376. What is your average earning a week?—I should say a 1*l.*, take it on the average.

1377. So that that 3*s.* 6*d.* a day is no great thing for you?—No, certainly not.

1378. Are you a militiaman?—I am.

1379. Did you apply at all to be put on for the Conservatives?—I did.

1380. I thought so; were you put on?—No.

1381. Did you get a card?—No.

1382. Whom did you apply to, to be put on for the Conservatives?—I asked the man against the door.

1383. What did you ask him to do?—If he thought there was a chance for a job.

1384. Did you ask to be put on; you know what I mean?—I asked if there was a chance for a job.

1385. Did you ask to be put on?—No, I did not say those words not "put on."

1386. What did the man say to you when you asked for a job?—He said he did not think there was a chance.

1387. What day was that?—I should say it was about the Tuesday.

1388. Did that man ask you whether you were a voter?—No.

1389. Did you tell him?—No.

1390. You are sure of that?—Yes.

1391. Do yon know who the man was?—No, I cannot say that I do.

1392. Where was it that you saw him?—Mr. Whiting's, at the "Hope" Brewery.

1393. Do you know who the young man was whom you say you saw first of all at the "Golden Dog"?—Do you mean up in the room?

1394. Of course I do; you have only spoken of one young man that you saw at the "Golden Dog;" have you seen him in court?—I have not looked round. Yes, I can see the man.

1395. What is his name; is that the first person that you saw at the "Golden Dog"?—No, I saw the door-keeper first.

1396. Is that the first person that you spoke to?—Yes.

1397. The man sitting there with his pencil?—Yes.

1398. Is that the man who referred you to Mr. Bennett?—That is Mr. Bennett.

1399. I thought you said it was the first person you saw at the "Golden Dog"?—I told you the first person I saw was the door-keeper; you could not help seeing him.

1400. It is not a very funny thing to say; you have told me that twice. Will you tell me who you first saw in the committee-room at the "Golden Dog"?—The doorkeeper.

1401. In the room?—He was in the room.

1402. The doorkeeper was in the room?—Yes.

1403. Who was the man who referred you to Mr. Bennett?—The doorkeeper.

1404. Not anybody in the committee-room?—No.

1405. Was there anyone in the committee-room besides Mr. Bennett, when you spoke to him?—Yes, I believe there was.

1406. I must have you particular about this; was there, or not?—Yes, there was.

1407. Do you know who it was?—I knew the doorkeeper.

1408. You know I am not speaking of the doorkepper. Was there anyone in the committee-room besides Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1409. Who was it?—I do not know; I cannot tell you.

1410. Have you seen him since?—I do not know that I have.

1411. Do you see him in court?—See who in court?

1412. The person who was with Mr. Bennett, when you spoke to him as you say. Do you see that young man?—I cannot say. Mr. Bennett was in the room by himself at the end of the table.

1413. I thought you said there was some one there?—Yes, but it was a long room.

1414. Was there anybody else near enough to Mr. Bennett to hear what your conversation was?—No, I do not believe there was.

1415. Just look at that young man (*pointing to a man of the name of Constable*); was not he there during the whole time you spoke to Mr. Bennett?—I do not recollect his face.

1416. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You do not recollect him?—No.

1417. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Was there anybody else in the room that you can recollect?—No, I should know

know two or three faces, if I were to see them again.

1418. Do you mean those in the room at that time?—Yes, at the other end of the table.

1419. Then there were two or three others besides Mr. Bennett in the room?—There was.

1420. Will you just tell me again how it was you commenced your conversation with Mr. Bennett. What was the first thing that was said?—I was directed to Mr. Bennett by the doorkeeper.

1421. That is no answer to my question. Answer my question?—I asked Mr. Bennett for a job.

1422. Just tell us what you said. I want, as near as I can, your language to Mr. Bennett?—I asked him for a job.

1423. What did you say to him?—I asked him if he could give me a job.

1424. Did you know Mr. Bennett before?—No.

1425. How came you to know that you were addressing Mr. Bennett?—The doorkeeper told me so.

1426. He pointed him out?—Yes.

1427. You asked him to give you a job?—Yes.

1428. Did you address him in this way, "Mr. Bennett, I want a job," or what did you say?—That is what I said.

1429. I want you to be cautious, because there was another person present who heard what took place; was that the first thing you said to Mr. Bennett?—Yes, it was.

1430. It was?—Yes.

1431. There is no mistake about it?—No.

1432. What did Mr. Bennett then say?—He asked me whether I was a voter, and he asked me my name.

1433. Was that before he asked you whether you were a voter?—I cannot say whether he asked me whether I was a voter first, or whether he asked my name first.

1434. Give us the order in which the conversation occurred as far as your memory of it, if you have one, will serve you?—He asked me if I was a voter.

1435. And you told him, unfortunately, no?—Yes, that is it.

1436. Now tell me what next occurred?—I told him my father was. He said, "As long as you have not a vote I cannot give you a job."

1437. Is your father in court?—No.

1438. Is he here?—He is here.

1439. He is out of court?—Yes.

1440. "As long as you are not a voter, I cannot give you a job"?—Words to that effect.

1441. Do not let us have any mistake about it; will you pledge your oath that those words, or words to that effect, were used?—Yes.

1442. Were those the words?—Words to that effect; I cannot exactly remember them.

1443. Words to that effect?—Yes.

1444. "So long as you are not a voter, I cannot give you a job"?—That is it.

1445. Now, will you tell me whether those words were uttered within the hearing of anybody besides yourself and Mr. Bennett?—I do not believe anybody else was there but me and him.

1446. Was there anybody near enough to hear those words besides yourself and Mr. Bennett?—There was some young man standing beside the fireplace.

1447. Was that the man (*pointing to Constable*)?—I cannot say.

1448. Do you believe it to be the same?—I cannot swear.

1449. Would you believe it?—I cannot swear it.

1450. Was he like him?—That I cannot say.

1451. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You say the young man was standing near the fireplace?—Yes.

1452. Was that the nearest person to you?—That was the nearest one I could see.

1453. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You say that you went to your father after that, and fetched your father?—I did.

1454. What did you tell your father when you went to fetch him?—I told him to come to the committee-room along with me.

1455. Did you tell him what for?—I told him he should have a job.

1456. What is your father?—A shoemaker; he is a men's man; he makes men's boots.

1457. Is he on his own account, or a journeyman?—Sometimes on his own account.

1458. What are his earnings a week?—I cannot tell; he does not tell me his business.

1459. Do you mean to say that you do not know what your father's weekly earnings are?—It is very seldom I go to see him; I do not know.

1460. Do you mean to say you do not know about what his weekly earnings are?—No.

1461. Was he busy at work when you went to him?—Yes, he was busy at work when I went.

1462. Then he did not want a job?—I do not know whether he wanted a job or not.

1463. You said, "I will get you a job"?—I went for him.

1464. You found your father busy at work?—Yes.

1465. And you said, "Come with me, and I will get you a job"?—Yes.

1466. Was that all?—He got up off his seat and came with me.

1467. To have a job?—Yes.

1468. That is all you said?—Yes.

1469. And you mean to say your father was hard at work at his business?—He was not hard at work.

1470. Perhaps he never is; like his son, I daresay; neither you nor your father are very fond of hard work?—We should all get an easy living if we could.

1471. Your father was, at all events, at work?—Yes.

1472. And all you said to him was, "Come along with me, and I will get you a job"?—I said, "Come along with me to the 'Golden Dog,' and we will get a job there."

1473. He did not ask you what sort of job it was?—No.

1474. And you never suggested it?—No, I did not tell him.

1475. And that is all?—Yes.

1476. I daresay you did not speak till you got in to the "Golden Dog"?—Yes.

1477. What did you say as you went along?—He asked me how I came to know.

1478. Came to know what?—About having a job.

1479. What did you tell him?—That I had been up and see Mr. Bennett.

1480. What did you tell him then?—And that he told me to go home after him.

1481. Now I understand you, when your father

Mr. *G. E. Butcher.*

7 May 1875.

father went in, he was asked whether he was a voter?—Yes.

1482. Then Mr. Bennett evidently did not believe you; you said you told him your father was a voter?—I told him father was a voter.

1483. When your father went he asked him the same question, according to your account?—Yes.

1484. And he asked him his proper name?—Yes.

1485. When your father told him, what did he do; I want to know now what he did?—He looked on the table and turned the Register over; turned some leaves over.

1486. In what?—The Register, I think they call it.

1487. It is suggested to you that it is a Register, in that box; did you see what was in it?—I could see some names.

1488. What was the size of the book?—Much about the size of that there; about the size of that (*referring to the learned Counsel's brief*).

1489. And he turned over some leaves?—Yes.

1490. Go on, and give me the rest of the conversation in the order in which it followed: you say he turned over the leaves and asked your father's name?—He turned over the leaves, and then he said to father, "I will give you a job, and likewise your son."

1491. Anything else?—Yes.

1492. What else was there? "If I give you a job ——?"—"No;" he said, "I will oblige you if you will oblige me."

1493. Those are the very words?—Yes.

1494. You were a little bit changing; you said, "If I give you a job," and then you corrected yourself?—I was wrong in saying that.

1495. Will you pledge your oath that it was not, "If you will give me a job I will oblige you"?—The words were, "If I oblige you, you will oblige me;" those were the words.

1496. So you say; what made you say, "If I give you a job," just now; had you forgotten?—I had just for a minute.

1497. You had forgotten what was the right thing?—Yes.

1498. Just for a minute?—I did not wish to make a mistake.

1499. Therefore you said it wrong; had you forgotten what the words were at that moment?—Just at that moment I had. We are all liable to make mistakes sometimes.

1500. I quite agree, "sometimes"; some intentionally, and some not?—Mistakes are soon rectified.

1501. Soon made and soon rectified; you are right; did you make a statement to Mr. Gilbert; you know him?—Yes.

1502. Did you go to his office?—I was come down after.

1503. Did you go to his office?—Yes.

1504. When was it first?—Last Friday afternoon.

1505. That was the first time?—It was the first time.

1506. Who fetched you?—Mr. Nobbs.

1507. Who is Mr. Nobbs?—He is a fishmonger.

1508. Had you mentioned this suggested conversation to Mr. Bennett?—Did I mention it to Mr. Gilbert?

1509. Had you mentioned it to anybody before you told it to Mr. Gilbert?—Not till I was asked.

1510. Not till he asked you?—Mr. Nobbs asked me a question or two.

1511. When did Mr. Nobbs ask you first a question or two?—Last Friday.

1512. Then, before last Friday, you had not been asked about it?—Certainly not.

1513. And you had not mentioned it?—Certainly not.

1514. You had not mentioned it, and had not been asked about it until last Friday?—No.

1515. Perhaps you thought no more about it after you got your 10*s.*?—I did not think any more about it then.

1516. Did Mr. Gilbert take the statement from you in his office?—No, not Mr. Gilbert.

1517. Who did?—A dark gentleman.

1518. What question did Mr. Nobbs put to you?—When he came down to my house he said, "I want to speak to you for a minute or two."

1519. Pass that over; what questions did he put to you; what did he say to you; if you do not remember, tell me so?—He says, "You recollect about going for a job to the 'Golden Dog'?" He asked me if I recollected it, and I said, yes, I did.

1520. What then?—Then, he says, "Your father is subpœnaed."

1521. Go on?—Then, he says, "I think, in all probability, you will have to be subpœnaed." I said, I had seen my father. "Oh," he says, "you have?" I said, "Yes." "Well," said he, "it is of no consequence then; I do not need to ask you what you and your father said. All we want you to do is to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth."

1522. You are telling me, seriously, that is all he said; I only want you to speak the truth?—That is all he told me.

1523. He did not ask you what you and your father had said?—When we got to the office?

1524. Before you got down to the office, did he ask what you and your father had said?—No.

1525. Did he ask what had taken place between you and Mr. Bennett?—Not till we got to the office.

1526. You mean without asking you what was said, or what was done at the time you were at the "Golden Dog," he took you down to Mr. Gilbert's office?—Yes, that is right.

1527. Without having ascertained what you could say; do you mean to swear that?—Yes, I will.

1528. What did you get for going to the office?—Six shillings.

1529. How long were you there?—I should say about half-an-hour; it might be a little over.

1530. Have you had your subpœna?—Yes.

1531. What did you get with it?—I got it there when I went.

1532. At the same time?—Yes.

1533. What have you had for coming here to-day?—I have not had anything.

1534. Had you anything for coming yesterday?—What do you mean?

1535. You know what I mean; were you in court yesterday?—I was outside all yesterday.

1536. What did you get for waiting outside?—I did not get paid anything.

1537. Did you apply for anything?—No.

1538. What

1538. What are you to have a day?—I do not know.

1539. You do not expect to be here two or three days for nothing, do you?—Certainly not.

1540. Do you mean to say that you have not had anything given to you, and nothing has been said as to what you are to have?—I have not had anything but what I told you.

1541. Have you had nothing said to you as to what you are to have for giving your evidence?—No, I have not; I will be upon my oath that I have not.

1542. Everybody knows that you are upon your oath, and are bound by it?—I did not dream of such a thing.

1543. Have you had your statement read over to you?—I had it read over once.

1544. Have you had it read over this morning?—No.

1545. Yesterday?—No.

1546. You mean to swear that?—I swear I had not.

1547. Your name is George Ezekiel?—Yes, that is my name.

1548. Have you ever been yourself in any little trouble?—Oh, yes.

1549. Nothing to be ashamed of?—No; I suffered for what I had done.

1550. You are not ashamed of it?—I was punished for it.

1551. Have you got into trouble more than once?—We will say twice; come.

1552. May we say three times?—That is just as you like.

1553. No, I want you to speak the truth?—We will say three times, then.

1554. May we say four?—No, I cannot go any further.

1555. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Three times, you say?—Yes.

1556. Mr. *Hawkins.*] The last time I think was in last year; was it not in April last year? Yes, you are right.

1557. That was for stealing a scarf, was it not?—No, for illegal pawning.

1558. Where did you get the thing that you pawned?—Where I lodged.

1559. It did not belong to you?—No.

1560. You took something that did not belong to you, and pawned it, and that is what you call illegal pawning?—That is what the magistrate called it.

1561. You do not call it stealing?—I call it the same as the magistrate called it.

1562. You would not believe it was stealing a thing?—I cannot go against what they say.

1563. Before that, were you charged with stealing not a scarf, but some wearing apparel?—I never stole a scarf in my life.

1564. What was the last thing; did you not say a scarf?—No, you said a scarf.

1565. I thought you adopted it; you know better what you went to gaol for than I do; you did go to gaol?—Yes.

1566. What was it for?—Pledging a suit of clothes,

1567. That was last year?—Yes.

1568. Did you go twice last year?—No.

1569. When was the time before that?—About eight years ago.

1570. Come, come, a little less than that?—I have not been into the city gaol more than once.

1571. Were not you in 1874 sent to gaol for stealing a suit of clothes?—I went to gaol last year.

1572. That was a month's hard labour?—Six weeks.

1573. How many times have you been charged with stealing things?—Only once; I have never been to gaol but once.

1574. How many times have you been accused of stealing things?—You mean how many times taken?

1575. You know what it is to be accused of being a thief?—Yes.

1576. And you know sometimes people are accused of something, when there is no evidence against them?—Yes.

1577. They are discharged for want of evidence?—That is just the case with me.

1578. How many times have you been in custody; you began when you were quite a boy?—Twice.

1579. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Only twice in custody?—Three times in custody, altogether.

1580. Three times?—Four times.

1581. Four times in custody?—Yes.

1582. Each time charged with stealing or illegal pawning?—Twice they said it was stealing, but I got acquitted upon those charges.

1583. They were all charges of stealing; dishonesty?—I cannot see that they were cases of stealing, myself.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

1584. Tell me what the things were my learned friend refers to; last year you were sent to gaol for illegal pawning, and were six weeks in prison?—Yes.

1585. Were you ever in prison before that?—Yes.

1586. When was it?—That is eight years ago.

1587. What is your age now?—Twenty-seven, the 11th of next July.

1588. How long were you in prison then?—A month.

1589. What was it for?—Obtaining money under false pretences.

1590. Are those the only two occasions on which you were in prison?—The other two cases I got acquitted.

1591. How long ago were they?—Twelve or fourteen years ago.

1592. Are you a married man?—I am.

1593. How came you to pawn the clothes which the magistrates gave you six weeks for, last April?—To tell you the truth, I got on the drink.

1594. Whose clothes were they?—A young man's where I lodged; he lodged there as well.

1595. You have been asked about your father's earnings; do you live in a separate house from him?—Yes; he lives in one parish, and I live in the other.

[The Witness withdrew.

GEORGE BUTCHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Giffard*.

G. Butcher. 7 May 1875.

1596. Is your name George Butcher?—Yes.

1597. You live in Cobb's-yard?—Yes.

1598. We hear you are a Shoemaker?—That is right.

1599. Do you remember, the Wednesday before the election, your son coming to you?—Yes.

1600. In consequence of what he said to you, did you go together to the "Golden Dog"?—We did.

1601. Whom did you see there?—Mr. Bennett.

1602. What passed between you and Mr. Bennett?—When I first went into the room, Mr. Bennett asked me my name.

1603. Did you tell him?—Yes.

1604. What passed next?—He said, "I suppose you want a job;" and I said, "Yes; and one for my son, if you please."

1605. What more was said or done between you?—He said, "Have you a vote?" and I said, "Yes, sir."

1606. Did he do or say anything upon that?—He looked at some papers, and said, "If you will oblige me, I will oblige you."

1607. What more was done upon that?—He said, "Here, Woods, take this man, and do something with him;" that was a man who stood down at the farther end of the room; at the end of the long table.

1608. Did he say whether you were to have a job or not?—No, no farther than that. He said, "If you oblige me, we will oblige you."

1609. You say he referred you to Woods, and said Woods was to do something for you?—He went with me; and Woods said to me, "Here are some circulars; they are all of them in Botolph-street." I said, "That is where I live;" and he said, "You know most of them, I suppose. It will not take you long to do it." Two of them lived in the yard where I lived.

1610. Woods said, "These are almost all for Botolph-street, and it will not take you long to do it"?—Yes.

1611. Mr. Justice *Lush*.] They were all directed?—Yes.

1612. And he said, "You know most of them, I suppose"?—Yes.

1613. Mr. *Giffard*.] How many circulars did you get altogether?—Eight or ten.

1614. Did you deliver them?—Yes.

1615. How long did it take you to deliver them?—About half-an-hour.

1616. Did you do anything on the Thursday and Friday?—No, I was at home at my work.

1617. You did nothing for the Liberal committee, or Mr. Bennett?—No.

1618. Did your son get any circulars?—I believe he did; but he was not sent with me. I went by myself.

1619. Did you see him give your son any circulars?—I did not see him give them. I waited till he came out, and he had some circulars.

1620. You went out first?—Yes.

1621. Had your son any circulars?—Yes.

1622. Mr. *Giffard*.] The witness says he worked at his own trade the Thursday and Friday, and did nothing in the way of work for the Liberal committee. (To the *Witness*.) On the Friday, did you vote?—Yes.

1623. About what time?—Abont half-past two.

1624. Did you go alone to the poll?—Yes.

1625. On the Saturday evening, did you go to the "Golden Dog"?—Yes. From what I heard, they were paying.

1626. Were there other people waiting to be paid there besides you?—Yes.

1627. How many?—A great number. There were 40 or 50 in the public-house, besides outside.

1628. Mr. Justice *Lush*.] There were 40 or 50 in the house, besides a number outside?—Yes.

1629. Can you give me any idea of how many were outside?—No, I cannot say; they were shoving to get in; I did not notice when I got in.

1630. Mr. *Giffard*.] How long had you to wait before your turn came?—I should think about three-quarters of an hour.

1631. What did you get paid?—Ten-and-sixpence.

1632. How was it made up?—Four two shilling pieces and half-a-crown.

1633. How many days was it for?—They made a dispute about it. They gave me 10 *s*. 6 *d*., and it should be 5 *s*. on the election day.

1634. Was anything said about how many days it was for?—Three days.

1635. Mr. Justice *Lush*.] You were told it was for three days?—Yes.

1636. Mr. *Giffard*.] You only got 10 *s*. 6 *d*.? That is all I got then.

1637. Did you go again on the Monday night?—Yes.

1638. And did you get anything more then?—One-and-sixpence more.

1539. That made it up to the 5 *s*. for the election day?—Yes.

1640. What were you paid from; in what sort of thing was the money?—A bag that stood on the table.

1641. What sort of a bag was it?—I should say a bag about that length (*describing*); a good-sized bag.

1642. Mr. Justice *Lush*.] That is about a foot, as you describe it?—Yes.

1643. Mr. *Giffard*.] What sort of material was it made of?—It looked like sacking-stuff to me.

1644. How many men were there on the Monday night when you got the extra 1 *s*. 6 *d*.?—As many as were there on the Saturday night; most of them did not get more than I did.

1645. Were some of the people there on the Monday night that were there on the Saturday night?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins*.

1646. Did you see, on the Monday night, a great many men who were there on the Saturday night?—Yes.

1647. A good many of the same men?—Yes.

1648. Before I go into the early part of your story, I should like to know this: when you went to the "Golden Dog" to be paid, did you state how many days' work you required to be paid for?—No.

1649. What did you say?—Mr. Bennett told me there was three days for me.

1650. He said there were three days for you?—Yes, three days' money.

1651. Did

1651. Did you apply for any work on the Thursday?—No.

1652. Nor on the Friday?—No.

1653. You were not working at your own business, were you?—Yes.

1654. Had you ever been employed in the election matters before?—No, never.

1655. Had you ever asked for employment?—No.

1656. Never?—Never.

1657. Did you ever apply to anybody else in the election of 1875 except them?—For a job?

1658. Yes?—No.

1659. You never made any application?—No.

1660. Then before that you had never had any interference with election matters?—Not in the way of jobs.

1661. Have you ever been used in any way to receive any payment?—For my vote?

1662. No, I did not ask about your vote; I asked whether you were ever paid for services rendered at an election?—No, I never troubled my head about it, and should not if it was not for my son wanting a job. He had nothing to do, and was glad of a job.

1663. Did he tell you where he had got to go to, or what circulars he had got?—No, not to the best of my knowledge.

1664. Had he been out of work a good while?—He had at that time.

1665. Had he been out of work for some time?—Yes, he had. He had not had constant work; he had a job now and then.

1666. He was only on odd jobs?—Yes, that is it.

1667. You say Mr. Breeze did speak to you; was there anyone in hearing at the time when this alleged conversation with Mr. Bennett took place?—To the best of my knowledge, there were parties at the other side of the room.

1668. Was anybody near enough to hear?—No, only me and my son.

1669. Did you get a voting card?—Yes.

1670. When did you get that?—It was sent in a circular to me.

1671. When?—It was on the same day that I had my own.

1672. On the same day that you delivered circulars?—Yes, it came in a circular addressed to me.

1673. Not by post; it was delivered?—It was delivered by some man at the time I was out.

1674. Did you see a great number of persons delivering circulars and cards when you were out?—No, that I did not.

1675. Did you see any persons busily engaged in delivering circulars and cards on the Thursday and on the Friday morning?—I did not go out on the Thursday and Friday.

1676. You did not go out at all?—No.

1677. Mr. Bennett is here?—I know the gentleman's face now I see him again; I did not know him before.

1678. Then he is here?—Yes.

1679. I want you, in his presence, to tell me the words you say Mr. Bennett made use of to you?—When I first went for a job?

1680. Yes, before you had the circular delivered?—When I first went in he asked me my name, and I told him; and he asked me if I had a vote, and I told him I had. He said, "I suppose you want a job?" I said "Yes, I do, if you please; and also one for my son." The remark he made was, "If you oblige me, I will oblige you." Then he said, "Mr. Woods, take this man, and do something with him."

1681. Then, as I understand, you took the circulars?—Yes, from this Mr. Woods.

1682. When you were paid, as you say, the 8 *s.* 6 *d.*?—10 *s.* 6 *d.*

1683. You had 10 *s.* 6 *d.* and 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; you did not say when he said, "There are three days," "I have only had one day's work." The date of your engagement was the Wednesday, as I understand you?—Yes.

1684. Of course you never said, "I have only had one day's work"?—No, Mr. Bennett said, "I have put you down for three days," when I went on the Saturday night.

1685. "I have put you down for three days"; those were the words?—Yes. When I first went for my money, Mr. Bennett said he had not my name down, and could not find it.

1686. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] When you went first on the Saturday?—Yes, on the Saturday night.

1687. He said he had not your name down at all?—No.

1688. Mr. *Hawkins.*] What did you say to that?—I said he had got my name somewhere, and I would have the money.

1689. Did you make any demand as to the amount of money you wanted?—No.

1690. What did you say?—Some others were sitting by the side of Mr. Bennett.

1691. I ask what you said. Did not you ask the amount you wanted?—My three days.

1692. You said you wanted your three days?—Yes, after Mr. Bennett told me he put me down for three days.

1693. When you first went you said you would have your money, and he said he had not your name down?—I said, "It is very strange; you put me on," and I repeated the words he said to me. When this gentleman could not find my name, they whispered together, and he said, "I will put you down for three days."

1694. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He could not find it?—No.

1695. Then the gentleman near whispered to him?—Yes.

1696. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Should you know him?—I heard, heard it was Mr. Breeze.

1697. Is that him (*pointing to Mr. Breeze*)?—He was a dark big man.

1698. Is that the gentlemen?—I believe it is.

1699. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You say he whispered something to Mr. Bennett; you believe it, you say?—He said, "I will put you down for three days; but I have not got your name down."

1700. "I will put you down for three days"?—I do not know that the exact words were "I'll put you down for three days."

1701. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Anything else?—And then he gave me the money.

1702. You added something after that. You said something about your name not being down?—I said, "You took my name down." I said, "You have got my name down; you have set me on, and I shall look for my money."

1703. Did you remind him then of what you had done?—No, I repeated as to his saying, "Here, Mr. Woods, take this man, and do something with him," to bring it to his recollection.

1704. Is there any rate of payment for work done by messengers at election times in Norwich?—I always

G. Butcher. —I always understood it was 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a-day, and the day of the election 5 *s.*

7 May 1875.

1705. For everybody engaged as messengers, or work of that sort?—I believe so.

1706. And whether they worked much or little?—If you once get your name down, that is sufficient, I understood.

1707. You have always understood that?—Yes.

1708. For how many years have you understood that?—Plenty of years back.

1709. For the last ever so many elections back?—Yes; I had not a vote until the election before this. Mr. Huddleston's was the first election I had a vote for.

1710. When did you first of all make your statement?—This day week.

1711. Who came to you; how came you to go to the attorney's?—A man named Nobbs and another man named Nicholls.

1712. What Nicholls is that?—A publican living in St. Magdalen's.

1713. What did they say to you when they came?—After they had knocked at my door, they both asked whether I was living in that ward. Mr. Nobbs said, "Butcher, we are come to you for you to tell us the truth, if you think proper. If you do not, you will have to do it, but if you like to tell us we can tell you all the particulars." And they asked me if I did not get a job at Mr. Bennett's at the "Golden Dog." I said, "If I did, that is no business of yours." I said, "I did." They said, how much did I get, how many days was I on, and who set me on, and I told them. Then they said, "Now if you think proper to go along with us you will get paid for your loss of time, and you will have your statement taken down." And I asked where I was to go, and they told me to the lawyer's office, and I said, "I will." I did not like such a job as that, but with a deal of persuading I went.

1714. What was the sort of persuading?—They kept persuading me.

1715. You did at last get into the lawyer's office?—Yes.

1716. What did you get for your day?—5 *s.*

1717. How long were you there?—I do not suppose half an hour.

1718. What are your own earnings a week upon an average?—It all depends upon the kind of work I have.

1719. I want to know about?—Sometimes I earn 14 *s.*, 15 *s.*, and sometimes 18 *s.*

1720. Varying from between 14 *s.* and 18 *s.* a week?—Yes.

1721. You have not been paid at present for coming here?—Not at present.

1722. But you are to be paid for it, are you not?—I have got this (*a subpœna*).

1723. That is a sort of what?—A guarantee.

1724. Have you applied to be paid?—No.

1725. Not at all?—There was a lot did last night, but they did not get it.

1726. A lot did, but they did not get it?—No.

1727. Who did they apply to?—I cannot say, because they did not get in; the door was shut.

Mr. *Giffard.*] There are a great number of hostile witnesses, and some person has sent a lot of witnesses to Mr. Gilbert's office for the purpose, I should say, of annoyance.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] There is not a particle of truth in the statement, whoever made it to my learned friend.

1728. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you get 5 *s.* with the subpœna?—Five shillings for my loss of time, and 1 *s.* on the subpœna.

1729. The 5 *s.* was for going to the office?—Yes.

1730. When you were served with the subpœna you had 1 *s.* more?—Yes.

1731. Mr. *Giffard.*] It was upon the same occasion?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM FOX, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Smith.*

W. Fox.

1732. ARE you a voter?—Yes.

1733. You live in Dog-yard?—Yes.

1734. And you are a Brickmaker by trade?—Yes.

1735. Do you remember the Thursday before the last election going to the "Golden Dog?"—I do.

1736. Did you see Mr. Bennett there?—Yes.

1737. What time of the day did you go?—I was there about half-past nine in the morning, but I did not go up till ten.

1738. What did you go there for?—A job.

1739. Where did you go to to see Mr. Bennett?—The "Golden Dog."

1740. Where was he?—In the private room upstairs.

1741. Did you go in?—Yes, as soon as I could get in.

1742. Were others going in before you?—Yes.

1743. Were there many there?—Yes, several.

1744. How many should you say?—Twenty or 30; I cannot say for one or two.

1745. You waited an hour before you could get in?—Yes.

1746. And you got in, and there was Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1747. Where was he in the room?—He stood against the fire-place when I went in.

1748. Was anybody else in the room besides Mr. Bennett?—Yes, a clerk.

1749. Do you remember whether there were others besides Mr. Bennett and his clerk there?—Yes, there was somebody of the name of Woods; that is all I saw then.

1750. Did you speak to Mr. Bennett, and, if so, what did you say; did you speak to him or he to you?—I spoke to him.

1751. What did you say to him?—I asked for a job, and he asked whether I could read and write, and I said No.

1752. What did he say then?—He said he could not give me a job; he said, "I can only give them that can read and write a job." I said, "Why ain't I as much entitled to a job as other people that can read and write, and has a vote?"

1753. What did he say to that?—He says, "Will you oblige me——" No, not that. I says, "I was on with you before;" and then he told the clerk to put my name down, and I went with Woods along with another gentleman.

1754. You said something about obliging; what

what was it?—He axed me whether I would oblige him, and I said, "Yes."

1755. Was that before or after he put your name down on a paper or in a book?—Before.

1756. What did they give you to do; anything?—First they sent me along of the man with the circulars; I could not read or write. The first day, on the Wednesday, I walked round with a man as could read and write with the circulars.

1757. What to do?—He carried out the circulars, and I walked with him.

1758. How long were you out with him?—The first day, the Wednesday, I was out with him till tea time.

1759. From when till tea time; what time did you leave?—About 11.

1760. What do you call tea time?—About six.

1761. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How came you to do that; did anybody tell you to do that?—Yes.

1762. Mr. *Smith.*] Who told you?—Mr. Woods told me to go along with the circulars, with the man who could read and write.

1763. Did you carry the circulars?—Yes, if he showed me the door to go to, I went.

1764. Now, on the Thursday, what did you do?—I went afterwards in the "Golden Dog" to see whether they called my name.

1765. Did they?—No, they did not call no names at all, and I went away.

1766. How long did you stay there?—Not above an hour.

1767. You waited an hour to have your name called, they did not call it and then you went away?—Yes.

1768. That being on the Thursday you did nothing, I suppose?—No.

1769. Now, on the Friday, the polling day, did they give you anything else to do?—No.

1770. Did you go again on the morning of the polling day?—Yes, and came away.

1771. How long did you wait there?—I did not wait but a very little while; I went backwards and forwards in the course of the day, but did not stop.

1772. You went backwards and forwards, but nothing was given you to do?—Nothing was given me to do.

1773. Did you vote?—No.

1774. On the Wednesday you were set on, did you see men set on on the Thursday?—Several were set on on the Thursday.

1775. Can you give me any idea of the number?—Two score.

1776. What do you mean by being set on?—Employed; called up.

1777. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How do you know that?—I stood there waiting to see whether they called my name.

1778. You were there when they were put on?—Not upstairs in the room, because you had to go one at a time into the private room.

1779. How do you know they were put on?—Because they said they was.

1780. What you know is from what they told you when they came down?—Yes.

1781. On that morning did men come there going upstairs to the private room?—Yes.

1782. Whilst you were there an hour on that day, you said there were about two score who were put on?—Yes.

1783. On the Saturday did you go to the "Golden Dog" in the evening?—Yes.

1784. What did you go there for?—To be paid.

1785. What was the time you went there first?—About half-past eight.

1786. Was the house full?—Yes.

1787. It was?—Yes.

1788. Did you go away again?—Yes.

1789. About what time did you get back there that evening?—About 10.

1790. Did you get into the room as soon as you could?—No.

1791. How long were you kept waiting?—I went into the bar and had something to drink, and went up about 11, just as they began to shut up the bar.

1792. That is the time in Norfolk?—Yes.

1793. You then went upstairs?—Yes.

1794. How soon did you get into the room?—I had not been up there above five minutes before I got in.

1795. Were there many people trying to get in then?—Yes.

1796. What were they doing; pushing. How did you get in?—I pushed in front as well as I could.

1797. Were there men waiting to get in then?—Yes.

1798. When you got in did you see Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1799. And who else?—Mr. Breese.

1800. Bennett and Breese?—Yes.

1801. Any one else?—Yes.

1802. Who was it?—Mr. Clayton, I think, at the door.

1803. Where was Bennett?—Sitting in a chair at one corner of the table.

1804. There was a long table in the room?—Yes.

1805. Had he anything before him while you were in there?—A plate with some money in.

1806. What did Bennett offer you?—Twelve shillings.

1807. What did you say to that?—I said I won't take it, sir.

1808. What did he say then?—He put it in his bag again and called the next man in, and I sat down in the chair.

1809. How long did you sit down in this chair?—Nearly an hour, it was nearly 12 when I came out.

1810. You were sitting down in that chair nearly an hour?—Yes.

1811. What was going on in the room during the hour that you were in the chair?—Mr. Bennett was paying.

1812. Different men as they came in?—Yes.

1813. How many men should you think passed through that room during that hour?—I should think 20 the time I sat there.

1814. Could you give me the name of any of them?—I know several that came; Tom Mann.

1815. Where did he live?—Little Bull Close.

1816. Go on, give me some more?—Cushings; I saw Cushings there, and Mace.

1817. How many Cushings?—I saw two Cushings.

1818. Do you know what their Christian names were?—No; I know one is a bricklayer's labourer, and the other is a baker.

1819. Do you know where the bricklayer's labourer lives?—No.

1820. And the other you say is a baker?—Yes.

1821. Where does he live?—In St. Dawson's Church Alley then; where he lives now, I do not know.

W. Fox.
7 May 1875.

1822. What was Mace's Christian name?—I don't know.

1823. Where did he live, do you know?—No.

1824. Do you know what he is?—A weaver by trade.

1825. Anyone else?—Clayton.

1826. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is the Clayton you have already mentioned?—Yes.

1827. At the door?—Yes.

1828. Was he paid any money?—I don't know, sir; I saw him there.

1829. Mr. *Smith.*] Can you name any of the 20 men who you say passed through the room while you were sitting there during the hour?—

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] And were paid.

1830. Mr. *Smith.*] Yes. Can you name any of the 20 men who you say passed through the room while you were sitting there, and were paid?—Those I said were there.

1831. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you see the men paid?—Yes.

1832. Cushings?—No, not Cushings; I only saw him there.

1833. Did you see Cushings receive any money?—No.

1834. Or Mace?—No.

1835. Mr. *Smith.*] What I want to know particularly is, while you were sitting there can you give me the names of them that you saw paid?—No; I saw them there.

1836. You know them by sight?—Yes.

1837. Did they crowd into the room together, or did they come in one at a time?—They came in one at a time.

1838. Cannot you give the names of any of those that passed through during that time; think for a minute?—No, sir; I knew some of them that was there, Mace, Love, and Taylor.

1839. Did you see Taylor pass through and be paid while you were sitting there?—No, he was at the door.

1840. Can you give me the name of any man you saw paid during that hour, so as to identify the man. Love now, did you see him paid?—No, I never saw him paid.

1841. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You were in the room, and I suppose you could see whether they were paid or not, could not you?—I saw them at the door; I never saw them paid.

1842. Mr. *Smith.*] I thought you said you sat in the room?—An hour.

1843. During that time you could see whether anyone was paid or not?—Yes, I never knew the men that was paid; I did not know the names of them at the door.

1844. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Mace, for example, you saw him come in; you can say whether he was paid or not?——

1845. Mr. *Smith*] Did you see Mace in the room?—He was a doorkeeper; not in the room; he might be paid, sir.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought Clayton was doorkeeper.

1846. Mr. *Smith.*] Did you see Mace come into the room, and pass through?—He came in several times; he was letting the people in.

1847. Cannot you think of any of the 20, just think again, that you saw pass through that were paid; cannot you give me any of their names?—No.

1848. Very well; when you had sat there about an hour what happened?—I refused to take the money.

1849. And you sat there an hour in the chair; what happened after the hour?—Mr. Breese came and asked me what I really would charge for the three hours on the Wednesday night; I said a shilling an hour; I was ordered to stop.

1850. You have not told us that; who ordered you to stop on that Wednesday?—The doorkeepers said the messengers was to stop.

1851. You said first a shilling an hour?—Yes, I said first a shilling an hour.

1852. What did Mr. Breese say to that?—Nothing; I sat about an hour and I found that the money began to get low, Mr. Breese came and said, "Will not you take 6 *d.*?"

1853. It began to get low in the bag?—Yes, it did, and I began to get rather fidgetty.

1854. And Breese said, "Won't you take 6 *d.*"?—Yes, and I said, yes.

1855. That is 6 *d.* an hour?—Yes.

1856. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What do you say that you said to that?—I said, yes, sir, I would take it.

1857. Mr. *Smith.*] What did they pay you?—Sixpence an hour, but I told Breese sometimes I could earn a deal more than that.

1858. What was the sum total of the amount that you received altogether?—Thirteen shillings and sixpence.

1859. How do you make that up?—Three shillings and sixpence for each day, the Wednesday and Thursday, a crown for the election day, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* besides.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

1860. I want just to ask you about this Wednesday, for I do not understand it; had you been staying overtime on the Wednesday night, do you say?—Yes, I was ordered to stay there.

1861. What do you call a day's work; when do you knock off generally?—Six o'clock; half-past five to six.

1862. The nearer it is to half-past five the better you like it, I daresay?—Yes.

1863. Then how long did you stay on the Wednesday night?—Till nearly 10, sir.

1864. What were you doing during the three hours?—Sitting in Mr. Daine's room.

1865. What were you sitting there for?—Because they ordered me to stop.

1866. They wanted you to stop, did they?—Yes, all messengers to stop; I happened to be there after I had got my tea.

1867. Were you told why they wanted you?—They just said they might want me.

1868. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That was said to all the messengers?—Yes, all the messengers that were there then.

1869. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Were all the messengers that were there then kept for two or three hours?—Yes.

1870. Where were you waiting these three hours?—In Mr. Daine's tap-room.

1871. In the tap-room?—Yes.

1872. Were any of the messengers sent out on any work at all during that time?—Yes.

1873. They were?—Yes.

1874. Those that were sent out, what were they sent out to do?—With some circulars.

1875. As late as what; 10 o'clock?—Half-past nine.

1876. As late as half-past nine, some of them?—Yes.

1877. Then

1877. Then was there a room upstairs where there were people waiting?—Yes, of course there was.

1878. Clerks and people at work?—Yes.

1879. Preparing circulars, and so on?—Yes.

1880. Were there a good many messengers sent out during that three hours?—No, sir.

1881. How many men were sent ou t durig the three hours, do you say?—Not above two or three.

1882. Were they sent out with bundles of circulars, or messages, or what?—They were sent out with some circulars.

1883. But at all events, the men were kept in waiting to be sent out and used if they were wanted?—Yes, sir.

1884. If I understand you rightly, it was for these three extra hours that you wanted another 1 *s.* an hour?—Yes.

1885. Just let me ask you this now; the first day you went, as I understand you, was on the Wednesday?—Yes.

1886. That was the day on which you went to ask for your job?—Yes.

1887. Had you ever been employed at elections before?—Yes.

1888. As a messenger?—Yes.

1889. When were you employed before?—At the last election; the time before this one.

1890. How many elections have you been employed at?—Two.

1891. This and the last one?—Yes.

1892. What were you at the last election?—A messenger.

1893. Just the same?—Yes, just the same.

1894. Did you take circulars out at the last election?—I went along with a man, just the same as I did this time.

1895. Who put you on, on the last occasion?—I am not able to say; I went to the "Golden Dog," and got on just the same.

1896. Do you know who it was that put you on; I want to know the name?—I do not know; Mr. Wood spoke for me.

1897. You say you went and did the same thing; do you remember how many days you were engaged at the last election?—No, I know what money I took; but I don't recollect how many days.

1898. You said that you went out with another man; did you deliver circulars at the last election?—Yes, I went along with a man.

1899. Did you help him deliver them?—I walked with him and carried some, and he knew the houses, and could read, and he gave them in.

1900. I do not know whether you know the practice, but sometimes it is necessary to send out two men, the one to watch the other; you know that, do not you?—Yes, as company.

1901. To look after him?—Yes, to look after him.

1902. I suppose a man who has got a bundle of circulars likes to get rid of them as quickly as he can?—I don't know so much about that.

1903. You never heard of such a thing as putting circulars behind the fire; getting rid of them as quick as you could?—I didn't do so, sir.

1904. You did not do it?—No.

1905. You have heard of it being done; you know you have?—(*No answer.*)

1906. You have heard of it being done; come now?—I never done it.

1907. You have heard of it being done?—I have heard of it being done.

1908. Have you seen it done?—I did not want to do it; the man could read and write, and went with all of them that I saw. *W. Fox.* 7 May 1875.

1909. Have you seen it done?—No, I have not saw it done.

1910. You took pretty good care it should not be done while you were with the other man, I daresay?—I did not want to see that.

1911. No doubt it would shock your feelings to see a circular destroyed; I have no doubt, therefore, you did not wish to see it done; but you know it is necessary sometimes that there should be two men for the purpose; the one taking care that the other does not go wrong, eh?—I did not see it done then.

1912. You know that, don't you?—I don't know anything at all about it; what I never see I never know.

1913. Now just let me ask you who was the man whom you went with?—Mr. Riches.

1914. He was the one who could read and write?—Yes.

1915. What part of the ward did you go to?—Magdalen-street, and St. Paul's.

1916. You know that district, I suppose; don't you, well?—Yes, sir, I know it of course. There are no parts about Norwich that I don't know.

1917. Is not that the district where you live?—I live in St. Paul's.

1918. Then that is the district where you live. How many circulars do you suppose you delivered?—Not a very few indeed.

1919. When you say, "not a very few," do you mean a good many?—No, sir, I don't.

1920. Do you mean a very few?—Yes.

1921. That is the reason you said "not a very few." The man who could write, you know, gave you those he wanted you to deliver, and told you where to take them; is that so?—He gave them to me in rotation, so that he could go, when he found the doors out, and take them in.

1922. Was there any direction on them?—I suppose so; there was some writing on them.

1923. If you cannot read, how did you know where to deliver the circulars that you delivered?—Because he showed me where to go to.

1924. As I understood you, I think you said you started on this day, about 11 o'clock, and were out until six?—Yes.

1925. Were you at work all that time?—No sir, certainly not.

1926. I daresay when you get out of sight?—We went and had a glass of ale.

1927. That is what I should have suggested. At all events, you did not finish what you had got to do until six o'clock in the evening?—No.

1928. On the Thursday you say you waited an hour, and you did nothing?—Of a morning.

1929. What time did you go?—A little after nine. I cannot say for a few minutes.

1930. Did you see anybody to ask whether you would be wanted or not?—I did not ask the question. I waited to see if they called my name, they did not, and I went away.

1931. You never went back any more?—In the evening time.

1932. What made you go back then?—To hear if there was anything wanted; if I was wanted for anything.

1933. Did you apply to anybody in the evening?—Not me.

1934. Where were you in the evening?—I went in the tap-room.

W. Fox.
7 May 1875.

1935. What were you doing there all the Thursday?—Walking about getting a glass of ale.

1936. That was the way you amused yourselves on that day?—Yes.

1937. Now I must ask you one or two questions with reference to your interview first of all with Mr. Bennett. Can you tell me now, was Mr. Woods present, so as to hear what took place between you and Bennett?—Of course Mr. Woods was present there at one corner of the table.

1938. You said that Mr. Bennett axed you?—Whether I could read and write.

1939. You said this among other things, that he axed you if you would oblige him?—He asked me first whether I could read or write, and, I said, No.

1940. You have told us that. I am asking you upon this other matter; you say that Mr. Bennett asked you whether you would oblige him?—I said so.

1941. Was Woods near enough to hear that if it took place?—I don't know whether he was; he was at one corner of the table, and Mr. Bennett was against the fire place.

1942. What did you say, in point of fact, after he had put the question to you?—I said I was on with him before, and obliged him before.

1943. You said, "he asked me if I would oblige him." Did you make any reply at all to that?—I said, Yes.

1944. You said, Yes?—Yes.

1945. You will swear that that took place?—Yes.

1946. I want only to get it distinctly from you in the presence of Mr. Bennett, so that we may know exactly what you mean to swear. You say he asked you if you would oblige him, and you said, Yes.

1947. You did not vote, I believe, you said?—I did not.

1948. And after that time, nobody spoke to you about your vote?—No one never spoke to me.

1949. You were in the "Golden Dog," both on the Thursday and on the Friday?—Yes, sir, I did go backwards and forwards; the Friday.

1950. And there was a room in the "Golden Dog" where we know that Mr. Bennett was?—Yes, of course.

1951. So that you might have been seen and spoken to at any time during the election day by anybody who had wanted to speak to you about your vote?—No, for I was loitering about.

1952. You were in the "Golden Dog" a good deal of the time?—No, sir, I went backwards and forwards, but I did not stop.

1953. At all events, you showed yourself at the "Golden Dog" several times during the Friday?—I did in the afternoon when it was over. I did not before.

1954. Why did not you show yourself before?—Because I was walking about getting a glass of ale.

1955. But why did not you go before. You have told us, if your oath is to be believed, that you had been asked whether you would oblige Mr. Bennett?—Yes.

1956. And you said, Yes?—I did.

1957. Did you carefully keep away then till the afternoon?—No, sir, only drinking. Of course I went to different places to get my glass of ale.

1958. And you never went near the "Golden Dog" till after the thing was over?—Not from the morning.

1959. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You did not go there till after the polling was over?—I went after the polling was over.

1960. Not before?—I did not say so. On the Friday I went in the morning.

1961. Mr. *Hawkins.*] What time in the morning?—I cannot say for half an hour, it might be 10.

1962. Did you speak to anybody then?—I don't know that I did.

1963. Did you ask him whether you were wanted?—No.

1964. Did you go between 10 and 4?—About 10, as near as I can guess.

1965. Did you go between 10 and 4 at all?—Ten and four.

1966. Between 10 o'clock in the morning when you first went, and the time the poll was closed at four in the afternoon, did you go to the "Golden Dog"?—No, not till after the poll was over.

1967. I understand you, at all events, to say that nobody ever spoke to you about your vote at all after the Wednesday?—No, sir.

1968. Your vote was not mentioned?—Not a bit.

1969. By nobody?—No.

1970. Did you see Mr. Bennett at all on the Thursday or the Friday?—No, I never saw him until Saturday night.

1971. Did you see Mr. Breese?—I might saw him in the shop.

1972. Did you see him, so that he saw you?—No, sir.

1973. Did you get a voting card?—No.

1974. Nor a voting circular?—Yes, sir, I got a circular.

1975. And you did not get a voting card?—No.

1976. Nothing of the sort?—No.

1977. Were you at home at all during the Friday?—I went home to dinner.

1978. So that you might have been found there if you had been wanted?—If I had been wanted.

1979. Now you have told me, on the Thursday, I think you said, two score people were put on?—Yes, so they said; they went upstairs, I should think over two score.

1980. Will you tell me the name of one any of those that went upstairs; of the two score—I cannot say the names now; they kept going up. There are hundreds of people in Norwich I don't know; I only know them by nicknames.

1981. Will you tell me the name, or the nickname, of anybody who went upstairs and was put on among the two score that you spoke of. Can you tell me any one?—I cannot say that I can.

1982. You cannot recollect one?—No.

1983. Not one?—No.

1984. Did you get a card at all?—No.

1985. Did you get put on by the Conservatives?—No.

1986. Did you ask?—No.

1987. You never made application?—I never made application at all.

1988. Did you hear of the cards that were issued by the Conservatives?—No; I did not trouble my mind about it.

1989. When

1989. When did you first make your statement to the attornies here in this case?—Last Friday.

1990. Who came to you?—A man named Nobbs.

1991. A fishmonger?—Yes.

1992. And who else?—He is the only man that came to my house.

1993. Did you go with him to the attornies?—Yes, sir. He says, "Would you go along with me, if you please?" I said, "I want to know what upon." He says, "Will you go and see?" I said, of course, "I don't mind going."

1994. Then you did go and see?—Yes, where he wanted me to go to.

1995. Had you mentioned at all to anybody, between the Wednesday, you know, when you say that you were taken on, and the time when you went to the attornies' office, about what you say happened between you and Mr. Bennett?—Never a word, sir.

1996. Never a word?—No, sir; only that night, when they kept coming in, they wanted to know what I was stopping for; and when I came down, I told them that I would not take the money.

1997. That was when you were a little out of temper?—I was not particularly out of temper.

1998. I will not say out of temper, then; obstinate; that was so, was it?—I was not out of temper.

1999. Resolute, or obstinate, or anything you like; that is when you sat for an hour; between that time and the time when you got to the attornies' office, you had never mentioned anything to anybody?—Never mentioned to a soul.

2000. I daresay you had never bothered yourself to think about it?—No, sir, I thought it was all over.

2001. I suppose you got something for your visit to the attornies?—I got 5*s.* for my day's work.

2002. And 1*s.*?—Yes, 5*s.* for my day's work, and 1*s.* with the subpœna.

2003. Of course, like the rest of the hard-working men like yourself, you expect to be paid for yesterday's work, and to-day?—I live in hopes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Smith.*

2004. You live in hopes; and how long have you been living in the 7th Ward?—A good many years.

2005. A good many years, have you?—Yes.

2006. You say you were put on at the last election, at the "Golden Dog," the same as this?—Yes.

2007. Those are the only two times which you have ever been put on?—Yes.

2008. Was the last election, the 1874 election, the first election in which you had a vote?—I think it was.

2009. Before that you had never been put on. You have told us about being kept on the Wednesday night, when you had the extra 6*d.*, and demanded the extra 1*s.*; can you tell me how many messengers were kept on that evening?—Several.

2010. Four or five, or three or four?—Five or six; there was several.

2011. There were five or six kept, and you were one of them?—Yes.

2012. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Why did not you vote?—I got intoxicated, to tell you the truth, so I did not go.

W. Fox.

[The Witness withdrew. 7 May 1875.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Your Lordship will have observed that two witnesses have spoken of a book, in which the names were entered. I call for the production of that book, upon the subpœna.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You refer to the book that was at the "Golden Dog," do not you?

Mr. *Giffard.*] Yes, my Lord, that is the book I mean.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Will you read from the subpœna what it is?

Mr. *Giffard.*] It is the book or books at the "Golden Dog," or elsewhere, in which are entered the names of these people. If the book is in existence it must be produced.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I am told there is no such book.

2013. Mr. *Giffard.*] That I do not know. Mr. Samuel Bennett, I call you upon your subpœna. Have you that book?—I never had such a book.

2014. You do not produce that book?—No.

2015. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You do not produce it?—I never had such a one, my Lord.

2016. I will put you on your oath if you assert that; but at present you are asked do you produce it?—No, my Lord.

2017. Mr. *Giffard.*] Or any entry.

2018. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Or any papers on which any names were entered?—The paper on which the applications were made I will produce, my Lord.

2019. What is your Christian name?—Samuel Bennett, my Lord.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] That document must be put in and read now; the whole of it.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I do not think there is much good in reading it; it is a list of names.

M. Justice *Lush.*] He produces a list of names. He said he had the paper on which the applications were made.

Mr. *Giffard.*] It is headed, "Applications, 1st March 1875." While the document is very important, I do not know that it will aid your Lordship much reading it now. There are a list of names.

Mr. Justice *Lush.* How is it headed?

Mr. *Giffard.*] This is headed "1st March 1875." Under the head of "Messengers" there is "James Fitt, from 2nd of March," &c. (*Read a portion of the document.*) It will have to be thoroughly digested; but for the present I will hand it to Mr. Lush. (*The document was handed in.*) Would you please to give me the Seventh Ward expenses, Mr. Lush? (*The book was handed to the learned counsel.*)

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Those are the accounts produced yesterday?

Mr. *Giffard.*] Yes, my Lord.

Mr. *Bennett.*] I also produce a book in which payments were roughly entered at the time of payment.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Is that the book you called for?

Mr. *Giffard.*] That I cannot say.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You had better swear Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Samuel Bennett, sworn; Examined by the Court.

Mr. *S. Bennett.*

7 May 1875.

2020. Had you any book at the "Golden Dog," in which you entered the names of the persons put on?—Certainly not, my Lord.

2021. Had you any papers on which you entered the names of persons put on?—Yes.

2022. Where are those?—I have just produced them.

2023. Those are the papers which you produced?—Yes, those are the papers which I produced.

2024. In which you entered the names of the persons put on?—Making application.

2025. Put on is my question?—I only had rough lists. They were not taken any note of after I had paid the men, my Lord.

2026. You say that you put down the names of persons who applied as they applied?—As they applied, my Lord.

2027. Was there any mark put against those of them who were employed?—On those sheets there was.

2028. And you can tell by reference to them which of those men was employed?—No doubt I could in most instances; I won't say for all.

2029. What is that book you produce now?—A book in which I made entries of the payments, my Lord.

2030. When were those entries made?—On the Saturday night or the Monday night; or they might have been made on a rough sheet and entered on the following Tuesday morning.

2031. Are they in your own writing?—I believe the whole of it. Will you allow me to look at it. (*It was handed to the Witness.*) Yes, I believe the whole of it.

2032. Have you any other book or paper in which the names of persons employed, or the names of persons paid, is to be found?—This is the list I returned to Mr. Stephens containing the names fair copied out. That is the only other sheet I have got; persons employed and paid by me.

2033. When was that made?—I cannot tell you the date. It was made to enable Mr. Stephens to get at his return for the sheriff's accounts.

2034. You produce that also?—Yes, I produce that also.

2035. Have you any other papers containing the names of any other persons employed or paid?—To the best of my knowledge, I have none.

Mr. *Giffard.*] It will be necessary to examine these carefully; in the meantime, for your Lordship's note, perhaps you will be good enough to take, "Clerks, messengers, bill-posters, and other employés, 97 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*"

Mr. *Hawkins.*] We had better have the whole read; I have not seen it.

Mr. *Giffard.*] That is the whole document, so far as I am concerned. I do not now wish to read it all.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] We must have the whole document read; not only so far as you are concerned, but the whole document.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I have not the least objection to that; but I suppose you have no objection at present to my asking his Lordship to take a note of it.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I must have the whole of it read.

Mr. *Giffard.*] There are only about three other entries, and I will accommodate my friend; but what I call attention to is the item of 97 *l.* It is 97 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* for clerks, messengers, bill-posters, and other employés in the 7th Ward. If my learned friend wishes the other entries read, of course I will read them.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Now, the other items.

Mr. *Giffard.*] "Committee-rooms, 36 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; agent's personal disbursements, 15 *l.* 19 *s.*; personation agents, 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*"

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Is the amount of the payments in the little book cast up?

Mr. *Smith.*] It does not run all through. It seems to be carried out in pencil at the end, 56 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That must be part of the 97 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

Mr. *Giffard.*] It looks to me, of course your Lordship will judge, as if there was some portion of the book removed. It is for your Lodship to judge, not I (*the book was handed to his Lordship*).

2036. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Mr. Bennett, look at that (*handing the book to the Witness*). You see there are two leaves taken away. What was on them?—I have no conception. This was not a new book when I began to use it; it was a rough book when I used it in the committee-room.

2037. Were those leaves gone when you began to make entries in it?—They were gone when I commenced the entries. I certainly did not write anything on them. There has been nothing removed from the book since I used it at the room.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Perhaps your Lordship would look at the original account I have been reading from; that is the one filed (*it was handed to his Lordship*).

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I do not know what that is.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I will show you.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I have read every word of it.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I only want to see it, for I am going hereafter to contrast it with Mr. Wilkinson's.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I daresay you will.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] The other bills here are for the higher committee-room.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Yes, my Lord; everything is vouched except these runners' accounts, or messengers, or whatever they are to be called.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I do not know whether your Lordship has it on your note, but the total amount here for messengers is 59 *l.* 18 *s.*

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is the amount in the book, is it not?

Mr. *Giffard.*] No, it is 56 *l.* in the book.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] £. 56 for the seventh ward?

Mr. *Hawkins.*] It is 59 *l.* 18 *s.*

Mr. *Smith.*] It is at the end of the red book carried out in pencil.

Mr.

Mr. *Giffard.*] As far as I at present see, no one of the three sums agree with the other.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] That is including personation agents.

Mr. *Giffard.*] That makes the divergence even greater.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] The book represents what was paid for the 7th Ward; the other paper was for the whole borough.

Mr. *Giffard.*] No, that is only the 7th Ward. Your Lordship will find even larger sums for what are called messengers in the other ward,

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I thought the copy return was for the whole borough.

Mr. *Giffard.*] No, I confined it to the 7th Ward for the present.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] The items are cast up in pencil in the book.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] These do not profess to be the same items.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is a copy made for the officer.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] This is as regards the names of the persons employed. There are some other things in this not included in this book. The book does not purport to be, and is not intended to be, a copy. This contains other items, as I believe. I believe this contains everything relating to the 7th Ward.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That may account for the discrepancy; however, we shall see.

Mr. *Giffard.*] It will have to be examined narrowly. I do not at present follow any explanation at all.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] If any copy of the book is to be taken it should be made while it remains in the custody of Mr. Lush, because there are leaves which are loose in it.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Yes, that should be so.

Mr. *S. Bennett.*

7 May 1875.

Mr. Edward Cushing, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Smith.*

2038. Are you a Bricklayer?—Yes, sir.

2039. Living in St. Paul's Church-alley?—Yes.

2040. You are a voter?—Yes.

2041. I suppose you had a vote at the last election, 1874?—Yes.

2042. That was the first time?—No.

2043. Did you go to the "Golden Dog" brewery any time before the last election?—Three days before.

2044. Would that be on the Tuesday?—The Thursday.

2045. The election was on Friday?—I went on the Thursday.

2046. That would be one day before. Did you see Mr. Bennett there?—Yes.

2047. Was he upstairs in his private room?—No.

2048. Where was he?—There were several there, besides him.

2049. Was he in the room upstairs?—Yes.

2050. What did you say to him?—He sent out to know if there was anybody out there, a scholar to take out circulars.

2051. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] If there was anybody out where?—Outside the door.

2052. Mr. *Smith.*] You were not in then. I am asking you what took place when you got in and saw Mr. Bennett. What did you ask him?—I said, "I am a scholar, do you want one?"

2053. What did he say then?—He said, "Yes, if you think proper."

2054. Did Mr. Bennett refer to any books or papers?—No.

2055. Did you see the register there?—Did I see it?

2056. Yes?—No.

2057. Not on a table?—I did not look.

2058. Tell us in your own way what took place between you and Mr. Bennett?—He set me on to go to work.

2059. What did he say?—He gave me some circulars to take out.

2060. What did he say?—He did not say nothing more to me.

2061. What did he say when he put you on? What were the words he used?—All he asked me was, what my name was.

2062. He asked you what your name was?—Yes.

2063. Did you tell him?—Yes.

2064. When you told him what your name was, did he look in a book?—I did not take notice of that.

2065. Did he look in a book when you told him what your name was?—I do not know, sir. I do not know whether he did, or not.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Ask him what he did.

2066. Mr. *Smith.*] Have you ever said he looked in a book when you told him what your name was?—Not him. The clerk put my name down in a book.

2067. That is not what I am asking you. I ask you, when you told Bennett what your name was, whether he looked in a book, or not?—I do not know that he did, or did not.

2068. Did he look at some papers?—I do not know. I did not take any notice if he did.

2069. Did you ever say, that when you gave him your name, he looked at some papers?—He looked in a book; the clerk did.

2070. But Bennett. Do you remember his remarking anything about your christian name?—Yes, I do, that is right. He asked me whether I was a voter, and I told him yes.

2071. When you told him yes, and when you told him you were a voter, did he look your name out in a book?—Yes.

2072. Why did not you tell me that before?—This was afterwards.

2073. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] After what?—After I had got the schedule in my hand.

2074. Mr. *Smith.*] What do you call schedule?—The circular.

2075. When you told him that you were a voter, did he look in a book?—Yes.

2076. Did he then say that your christian name was printed wrong in the book?—Yes.

2077. Are you positive he did not ask you——

Mr. *Hawkins.*] This is a little leading.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Yes, rather. It is in a rather leading form.

Mr. *E. Cushing.*

Mr. *E. Cushing.*
7 May 1875.

Mr. *Smith.*] He can hardly be called a willing witness.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You must exhaust his memory first.

2078. Mr. *Smith.*] Let me refresh your memory?——

2079. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What did you tell him your christian name was? — Edward Cushing.

2080. Mr. *Smith.*] Are you certain that it was not before he gave you the circulars, that he asked you whether you had a vote?—I am not sure of it.

2081. Can you be positive of it?—No, I did not keep it in my head.

2082. Just think. Was it not when you first talked to Mr. Bennett?

Mr. *Hawkins.*] That is just what I object to.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is rather a cross-examination style.

Mr. *Smith.*] If your Lordship thinks so, I will not pursue it.

2083. You will not be positive it was not before?—No.

2084. Did you go to be paid?—Yes.

2085. On the Saturday?—Yes.

2086. Did you see Mr. Bennett and Mr. Breese?—Yes.

2087. What time about in the evening did you get paid?—I daresay it might be about half-past nine or 10.

2088. How much were you paid?—Ten shillings and sixpence.

2089. You were paid as on the Thursday. How do you make out 10 *s.* 6 *d.*?—That is what I got on the Saturday night.

2090. You went and got the circulars on the Thursday?—Yes.

2091. And on Saturday you went to be paid?—Yes.

2092. What did you ask for when you went to be paid?—What I asked for I got.

2093. How did you ask for it. What did you do; walk up to the table?—Yes.

2094. What did Bennett do? — I got the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* put into my hand; I said, "That is not enough."

2095. You got the 10 *s.* 6 *d.* put into your hand. Who by?—Mr. Bennett.

2096. You said that was not enough?—Yes.

2097. What did he say then?—He said that was all he was going to give me then.

2098. Did you ever get any more from him?—Yes.

2099. When did you go to get any more from him?—Monday night.

2100. How much more did you get then from him?—One and sixpence.

2101. That would be 12 *s.*?—Yes.

2102. It was on the Thursday that you got these circulars?—Yes.

2103. Can you tell me about what time in the day it was?—About nine, I think.

2104. About nine in the morning?—Yes.

2105. How many circulars did you get?—I don't know, I daresay 20 or 30 the first time.

2106. Did you get any more on that day?—Yes, some in the afternoon.

2107. Where did you distribute these circulars?—Some in St. Saviour's, you might call it.

2108. How far is that from the "Golden Dog"?—About five minutes' walk; not that.

2109. How soon did you get rid of them?—I had to find out the names.

2110. How long was you at it?—To four in the afternoon.

2111. From eleven to four you were distributing these 20 circulars?—From eleven to four.

2112. From the time you got them?—The whole time, up to four.

2113. You say you got some more afterwards?—Yes.

2114. How many more?—Five.

2115. On Friday what did you do?—The same thing again.

2116. Did you have circulars on Friday?—Yes.

2117. Who gave them to you?—One of the clerks who was there.

2118. Did you vote?—Yes.

2119. When you went to be paid on the Saturday, were there many people at the "Golden Dog"?—Yes, several.

2120. When you say several, how many do you mean?—A score.

2121. Tell me this: were there many men there when you went and got the circulars on the Thursday?—Yes.

2122. How many should you say were there?—In the house altogether?

2123. Yes?—I don't know.

2124. About; were there 20, or 30, or 40, or what?—In the different rooms there might be.

2125. What should you say there were?—Twenty or 30.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] On the Thursday.

Mr. *Smith.*] On the Thursday.

2126. You have told me on the Friday you did the same work as you did on Thursday. Do you mean to say that you took out circulars again after four?—On the Friday?

2127. Yes?—Yes.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He said from eleven to four.

Mr. *Smith.*] He said he went out again afterwards on the Thursday.

2128. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You went out in the evening again?—Yes.

Mr. *Smith.*] He said that he did the same thing on Friday as he did on Thursday.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] He said he took circulars out on Friday.

2129. Mr. *Smith.*] What did you do on Friday?——

2130. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] How long were you employed delivering circulars on Friday?—I was employed all day.

2131. That is the polling-day?—I was thinking it was Saturday; I was thinking that was the polling-day.

2132. Mr. *Smith.*] You were thinking Saturday was the polling-day. What did you do on the polling-day; I won't say what day it was?—Carried circulars out for Mr. Tillett.

2133. Where to?—Several places, with a band.

2134. What band?—Mr. Tillett's band.

2135. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What did you do with the band?—Went round and took some cards; I took some cards out on the polling-day.

2136. With the band?—Yes.

2137. Mr.

2137. Mr. *Smith.*] Mr. Tillett's band?—Yes.

2138. Where did the band go to?—Magdalene-street first.

2139. Then where did it go?—Round Catton.

2140. Did it parade the streets upon the polling-day?—I went round with it.

2141. Was it the day before the polling-day that you went out with the band?—The same day.

2142. It was the polling-day that you went round with the band?—Yes.

2143. Did you go round with the band on any other day?—No.

2144. Was the band playing most of the day on the polling-day?—I cannot say.

2145. How long were you with it?—An hour and a half or two hours.

2146. And during the whole hour and a half or two hours the band played most of the time?—As long as they had got wind to do it.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

2147. How many elections have you known?—Several, in my time.

2148. Had you ever been employed before?—Yes.

2149. When?—The last election before this one.

2150. And what did you do then?—The same work as I did now.

2151. Which side were you employed on the last election?—On the Tory side.

2152. Did you do any work?—Yes.

2153. Much; there was not so much to do, perhaps?—I carried out some circulars, the same as I did this time.

2154. You mean to say you carried the circulars, do you?—Not so many then.

2155. Not half as many, I daresay?—No.

2156. There was hardly anything to do, I daresay?—Quite enough for me.

2157. I have no doubt; very little would be quite enough for you; you do not like too much of it?—I could put up with a good deal.

2158. You prefer not having a good deal?—I can do without it.

2159. It was not half an hour's work for you at the last election; perhaps you had not so many to distribute?—No.

2160. You had more time on your hands?—Yes.

2161. And bigger pay?—No.

2162. The same pay?—Just the same.

2163. How many days were you paid last time?—Four.

2164. I daresay you could have done all your four days' work in a couple of hours?—If you could get the four days in a lump, I could.

2165. If you were put to it, you could have got them done in an hour and a half?—Yes.

2166. And if you were very anxious to have got through it, you would have done it in half an hour?—Yes.

2167. That is to say, if you went lazily and easily about it, you could spread it over four days?—Yes.

2168. You got the same pay?—Yes.

2169. Did you do any work for the Tories this time?—No.

2170. You did not ask them?—No, I did not ask them; I asked one of the men who stood at the door.

2171. Whom did you ask?——

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He said he did ask, but could not get it.

Mr. *E. Cushing.*

7 May 1875.

2172. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Did you get a card?—No.

2173. You did not?—No.

2174. Where did you ask the man at the door; where was it you asked?—At the "Golden Dog."

2175. I did not ask that; I asked about the Conservatives; did you make application to them?—No.

2176. You did not make application?—No.

2177. That is the reason why you did not get a card, then. You have told us the work you had to do; you have told us about the Thursday, and you have told us what you were doing on the Friday; were you at all told to look after the Conservative people; was it your duty to keep an eye on them?—No.

2178. To watch?—No.

2179. Was there nothing but the circulars for you to do?—No, not that day.

2180. But when did you, if ever, watch or keep your eye upon them?—Not at all.

2181. Why did you say "not that day"?—Not that day.

2182. Why do you limit it to that day?—I do not limit it to that day more than any other.

2183. Were not you told to keep an eye upon them?—No.

2184. And did not?—No.

2185. You had quite enough work to do to distribute your circulars?—Yes.

2186. Did you know the names of all the people, or the addresses of the people, to whom you had to deliver circulars, or did you have a difficulty in finding them?—I did not know them all.

2187. Did you sometimes have trouble to find a man?—Yes.

2188. And I daresay it gave you a bother sometimes to see who the circular was directed to?—No.

2189. But were you occupied during the days you have mentioned in delivering these circulars and in going with the band?—Yes.

2190. Now, as to the band; what did you do upon that day; what were you doing with the band?—I was walking with it, that was all, and giving out cards as well.

2191. Were you walking in procession?—Yes.

2192. And giving out cards?—Yes.

2193. What were the cards?—Mr. Tillett's cards.

2194. What were the cards?—Any cards that Mr. Tillett gave out.

2195. Who had given you those cards?—Mr. Bennett.

2196. Had you a band playing in Norwich before the day of the election?—Yes.

2197. That was Mr. Wilkinson's band?—Yes.

2198. He had a band blazing away for three or four days before the election; you did know that, did not you; you knew it was a Conservative band?—Yes, I see it.

2199 You knew it by the very sound of it. Did Mr. Wilkinson's band play for three or four days?—I do not know whether it played three or four days or three or four nights.

2200. Then it was before the election day playing as you told us. You did vote, did you?—Yes.

Mr. *E. Cushing.*

7 May 1875.

2201. What time of the day did you vote?—At about half-past 11.

2202. On the Friday morning?—Yes.

2203. I daresay the money you had you thought you had earned pretty well?—I did earn it.

2204. Considering the labour that you had done at the previous election of 1874, it was hardly earned?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

2205. Have you made a statement to the gentlemen on the other side, of what you could prove?—Have I made a statement?

2206. Yes. Answer the question?—Have I made a statement?

2207. That is the second time. Answer the question?—I have proved what I have said.

2208. Have you made a statement to Mr. Stevens, or Mr. Stevens' clerk, of what you are able to prove. Just answer the question?—I do not understand you.

2209. Have you told Mr. Stevens, or some of Mr. Stevens's clerks, what you are able to prove, and have they taken it down in writing, and have you signed it?—Yes.

2210. When did you do that?—About a fortnight back, I think.

2211. How came you to do that?—Because I was asked.

2212. Who asked you?—Robert Cushing, my brother.

2213. Was it before or after you saw Mr. Gilbert and gave him the statement?—I never spoke to Mr. Gilbert.

2214. Mr. Gilbert's clerk?—I do not remember seeing him.

2215. You saw some gentleman belonging to Mr. Gilbert's office, did you not, and give a statement to him?—Where was it?

2216. I ask you, did you or did you not?—I do not remember seeing him.

2217. I do not ask as to any particular man; did you go to Mr. Gilbert's office?—I do not know where it is.

2218. That you swear?—Unless I could see the man.

2219. Did you get a subpœna from Mr. Gilbert's office?—I have got one.

2220. Just let me look at it?—(*The Witness handed the subpœna to the learned Counsel.*)

2221. Where did you get this?—It was sent to me.

2222. By whom?—Some man brought it; I do not know who he was.

2223. You swear you do not know who brought it?—No; I know him when I see him.

2224. You swear you do not know what his name is?—No.

2225. Had you seen him at Mr. Gilbert's office before?—No.

2226. Had you been at Mr. Gilbert's office before?—I do not know where it is.

2227. Do you know any office in Upper King-street, in this city?—Yes.

2228. Did you go there?—Yes.

2229. You did not know until this minute that it was Mr. Gilbert's office?—No.

2230. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Do you mean to say that you did not know that it was Mr. Gilbert's office?—Mr. Wright's; I went in there.

Mr. *Giffard.*] This is Upper King-street.

2231. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Is that where Mr. Wright's is?—Yes.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] His name is not even in the particulars, I am told; I am told his brother's is, but not this man.

2232. Mr. *Giffard.*] We will see that. (To the *Witness.*) What is your brother's Christian name?—Robert.

2233. Mr. *Giffard.*] Robert appears to be in, but not this man. (To the *Witness.*) I was asking whether, when you gave the statement to Mr. Stephens, or Mr. Stephens' clerk, you had already given a statement either to Mr. Warner Wright or Mr. Gilbert?—I do not know about Mr. Stephens.

2234. Take care; I overheard a statement, that it was not so; just now you told me that you had made a statement to Mr. Stephens, or Mr. Stephens' clerk?—I never was in any other office in Norwich but Mr. Wright's.

2235. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I understand you to say that you had made a statement to the other side, a fortnight ago, that your brother Robert had asked you to do so?—It was Mr. Wright's office. I have been in no other office.

2236. You have been in no other office?—No.

2237. Mr. *Giffard.*] Do you swear you have made no statement to Mr. Tillett's side of what you could prove?—No.

2238. And never signed it?—I have never been to any other office but Mr. Wright's.

2239. I did not say to the office; you may have made the statement in the street; do you mean to pledge your oath that you have never made any statement of what you could prove upon Mr. Tillett's side?—I never have.

2240. That you swear?—Yes.

2241. I understand what you say is, you only made one statement, and that was to Mr. Warner Wright?—I never spoke to any other gentleman at any time that I know of.

2242. What I am asking is, did you make a statement to anyone else but to Mr. Warner Wright?—No.

2243. That you swear?—Yes.

2244. When did you make the statement to Mr. Warner Wright?—A fortnight or three weeks ago.

2245. And I think you say your brother asked you to make the statement?—He did not ask me anything about it; he asked me to go.

2246. Where did your brother ask you to go?—A fortnight or three weeks back.

2247. "Where" is my question?—Where did he ask me to go?

2248. Yes, that is my question?—To Mr. Wright's office.

2249. Then you knew where you were asked to go when you went?—Yes.

2250. Had you forgotten that, when I asked you just now what office you went to?—I have been to no office at all.

2251. You know Upper King-street, in the city, do you not?—Yes.

2252. Have you been to an office in Upper King-street?—I have been in no other office but Mr. Warner Wright's.

2253. Have you been to an office in Upper King-street?—No.

2254. Never?—Not to the best of my knowledge.

2255. I am

2255. I am speaking of within the last month?—No; no other than Mr. Wright's office.

2256. Mr. Wright's is not in Upper King-street, is it?—It may have been an office in Lower King-street, for all I know.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Inasmuch as the cross-examination arose out of a document handed to me, it is right that I should state that this, which I hold in my hand, is not a statement made by the Witness at all, but a statement made by Robert Cushing. The name being Robert Cushing in the particulars, it was handed to me as referring to him.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I do not see any intention on the part of the Witness to prevaricate. I should say that this man has only made one statement, and that to Mr. Wright.

[The Witness withdrew.

After a short adjournment—

Mr. *E. Cushing.*

7 May 1875.

CHARLES WARNES, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

2257. Is your name Charles Warnes?—It is.

2258. Are you a Serjeant in the West Norfolk Militia?—I am.

2259. Are you a voter for this borough?—Yes.

2260. On the Saturday before the election did you go to Mr. Savill White?—I did.

2261. Did you have a conversation there with him at the Liberal Association?—No.

2262. Where was it?—At his shop.

2263. What did you ask him?—He asked me a question first.

2264. What question did he ask you?—"Do you want a job on this election?"

2265. What did you say?—I said, "Yes."

2266. What more did he say?—"I will give you a note to take to Mr. Kent."

2267. What more was done?—A note was written, and given to me.

2268. Did you take it to Mr. Kent?—I did.

2269. When?—It was on the Monday afternoon, about half-past two.

2270. Did you see Mr. Kent?—I did.

2271. Did you give him the note?—I did.

2272. What said Mr. Kent?—He opened it, and said, "Let me see your handwriting."

2273. Did you show him how you could write?—I did.

2274. What did he say then?—"Sit down."

2275. What more passed?—I sat down then, and I wrote from that time up till half-past seven in the evening.

2276. At that time, what said you to him?—I asked him if there was no refreshments to be had.

2277. What passed about it?—He said, "No, not anything."

2278. Ultimately he gave you some refreshments, did he?—No.

2279. Did not he?—No.

2280. Was anything arranged about refreshments for you?—Not on that day.

2281. Now let us finish with the Monday evening; what was said?—I said, "Will you want me to-morrow?"

2282. What did he say?—He said, "Yes, but not as a clerk; I will put you on as special messenger at 5 *s.* a day."

2283. That was on the Monday?—That was on the Monday.

2284. Did you do anything more during the rest of the week up to the election day?—Yes.

2285. What did you do?—I went out with seven or eight circulars on the Wednesday, with Mr. Hicklin.

2286. Did you and Hicklin distribute seven or eight circulars between you?—Yes.

2287. Is that all the work you did?—That is all, except on the election day.

C. Warnes.

2288. On the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, that is all you did?—That is all.

2289. On the election day, what did you do?—I rode about with a cab, outside, on the box.

2290. What for?—For the purpose of getting up voters.

2291. Did you vote?—I did.

2292. At what time?—I think between two and three in the afternoon.

2293. On the election day were you in the "City Arms," where Mr. Kent was, early in the morning?—Yes.

2294. How long did you stay with Mr. Kent?—I was backwards and forwards all day.

2295. At any time upon that day did Mr. Gooch come into the room?—Yes.

2296. What was Mr. Gooch doing there?—He was a doorkeeper.

2297. Do you know Gooch's Christian name?—No.

2298. Do you know where he lives?—I am not sure, but I think in Dove-lane.

2299. Did you see Gooch let a man into the room named Lovick?—No.

2300. Did you see Lovick there that day?—Yes.

2301. How came Lovick in?—By the door, I suppose.

2302. Did anything happen about his coming in; did you see Gooch before he came in?—He was there some time.

2303. He saw Lovick come in?—Yes.

2304. When Lovick came in, did he speak to Mr. Kent?—Which day are you speaking of?

2305. Of the election day?—No, on the Thursday.

2306. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Were you there on the Thursday?—Yes, my Lord.

2307. At the "City Arms"?—Yes.

2308. You say Lovick was there on the Thursday and not on the Friday?—Yes.

2309. Then he spoke to Mr. Kent?—Yes.

2310. Mr. *Giffard.*] What passed between Lovick and Kent?—He asked him to set him on.

2311. Who spoke?—Mr. Lovick.

2312. Mr. Lovick spoke to whom?—To Mr. Kent.

2313. What words did he use?—"I want a job. Will you set me on?" Mr. Kent says, "Are you a voter?" He says, "Yes." He says, "I will set you on for one day."

2314. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He said, "Yes;" then Kent said, "I will set you on for one day"?—Yes.

2315. Mr. *Giffard.*] What more passed?—He says,

C. Warnes. —— 7 May 1875.

says, "One day; do you mean to-day?" and he said, "Yes."

2316. What time in the day was that?—Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

2317. What more passed?—He went away. No more passed; that is, not then.

2318. Lovick went away?—Yes.

2319. Was any sum of money mentioned?—Not then.

2320. Did you see Lovick and Kent together afterwards?—Yes.

2321. When?—On the Saturday evening.

2322. Do I understand that this conversation on the Thursday was the only conversation you heard between Lovick and Kent until after the election?—Yes.

2323. You know that Friday was the polling-day?—Yes, I know it was.

2324. I must come back to the conversation on the Thursday. Was anything said by Lovick as to what his position was; whether he was poor or rich?—Lovick said he was a hard-working man, and he wished to be paid for his loss of time.

2325. What was it that Mr. Kent said to make Lovick make that observation, when he said, "You are set on for the day;" "One day;" give us the conversation more in detail?—I did not know I was coming here to tell this.

2326. Did you hear Mr. Tillett's name mentioned?—No, not while Mr. Lovick was there.

2327. In Lovick's presence?—No.

2328. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

2329. Did you hear Mr. Kent say anything more than you have told us about the vote?—No.

2330. Just repeat again what Mr. Kent said?—He asked if he was a voter, and he told him he was.

2331. You made a statement, did you not?—Yes.

2332. You are a scholar, and can write?—Yes.

2333. Just look at this; is that your signature (*handing a paper to the Witness*)?—That is mine.

2334. Just attend to me; just repeat to me what Lovick said when he came into the room?—He asked if he could be set down like the other men.

2335. Just give me his words?—I do not know that I can, word for word.

2336. As near as you can, give me the substance?—"Mr. Kent, can you set me on?"

2337. Just attend to me; did you tell Mr. Gilbert?——

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I must object to that question.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You may refresh his recollection in any way by reference to that paper.

Mr. *Giffard.*] This is preliminary, but it will be for your Lordship to decide whether I may treat him as a hostile witness or not.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You may discredit the witness, but that is not your purpose.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] The object of this is to prove an affirmative fact, and you cannot prove an affirmative fact by showing that a man has made a statement which, if proved upon oath, will be fatal to the case.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] No; you can only use it to refresh his memory. If he adheres to what he has said, there is an end of it.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I object to that, for this reason: if a statement is made by a man in writing, and the writing has been put into his hand, he should be asked if it refreshes his memory.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You require the writing to be put into his hand if it is signed by him?

Mr. *Hawkins* was heard in support of his objection.

Mr. *Giffard.*] My object is to lay the foundation for treating him as a hostile witness.

2338. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] For that purpose you may show him what he said before; or, if you wish, you can put the paper into his hand; at present I do not see any ground for your treating him as a hostile witness. (To the *Witness.*) Take that into your hands, and read it to yourself?—I know what it contains.

2339. Mr. *Giffard.*] Read it through, and do it deliberately, as I am going to ask you questions about it (*the Witness perused the document*). Now, be good enough to tell me what Mr. Lovick told Mr. Kent in your presence?—I have told you.

2340. Nothing else?—I believe I have come here to speak the truth.

2341. You know whether you have or not?—Yes.

2342. Was anything said about voting for Mr. Tillett?—Not to that man; to another man there was.

2343. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Not to Mr. Lovick?—No, he merely set them on as messengers.

2344. Mr. *Giffard.*] You are not asked what he merely did.

2345. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did he say anything to Mr. Lovick, or Mr. Lovick to him, about voting for Mr. Tillett?—No, my Lord.

2346. Mr. *Giffard.*] That you swear?—Not what I heard. May I say when that paper was signed by me?

2347. Yes?—I was under the influence of drink.

2348. That you swear?—Yes.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Let me look at that paper.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I should ask your Lordship to look at the signature (*the paper was handed to the learned Judge*).

2349. Mr. *Giffard.*] Do I understand that you did not remember, when you were sober, what you said in that paper?—Yes.

2350. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] What time of the day was it?—In the evening, my Lord.

2351. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you tell me, before you left the box just now, that you knew what was in that paper?—I had a recollection of what was in it; it is all correct, except Lovick.

2352. Have you seen Lovick since?—Several times.

2353. When did you see Lovick last?—Last night.

2354. Did you have any conversation with him?—Yes.

2355. So that all the rest you said was correct; only that about Lovick was wrong?—Yes, quite right.

2356. Although the drink affected you about Lovick, it enabled you to tell the truth about everybody else?—Yes.

2357. Mr.

2357. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is what you mean to say?—Yes; all but about Lovick is right in that statement.

2358. You were certain enough as to the other?—All the other is right enough.

2359. Mr. *Giffard.*] You say that Mr. Kent did say something to some man about voting for Mr. Tillett, but not to Lovick; who was it to?—A man of the name of Thompson.

2360. Was it at the same time?—No, on the Friday morning.

2361. Who is Thompson?—He is a lame man.

2362. Was the lame man put on as a messenger too?—Yes.

2363. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] On the Friday?—He was put on on the Thursday.

2364. Just tell us what you saw. When did you first see anything again about Thompson?—On the Friday morning.

2365. You were there yourself on the Friday?—Yes, but I did not see him put on.

2366. Did you see him there on the Thursday?—Yes.

2367. What was he doing?—He came and got put on as a messenger.

2368. That you saw?—I did not see him put on; I saw him when he came downstairs.

2369. What time upon the Thursday did he come and get put on as a messenger?—Between 9 and 10 in the morning.

2370. Did you see anything pass between him and Kent on the Thursday?—No.

2371. When did you see anything pass between Thompson and Kent?—On the Friday morning.

2372. Just tell us what passed then?—Thursday night was the first.

2373. Take care what you say?—I am careful.

2374. What happened on the Thursday night?—He said to Mr. Kent, "Am I to come to-morrow;" he says, "Most decidedly, you are, and I expect you to be here by a quarter to eight; if you are not, you will not get paid."

2375. What more?—He said, "All right, I will be there."

2376. What time did Thompson come the next morning?—I should think it was nearer ten than a quarter to eight; half-past nine to ten.

2377. Did you see him come?—Yes.

2378. And when you saw him come, did you speak to Mr. Kent?—I spoke to Mr. Thompson, and I says, "You are late."

2379. Be careful what you are saying?—I said to Thompson, "You are late."

2380. Did you say anything to Mr. Kent?—I says, "Thompson is here."

2381. Is that all you said?—That is all I said at the time.

2382. You have told me that all you said was true, except what related to Lovick?—I am telling you, as near as I can remember, the truth. That is all I wish to state.

2383. Did he say anything as to whether he had voted, or not?—No, I believe Mr. Kent asked whether he had voted.

2384. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Kent asked whether he had voted?—Yes.

2385. Mr. *Giffard.*] What happened then?—He said, "No, I have not."

2386. What did Kent say?—He said, "Come upstairs, and I will put a favour on your coat."

2387. What more did he say?—The favour was put on. He says, "Now you are Tillett's man."

2388. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Who said that?—Mr. Kent.

2389. Mr. *Giffard.*] What more passed?—Mr. Kent said, "Warnes, is there a cab outside," and I said, "Yes." He says, "Take him to the poll at once"; which I did.

2390. Where did you poll him?—At the free library.

2391. You were there, you say, on the Thursday, and also on the Monday; did you see any others that were put on?—Yes.

2392. Just tell me some of the others that you saw put on?—George Mills.

2393. Did he do anything?—After he was put on I never saw him any more.

2394. He might have been doing work for what you knew?—Yes.

2395. You never saw him there again?—I did not.

2396. Anybody else?—Jacob White.

2397. Did you see him do any work?—Yes.

2398. What work did you see him do?—I saw him go out with a coal merchant on the Barnes-road to deliver circulars; I forget the name now.

2399. Was there a man of the name of Taylor put on?—Yes.

2400. George St. Clair, was he put on?—Yes.

2401. How many did you see put on?—From the Monday to the Friday I should think 20; there was four of us on the Monday, and up to Friday there was over 20.

2402. Did you know the men who were put on?—Yes, I did know the greater part of them.

2403. Those you knew, where they voters or not?—Some were and some not.

2404. Tell me one that were not?—A young man of the name of Nicholls, I think, is not a voter, nor yet Jacob White.

2405. Are they the only two you can tell me who were not voters?—And a young man of the name of Suter, he is not a voter.

2406. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Three of those you named are not voters?—Yes.

2407. All the rest were?—I am not positive.

2408. Mr. *Giffard.*] You have not given the 20?—I have not; I saw them there.

2409. Can you give the names?—I cannot give you the names of all of them.

2410. Can you give me the names of those who were voters?—George Lovick, George Thompson, myself, Gooch, St. Clair, Aldridge, George Mills, Robert Wigg, and I think those are all I can remember.

2411. You have only given seven?—There are the non-voters.

2412. You have given three and seven; that only gives 10, just try and give some more?—The two Newmans, voters, I think; that is all I can remember at present.

2413. You were engaged one day in writing?—Yes.

2414. Was any account kept of the persons employed?—I believe Mr. Kent had the books, and the names put down, and the date of the day when they were engaged.

2415. What sort of a book was it?—I think it was a book almost like this (*describing*).

2416. Did you get paid for what you had done?—I got a sovereign.

2417. How

C. Warnes.

7 May 1875.

2417. How was it made up?—For the week's work.

2418. How many days did that include?—It was for five days, or four-and-a-half days, from Monday at half-past two to Friday night.

2419. When did you vote?—On the Friday.

2420. When?—Between two and three in the afternoon; I am not sure for figures; the cab took me up and I jumped off the cab, and voted.

2421. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You did not vote at the time you took Lovick down?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

2422. What are you when you are not out with the Militia?—A commercial porter.

2423. What are your weekly earnings?—They vary.

2424. What are your average weekly earnings?—From 16 *s.* to 24 *s.* a week.

2425. What is Lovick?—A french-polisher.

2426. He lives near you, does he not?—In the adjoining house.

2427. How long have you known Lovick?—For four years.

2428. Have you lived next door to him during that time?—Yes.

2429. You have been employed in the way you have told us at the election. When first of all were you asked to give, or did you give any information to the petitioner?—In the Militia barracks' square.

2430. When?—Last Thursday week or a fortnight.

2431. Do you know the petitioner himself?—I do not.

2432. Who came to you to ask you to give information?—A man of the name of Dickenson.

2433. What is he?—He is in the Militia, the same as I am.

2434. What is he?—A shoemaker, I believe; I never saw him at work; I believe he is a shoemaker.

2435. What had Dickenson to do with the election?—Not anything that I know; he was not in Norwich at the time; he was in Ipswich.

2436. Was it he who asked you to give information, or asked you to go to the attorney's office?—Yes.

2437. Did he tell you who had told him?—No.

2438. He did not tell you that?—No.

2439. Have you ever from the time that the election took place until last Thursday fortnight, when Dickenson saw you, spoken to anybody about any of the matters you have repeated here to-day?—No.

2440. Never at all?—Never.

2441. What day did you go to the attorney's office?—On the Thursday evening, I think it was.

2442. Had you made any statement to anybody at all before the Thursday evening at the attorney's office?—Only to Dickenson.

2443. You did make one to Dickinson?—I told him I was employed at the central committee-roo m

2444. Was that all?—That was all.

2445. Then the statements you made were made for the first time, whatever they were, at the attorney's office?—They were.

2446. You said you had been drinking when you made this statement?—I had.

2447. Where had you been drinking?—From house to house.

2448. And with whom?—With Dickinson.

2449. Had Dickinson told you what he wanted you to say?—No; he told me he wanted me to go down King-street.

2450. Did he tell you where to?—Not at first he did not; I asked him where to.

2451. What did he say?—"Down at the office," he said, "and make a statement of what you know of the election."

2452. You had not told Dickinson that you knew anything about the election?—I told him I had been on at the committee-room.

2453. Is Dickinson a voter?—I think not.

2454. You say you were drinking with Dickinson, and except saying that you had been on at the central committee, you had not said a word to Dickinson?—I had not.

2455. Who paid for the drink you had?—We both paid together; I paid my share and he his.

2456. What time in the afternoon was it that Dickinson first of all got hold of you?—As soon as we came off parade.

2457. When was it?—A little after four o'clock; half past four.

2458. What time did you get to the attorney's office?—Seven, or half-past, in the evening.

2459. Who did you see at the attorney's office?—Mr. Gilbert.

2460. Was it Mr. Gilbert who examined you?—Yes

2461. There was a question put as to whether you had seen Lovick; has anybody suggestsd to you that you should make any different statement at all to that which was the truth?—Not one word.

2462. Have you had any communication whatsoever with Mr. Tillett, or Mr. Tillett's attorney, or anybody for Mr. Tillett?—None whatever.

2463. Have you made or been asked to make any statement whatever to them?—No.

2464. Have you had anybody saying anything to you at all on the part of Mr. Tillett, or on the part of the Liberal party, to induce you to speak other than the truth?—No.

2465. Or suggest anything that you were to say?—Nothing whatever.

2466. Or to leave unsaid anything?—No.

2467. What were you paid for your statement at the attorney's office at Gilbert's?—I think it was 5 *s.*

2468. Did you get your subpœna at the same time?—Yes, at the same time.

2469. And I suppose you got something with it?—That is what I got.

2470. And a shilling as well?—Five shillings I got; I will not be sure.

2471. Have you been paid for your attendance here yet?—No.

2472. Do you know what you are to get?—Five shillings a day I was told.

2473. Who told you that?—A man in the office; one of the men about there; it was merely a remark made; "Oh, we want 5 *s.* a day.

2474. In Mr. Gilbert's office?—Those who were standing about the place.

2475. Did you mention what you were to have?—No, I supposed I should be paid here.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I think witnesses who make different statements at different times hardly have the right to be paid at all. If a man makes a statement, and when he comes into court says he was under liquor at the time he made the statement, and varies his

his statement, I do not think he is entitled as a matter of right to be paid.

Witness.] I was not under oath when I made the statement.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] It is the understanding that when a witness makes a statement that he is stating what he is to swear to.

2476. Mr. *Hawkins* (to the *Witness*).] Now let me ask you about yourself. Were you asked who you voted for?—I have been asked that question.

2477. Who asked you?—Mr. Gilbert.

2478. Mr. Gilbert himself asked you who you voted for?—Yes.

2479. And you told him?—Yes.

Mr. *Giffard.*] With the express provision that the vote is bad, you may ask him.

Witness.] I was told I was not bound to answer the question.

2480. Mr. *Hawkins.*] But you did answer it?—I was told I was not bound to answer it.

2481. But you did answer it?—Yes, I did.

2482. I do not ask you what you said, but did Mr. Gilbert appear to be satisfied with the answer you gave him?—I believe he was; I am not speaking of this Mr. Gilbert; it is the brother.

2483. Have you seen him in court?—I have not to-day.

2484. As far as your own employment is concerned, had you been yourself engaged as a messenger upon other occasions?—Yes.

2485. You have at previous elections?—Municipal elections.

2486. In what character have you been engaged at the municipal elections?—I was for the Liberal party; Kent and Squirrell.

2487. What have you been engaged to do in the municipal elections?—As a messenger.

2488. And as clerk?—No.

2489. Not as clerk, but as messenger?—Yes.

2490. And had you done your duty and worked as a messenger?—I did.

2491. Mr. Kent is here sitting at the end of the row?—Yes.

2492. He is a solicitor, I believe?—Yes, I believe so.

2493. You applied to Mr. Kent to get employment?—I brought the note there.

2494. You said there was a note given to you by Mr. White?—Yes.

2495. Mr. White asked you whether you wanted a job?—Yes.

2496. Why did not you go yourself to Mr. Kent, if you had been employed twice by him before?—I never was employed by him before; I was employed by Mr. White on Mr. Kent's behalf.

2497. You say Mr. Kent asked you to show him your handwriting?—Yes.

2498. And having seen your handwriting, what work did he set you about; you say you wrote till half-past 7 o'clock?—Yes.

2499. Did you write out the canvassers' lists?—I made lists, and lists of meetings that had to be held during the week.

2500. Meetings and other things that had to be done during the week?—Yes.

2501. How late were you employed; half-past seven; it was a little later than that, was it not?—Yes, it was a little later than that; it was not exaggerated.

2502. On the following day, did you act as a messenger?—Yes.

2503. Was it on that day that you went out with Hickling?—No; I found that none of the voters down my yard had their card, and I spoke to Mr. Kent about it.

2504. What cards were they that you refer to, that none of the voters had got in your yard?—It was the circular and card merely to show them where to make the cross.

2505. That was to instruct them how to record their votes?—Yes.

2506. Telling a man what he had to do with the card, so that he might record his vote?—Yes.

2507. You found your people in your yard had not any cards?—Yes.

2508. And you mentioned it to Mr. Kent?—Yes.

2509. Were you employed then to deliver sards?—He sent me directly for Hickling; I think it was on the Wednesday when I did that.

2510. Did you on that day receive the cards and circulars to be delivered?—I did.

2511. Can you tell me how long you were engaged upon that day?—Half an hour.

2512. What were you doing the rest of the day?—Sitting about the committee-room.

2513. To be in readiness in case you should be wanted again?—Yes.

2514. You were not sent abroad to do what you liked?—No; I asked Mr. Kent if I could have a day or so if I wanted it, and he said I could.

2515. Did he give any reply?—Yes. I go out with travellers when they do come.

2516. That is, if a traveller comes whom you have been accustomed to, he prefers you to go with him, and then you go with him?—Yes.

2517. Mr. Kent said you might do it if you required it?—Yes.

2518. Just let me ask you this; did he say, if you wanted an hour or two to go with the traveller, you might have it?—An hour or two would be no use.

2519. Did he say you might have an hour or two?—That was his expression.

2520. As a matter of fact, you did remain about the committee-room the whole day?—I did.

2521. And the whole of the Thursday?—Yes.

2522. I am not going to ask you at all for who you voted, but did you ever make up your mind to vote for Mr. Wilkinson?—Yes.

2523. Did you ever alter your mind?—No.

Mr. *Giffard.*] That question was held by Mr. Justice Blackburn to be illegal when it was asked by Mr. Serjeant Sargood.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You ought not to have asked the question.

2524. Mr. *Hawkins* (to the *Witness*). Had you any communication at all with the Conservative party?—No.

2525. You had not?—I had not.

2526. You had not at all?—No.

2527. Did you ask to be set on?—Not in the general election.

2528. I think Mr. Wilkinson came down as the soldier's friend?—I thought he was the man for me, and I voted for him.

C. Warnes.

7 May 1875.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] The Act says the question shall not be asked.

2529. Mr. *Hawkins* (to the *Witness*).] On the Friday, what did you do?—

Mr. *Giffard.*] I shall ask your Lordship to look at the whole statement; a great deal of this evidence is very difficult to get at.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I think every latitude ought to be given to those endeavouring to elicit it; but I would rather not let into my mind anything not on oath.

2530. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You said you went out with Mr. Hickling on the Wednesday; where did you go to with him on the Wednesday?—Down Camplin Yard

2531. Did you do anything beyond going about on the cab with the cabman on the polling day?—That is all.

2532. You received your pay in the ordinary way?—I received a sovereign on the Saturday night.

2533. I want to ask you what you state about Mr. Lovick; I must ask you now just to repeat to me all you say took place with reference to Mr. Lovick and Mr. Kent; tell me all that was said; it was on the Thursday?—Yes; Lovick asked Mr. Kent to set him on.

2534. Was that the first that was said?—It was the first that I can remember.

2535. Do you remember whether it was the first?—I think it was.

2536. He asked him to set him on?—Yes.

2537. What was Mr. Kent's reply?—He said, "Are you a voter?" He says, "Yes." Then Mr. Kent says, "I will set you on for one day."

2538. Did he mention the day he would set him on for?—I suppose he meant that day.

2539. Did he, or did he not, tell him which day he would set him on for; you say he said he would set him on for one day?—Yes.

2540. Did he at the same time state for what day he would set him on?—I think he said for that day.

2541. You think he said for that day?—Yes.

2542. Will you undertake to say that when Lovick asked to be set on that he did not ask in this way, that he wanted to know if he could have a job, or if there was any employment for him; was not that the expression he made use of, "Can you give me a job," or "Can you find me employment"?—I think he says, "Will you set me on."

2543. Will you swear the expression was not, "Will you give me a job?" or "Will you give me some employment"?—No, I will not swear to the exact words.

2544. You would not swear that that was not the expression?—I will swear he came and asked to be set on.

2545. I am asking the exact expression made use of; will you underlake to swear that the expression made use of was not, "Will you give me a job?" or "Will you give me some employment"?—No, I will not; he came the same as other messengers did.

2546. I do not ask about other messengers; I ask you the particular expression that you say was made use of by Lovick; did not he ask in these words either, "Will you give me a job?" or "Will you give me some employment"?—No, I cannot; he merely came and asked to be set on.

2547. Will you swear he used the words, "Set on"?—No.

2548. Did not he ask Mr. Kent to give him a job?—That is as near as I can tell you.

2549. Did he ask Mr. Kent to give him a job?—He came and asked to be set on, and he was set on.

2050. Did Mr. Kent, on his making the application to him, say that he did not want any more messengers for the work that he had got to do that day?—I think he did.

2551. That was on the Thursday?—Thursday he was set on.

2552. When was the conversation?—On the Wednesday, and he said he did not want any more messengers.

2553. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Was Lovick there on the Wednesday?—He came, and did not get set on on the Wednesday.

2554. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Was it on the Tuesday?—I think not.

2555. Will you undertake to say it was not?—No.

2556. Will you undertake to swear it was not on the Monday?—Yes.

2557. But you will not say it was not on the Tuesday?—No.

2558. Did he say he should have no employment for him either on Tuesday or Wednesday, but that he might be able to find him a job on the Thursday?—That is when he set him on, on the Thursday.

2559. Thursday was when he should have employment; but did not he say he could not give him any employment or any job, either on the Tuesday or Wednesday, but he might be able to do so on Thursday?—It is my opinion that it was on the Wednesday he came and asked for it.

2560. If it was on the Wednesday, did not he say he could not give him any job that day, but that he might be able to do so on the next?—I think that is somewhere about it.

2561. And that if he wanted him he would be only wanted for that one day?—He did.

2562. Do you not know, as a fact, that he was not employed, except for that one day?—That was the only day he was there, and then he was not there; he walked off, and went to work.

2563. Did you see that?—He went to work that day; he went off to his own employment.

2564. Where was he when you saw him?—In his shop, polishing chairs.

2565. At what time of the day?—When I went home to dinner.

2566. When you went home to dinner?—Yes.

2567. How long were you at home at your dinner?—Half an hour.

2568. Did you see him, except during the half hour when you were at home to dinner?—Yes.

2569. Where?—At the "City Arms."

2570. Later in the day?—A little befere 12.

2571. Did you see him after dinner again?—I dare say I did when I went home in the evening.

2572. Did you see him again after the dinner hour?—I think I did.

2573. Will you swear you did?—I think I did; I generally go into his shop as I am going home.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Even on the Thursday, when you were set on, he did not do anything,

anything, but went off to his shop. Now I understand he said, in answer to you, that he saw him the same day at the committee room.

2574. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Yes, he does. (To the *Witness.*) You say a little before 12?—Yes.

2575. The committee room was at the "City Arms"?—Yes.

2576. What was he doing at the "City Arms"—He drank a pint of beer, and ate some bread and cheese, and walked home.

2577. Do you mean to say he saw nobody; be careful?—I am.

2578. Do you swear that you saw him come to the "City Arms," and that you saw him there eat bread and cheese, and drink beer, and go away?—I did.

2579. And you saw him all the time he was there?—Yes.

2580. You swear it?—Yes, I said "If you are not in, get here about twelve."

2581. Did you mention that he was there?—To whom?

2582. To anybody; to Mr. Kent?—No, not to Mr. Kent.

2583. Do you mean deliberately to swear that Levick came down, or that he simply, without saying anything to anybody, had bread and cheese and beer, and went away?—Yes.

2584. That you swear?—Yes, twenty times if you want it.

2585. Do you think twenty times swearing it would make it more true?—I should have thought once would have been sufficient.

2586. I should have thought so too. I ask you, upon your oath, if Levick was not employed about work in taking out circulars on that day?—Most decidedly not.

2587. You say you saw him when you went to dinner?—Yes.

2588. Did you see him afterwards on that day?—I believe I saw him.

2589. Will you swear you did?—No.

2590. Will you swear you saw him at all, except at the committee rooms at the "City Arms," and when you went home to your dinner; will you swear you saw the man at all on that day?—Yes, I will.

2591. Where?—In his own shop.

2592. After dinner?—At the dinner time.

2593. Will you swear you saw him after your dinner, or until the night?—No.

2594. Or at all on that day?—No, not after dinner, I will not swear to it.

2595. Were you present when Levick was paid?—I was in the committee room. I was in the house.

2596. Did you hear Levick grumbling because they would not pay him for any day except the day he was employed?—Yes.

2597. Do you know who it was that paid him?—Mr. Kent.

2598. Where?—At the "City Arms."

2599. What day was it?—On the Saturday night.

2600. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Then he complained because they would not pay him for more than one day?—He wanted two days.

2601. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Did Mr. Kent say he would not pay him for more than the one day on which he had been employed?—He did.

2602. And did Levick then become very angry?—He was.

2603. And did he say that although he had not been employed on the election day, he ought to be paid for it?—He did say so.

2604. And did not Mr. Kent upon that say, no, he had not been employed upon the election day, and he should not be paid?—He told him he should not be paid for it.

2605. You spoke to a conversation you say Mr. Kent had with Thompson, and that it was on the Friday?—It was Thursday when he was set on.

2606. What is Thompson?—A labouring man.

2607. What time was it that you saw him?—On Thursday?

2608. Yes?—A little after nine.

2609. In the morning?—Yes.

2610. Did you see whether Thompson was doing anything during the Thursday?—Yes.

2611. What was he doing?—Stirring the fire, and putting the coals on, that is all he did.

2612. On what day?—The Thursday and the Friday.

2613. What was he doing?—We said, "As you are lame, sit alongside the fire and stir it up; that is your job, to look after the fire."

2614. Was Thompson in attendance during the whole of Thursday and the Friday?—He was.

2615. He was doing what you set him about?—Me and several more told him to do that.

2616. Who was the door-keeper at the committee room?—Mr. Gooch.

2617. Did not Thompson act as door-keeper, or assist in door-keeping?—Not that I know of.

2618. On which day? On the Thursday will you swear he did not?—No.

2619. You say all he did was to sit at the fire, and poke the fire; will you pledge your oath he did not act as door-keeper, or assist in acting as door-keeper?—No, I will not swear, but I do not think he did.

2620. Will you swear he did not?—No.

2621. Will you swear he did not act as assistant door-keeper or door-keeper on the Friday?—I was not there on the Friday, only five or ten minutes at a time.

2622. On the Thursday night you have said he asked Kent whether he was to come in the morning, and he said, "Decidedly, and if you are not here at a quarter to eight you will not be paid"?—Yes.

2623. Then you say you were not there on the Friday?—I was there with the cab; while the cab took the voters to the library, I was away.

2624. Were you inside the house on the Friday?—I was five or ten minutes at a time.

2625. Did you see Thompson on the Friday?—I did.

2626. Where did you see him?—At the "City Arms."

2627. Inside or outside?—Inside the "City Arms."

2628. Whereabouts inside the "City Arms"?—I first of all saw him in the passage when he came in at the door.

2629. Where did he go to when he came in?—Upstairs.

2630. Did you go upstairs?—Yes.

2631. Into what room upstairs?—The committee room.

2632. Who was present in the committee room?—Mr. Kent.

2633. Was

C. Warnes.
7 May 1875.

2633. Was anybody else in there besides?—I believe one of his clerks.

2634. I should like you to be very particular about it. Mr. Kent's clerk was there as well?—I do not know whether it was his own clerk.

2635. Should you know the gentleman again if you saw him?—I know one of the clerks was there.

2636. How many were there besides Mr. Kent?—Many during the week.

2637. I speak of the morning of Friday, when you have spoken of the conversation with Mr. Kent?—Yes.

2638. Were there two clerks?—I think there was one present on that morning at that time.

2639. I ask you, for a reason that you may some day appreciate, upon your oath how many persons were present besides Mr. Kent?—Mr. Thompson, I, and Mr. Kent, and one of his clerks.

2640. Was the clerk near enough to hear what took place?—Yes.

2641. Mr. Kent's clerk was near enough to hear what was said to Mr. Thompson, and what Mr. Thompson said to him?—Yes.

2642. He heard, therefore, all you heard?—Yes.

2643. Now be good enough to tell me this; just be good enough to tell me, word for word, what Mr. Kent said?—Mr. Kent said "Have you voted, Thompson?"

2644. That is the gentleman you mean (*pointing to a person in court*)?—Yes.

2645. He said, "Have you voted, Thompson"?—Yes.

2646. Will you swear he said that?—To that effect.

2647. Will you swear he said it?—To that effect he did. I will not swear to the exact words. I did not know that I was coming here.

2648. You professed to give me the words?—I think I might swear it.

2649. Be careful. Will you swear it?—I am careful.

2650. Will you venture now to swear that in the presence of Mr. Kent he made use of any such words as these, "Have you voted, Thompson"?—He made use of an expressisn of that sort.

2651. Will you swear he made use of the word "voted" at all?—There might be an alteration in the words.

2652. Will you swear he made use of the word "voted" at all?—Yes, he made use of that word, I know.

2653. He made use of the word?—Yes.

2654. Do you remember the expression?—I think, as I understood him, he said so.

2655. You think it was what he said?—Yes, "Have you voted, Thompson," he said; those are the words he made use of.

2656. Will you swear he said it?—I will not swear to the exact words; it was to that effect.

2657. I caution you?—It was to that effect.

2658. What did Thompson say?—He said "No."

2659. Just tell me what was said after that?—Either Mr. Kent or one of his clerks——

2660. I must know which?—Thompson will tell you that.

2661. I am asking you now; I have you in the box, and I am going to ask you the question. Upon your oath, who spoke next?—There was a favour pinned by one of them on Thompson's oat.

2662. Who spoke?—Who spoke after that?

2663. You know my question?—Mr. Kent said, "Is there a cab there, Warne's?"

2664. Did anybody speak after Thompson said "No"; did Mr. Kent speak to Thompson?—He said to me, "Is there a cab outside"; I looked out of the window and said, "Yes."

2665. Is that the first thing that was said after Thompson said "No." I want your account upon your oath, and bear in mind that Mr. Kent and his clerk were both there?—Yes, I say they were there.

2666. And they heard what took place. Now I ask whether you will, upon your oath, venture to repeat what you have already said?—Mr. Kent asked me if there was a cab.

2667. Was that the next thing said after Thompson said "No"?—The favour was pinned on then, and then he said something.

2668. Was anything said after Thompson said "No," before you say the favour was pinned on?—No, the favour was pinned on, and then something was said.

2669. Was nothing said before?—Not that I can remember.

2670. Try and remember?—You are confusing me.

2671. I am not confusing you at all, if you have any recollection of what took place?—I do not remember; there might be; I am sure I forget.

2672. You cannot forget it, for you have a vivid recollection of this?—I know when the favour was pinned on, he said, "Now you are a Tillett's man." Whether Mr. Kent pinned it on or not I do not know.

2673. Who said that?—Mr. Kent.

2674. You will swear that?—Yes, I will swear it.

2675. I must ask you again, was there anything said after Thompson had said he had not voted, and before, as you say, the favour was pinned on; was there any conversation of any sort or kind?—Only Mr. Kent asked me if the cab was outside.

2676. That was before the favour was pinned on?—No, I think when I was going out for the cab the favour was pinned on.

2677. Where was it pinned on?—In the committee-room.

2678. On what part of his dress?—On his coat, and Mr Kent pinned one on mine.

2679. Who did it?—Either Mr. Kent or his clerk.

2680. Which?—I do not know, because my back was turned looking after the cab, and I do not know which one it was.

2681. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Mr. Kent pinned a favour on you also?—Yes.

2682. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Let me see if I understand what you have said; Thompson came about 10 o'clock?—Somewhere between 10 and half-past.

2683. You saw him come to the house?—I did; I told him he was late; he should have been there at a quarter to eight.

2684. Did he then go up-stairs?—Yes.

2685. Where was Mr. Kent?—I should think two or three stairs down.

2686. Was Mr. Kent in the committee-room?—He was on the top of the stairs when Thompson

son came in; I said to Mr. Kent, "Here is Thompson come now."

2687. You mean to say that Mr. Kent was on the top of the stairs?—Yes, and I was on the stairs at the time.

2688. Now just let me ask you again this; I have misunderstood you; you said, "Here is Thompson"?—Yes.

2689. Then did Thompson go into the room?—Yes.

2690. Was anything said then, before Thompson went into the room, or did Mr. Kent take him into the room and then talk to him?—I was then in the room, and he said, "Call him up," and I called him up.

2691. You said, "Here is Thompson"?—Yes.

2692. And he then said to you "Call him up"?—That is it.

2693. And then you took him up?—I called him up; I said, "Mr. Kent wants to speak to you."

2694. And did you then take him into the committee-room?—He went into the committee-room,

2695. Was it then in the committee-room that he and Kent first spoke?—Yes.

2696. Then it was in the committee-room that he and Mr. Kent first spoke?—Yes.

2697. And that you say is the truth?—Yes.

2698. You swear to that?—Yes.

2699. There is no mistake about it?—I think there is no mistake about it.

2700. There is none?—No.

2701 How came you to swear that Mr. Kent, addressing Thompson, asked him whether he had voted, and he said "No," and that Mr. Kent then said, "Come upstairs and I will put a favour on your coat." How came you to swear that when Thompson went into the house, Mr. Kent asked him whether he had voted, and received his answer "No;" then Mr. Kent told Thompson to "Come upstairs, and I will put a favour on your coat"?—I called him up.

2702. You swore the other way; I want to know whether that is true?—After he got upstairs Mr. Kent asked him.

2703. That is the reason why; I asked you particularly to tell me how it was, and when the conversation took place first; but when examined by my learned friend, you swore that Mr. Kent asked him first if he had voted, and he said "No;" and that Mr. Kent then said, "Come upstairs, and I will put a favour on your coat"?—I called him upstairs.

2704. Then that is not true?—I called him up; this is true what I am telling now.

2705. That which you swore at first is not true?—If I said so.

2706. Is that what you swore first of all true?—I was on the stairs.

2707. Is that what you said not true that Kent called him up the stairs?—

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You have both statements, and that is sufficient.

2708. Mr. *Hawkins.*] And one can draw one's own inference. (To the *Witness.*) You did not see the favour pinned on?—No, I did not see the favour pinned on.

2709. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You say Mr. Kent pinned the favour on to your coat?—He did.

2710. Mr. *Hawkins.*] I should like to ask you now, whether you have been looking after, or seeing any of the witnesses for the petitioner?—I went for Thompson and Levick, and the cabman, Woods.

2711. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] To get them as witnesses?—Yes.

2712. Mr. *Hawkins.*] When were you employed to do that?—Since last Thursday fortnight, at different times.

2713. Did you take Levick and Thompson and the cabman Woods to the attorney's office?—No, not Levick, I did not.

2714. Thompson and the cabman you did?—Yes.

2715. Did they make any statement to you before they went?—No, only that they would speak the truth.

2716. Do you mean to tell me you never discussed with them at all what they were to say?—I says, "I want you to go down to the office, and make a statement of what you know at the election, and whatever you know." I said, "Speak the truth."

2717. You cautioned them to speak the truth?—That is what I said.

2718. You were very particular about it?—That is what I said.

2719. And you meant it?—Yes, I did.

2720. Were you paid for getting the men?—Yes.

2721. Who by?—Mr. Gilbert.

2722. What were you paid?—At different times, I suppose, I have had 24 *s.* or 25 *s.* altogether.

2723. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Do you mean since you were paid for your services?—Yes.

2724. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Is that all you have done for the 24 *s.* or 25 *s.*?—Yes, and worked hard for it, too.

2725. Going to Woods, the cabman, and Thompson, and Levick, and asking them to go to Gilbert's?—They were not found in five minutes.

2726. Perhaps it was the persuasion, to speak the truth, that gave you so much trouble?—I do not know.

2727. You know better than I do?—I know I had a lot of running about to find them.

2728. Where do they live; Levick lives next door, does he not?—I did not bring Levick.

2729. But the man who lives next door to you could not give you much trouble; where does Woods, the cabman, live?—Down Newmarket-road.

2730. You know the house?—No. I never have been to his house.

2731. How did you find him out?—I found him on the market, on the cab stand.

2732. When did you find him?—Last Saturday week, I think.

2733. Was it on the Friday, or on the Thursday, or on the Saturday, that you had been asked to find him?—It was on the Friday.

2734. The Friday night?—Yes.

2735. Then it was on the Saturday morning you saw him on the cab stand?—When I saw him on the cab stand; he was not there when I first went.

2736. You had to go twice?—Several times upon that day.

3737. Where did you find old Thompson, because he could not run away?—No.

2738. When once you got on the scent of old Thompson, where did you find him?—I found him at the "Golden Can." I found he was doing a little work there.

2739. How

C. Warnes.

7 May 1875.

2739. How did you find that?—His wife told me.

2740. When you went to the house?—He was not at home. I saw her in the street an hour or an hour and a half afterwards.

2741. Was it the Friday or the Saturday?—I am sure I forget now; I think it was on the Monday.

2742. Thompson lives in the same court as you do?—Yes.

2743. You had not far to go to hunt up Mrs. Thompson?—She was not at home; she goes out to her daily labour.

2744. And she comes home at night?—It was before night I saw her.

2745. I suppose old Thompson sleeps at home; he has not run away?—I believe he does.

2746. Did you see old Thompson on the Friday or on the Saturday?—I am not sure which day it was.

2747. One or the other?—I saw him and brought him to the office.

2748. Did you bring him to the office either on the Friday or the Saturday; which of the two days?—I should think on the Saturday.

2749. How long were you occupied in pursuading old Thompson to speak the truth?—About ten minutes after I had found him.

2750. And the cabman, how long did he take?—He took me and the cab off.

2751. Did you persuade him out of the window of the cab when going along. I suppose you were in a great hurry to get to the office?—The horse was in a great hurry.

2752. The horse was in a great hurry to convey the truth to the attorney's office; it might have all vanished if you had not gone at a good pace?—Very likely.

2753. Then you and the cabman and old Thompson then went, determined if you could, to speak the truth?—Not together.

2754. But separately?—Yes.

2755. And for that you were paid 25 *s.* or 26 *s.*?—And for what I did afterwards.

2756. What did you do afterwards?—I was at work there yesterday.

2757. What were you trying to do yesterday?—Trying to find the cabman again.

2758. Had the cabman gone off again; you wanted to persuade him again, and have another 25 *s.*?—He is all right; he is here.

2759. You have made him all right, have you?—I cannot do that; if he is not all right, I cannot make him.

2760. You have had to find the cabman again?—Yes.

2761. Where did you find him?—In Park Lane.

2762. What was he doing?—Looking after his horse.

2763. Who paid you your 25 *s.*?—Mr. Gilbert.

2764. When was it paid; last night?—Different times, 5 *s.* one time, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* another.

2765. Do you know Mr. Bignold?—I do.

2766. He is a Conservative, is he not?—I believe he is; all the family, I believe.

2767. Did you have any chat with Mr. Bignold to-day?—This morning I did.

2768. That was when you were turned out of court?—He said something to me, but what it was I do not know; it was done in a moment.

2769. I must use my power of persuasion?—He did say something.

2770. I must use my power of persuasion to see if I can get you to speak the truth; what was it?—If you give me half a gallon, I could not tell you; directly he spoke, whatever it was, somebody else came out and checked him, and I went and spoke to a policeman.

2771. You did not hear what he said?—No; what he said I do not know.

2772. You know you have spoken the truth in that?—I think so.

2773. Are you not sure?—I will swear to that.

2774. Had you seen him before you went into the box?—Yes.

2775. How long were you talking to him this morning?—I daresay five minutes.

2776. Were you talking about being a witness?—No.

2777. What was it about?—He wanted me to take a subpæna to the men.

2778. I suppose you did it?—I tried to.

2779. You have a variety of occupations; you are a commercial porter in quiet times, and now you are a militia serjeant?—Yes.

2780. And this morning a little bit of an attorney's clerk?—You can put it so.

2781. And you used your persuasion to the cabman to speak to the truth?—Yes.

2782. Did you offer any money to Levick?—Yes.

2783. When did you offer the money to Levick?—When I asked him to make the statement.

2784. What did you offer him?—I said, "If you like to go with me I will give you 5 *s.* or 10 *s.*, which you like." There was 5 *s.* for me and 5 *s.* for him; it was for the loss of time.

2785. You said you offered to give Lovick 5 *s.* or 10 *s.*?—Yes, I thought I would give him my 5 *s.* if I could have got him.

2786. Do you mean to say you offered him 5 *s.* or 10 *s.*, meaning to give him your 5 *s.*?—Yes. If you put him in the witness-box he will tell you the same.

2787. I daresay he will, but you really mean to say you offered him 5 *s.*?—Yes, and 10 *s.*

2788. Why should you take such an interest in it as to offer the man 5 *s.* to go to the lawyer's office?—I was told to do so.

2789. Most people would pay 5 *s.* to keep out; who told you to offer him your 5 *s.*?—Because I thought I could get him down King-street.

2790. You were told to offer him the other 5 *s.*?—Yes.

2791. Whom by?—By Mr. Gilbert for his loss of time; he said, "Tell him if he leaves off his work and comes down, we will give him 5 *s.* for his loss of time."

2792. But as to the other 5 *s.*?—I offered him 10 *s.* afterwards.

2793. Then you offered to give him 5 *s.* on your own account?—Yes.

2794. To come down to go to Mr. Gilbert's to give evidence?—I did.

2795. On your own account?—Yes.

2796. Why should you care so much about it?—Because I wanted to see Tillett turned out, that is it; that is the truth.

2797. The rest is not?—That is, anyhow.

2798. May I take it that the rest is not?—No, you may take what I have said here to-day as truth, all of it; you may depend upon it, that is.

2799. I shall not depend upon you, if you ask me; did you give the cabman anything?—No.

2800. Old Thompson?—No, a glass of ale.

2801. Have

2801. Have you tried to get any other witnesses?—I have tried for Jacob White and for one of the White's to-day, and I cannot find him.

2802. Have you tried for any more?—No.

2803. You swear that—No.

2804. Have you offered any money to anybody to go to the lawyers' office?—No.

2805. What are you to have, if as you say, you wanted to see Tillett turned out; what are you to have if he is?—Better law than what we have got now.

2806. For the present never mind about the law?—Do you mean for my pocket?

2807. Yes?—Not anything except my expenses, if I get them.

2808. Do you mean to swear that?—Yes.

2809. Did you ask 25 *s.* for trying to persuade the cabman?——

Mr. *Giffard.*] He did not say "asked."

2810. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You got 25 *s.* for getting the cabman and asking Lovick and old Thompson; but you do not expect anything?—If I do I shall be most happy to receive it.

2811. I have not any doubt of that; you do not expect anything more than the ordinary day's pay?—No.

2812. That you swear?—That is the truth; that is another one.

2813. Have you always had this strong feeling against Mr. Tillett?—Yes.

2814. Always?—Four or five years.

2815. Have you always had it?—Since he put up as Member of Parliament I have.

2816. Perhaps that is your reason why you went with the cab and took the voters, as you say?—I had no other work to do at the time, and I took it.

2817. Did you communicate with the Conservative side what you were doing?—In no shape whatever.

2818. Will you swear it?—I do.

2819. When did you first communicate with them?—Last Thursday fortnight.

2820. You never asked to be put on by them?—Not for the general election.

2821. But at the other election, did you?—I did not.

2822. Then when did you ever asked to be put on?—At the last municipal election.

2823. And you were put on?—For the Liberal party.

2824. By the Conservative party?—No.

2825. Do you mean to swear that?—No.

2826. Why, if you are so desirous of adhering to the Conservative party and hate Mr. Tillett so?—That is the reason I did not vote for him.

2827. I do not ask your reason for not voting for him; I can suggest many reasons for it, but what I ask is, how came it if you were so desirous that he should not get in, how was it you did not offer your services to your own people?—I asked for this first and took it.

2828. You asked for it?—And I did my work, what there was to do.

2829. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] It was for Mr. Tillett?—Yes.

2830. Yet you wished him not to get in?—Yes. I did what I was paid for. I did what I was asked. I could not do any more.

2831. Mr. *Hawkins.*] You would do anything that you were asked to do, if you were paid for it?—I would in a reasonable way and fairly.

2832. Have you seen any of the Conservative cards?—About what?

2833. Not liking Mr. Tillett, should you know whether there were cards issued by the Conservative party?—Where from?

2834. I will tell you by-and-by; I want to ask you about them; did you see any of the cards issued by the Conservative party?—What do you mean?

2835. Any of the cards?—I had a card come from the Liberals and Conservatives too, and a circular.

2836. I do not mean a voting card?—Then I have seen no other.

2837. You swear it?—Yes.

2838. You did not apply for any money?—No.

2839. You are sure you did not?—I am sure.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

2840. You said that in this statement, except what relates to Mr. Lovick, is true?—Yes.

2841. Is it the fact that you did do nothing on the Tuesday before the election, or not?—I think I took half a dozen bills round.

2842. Supposing you wanted to do it as quick as it could be done, how soon could you have done it?—Ten minutes, comfortably.

2843. That is all you did on the Tuesday?—Yes.

2844. For that Tuesday you received 5 *s.* payment?—I received a sovereign for the week's work.

2845. That included Tuesday?—Yes, it included Tuesday.

2846. Is it true that you did nothing on the Wednesday?——

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I must object to your leading your witness; he has not been favourable to me.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] On the other side he has not been favourable either. I think he is a witness who may be dealt with as a hostile witness.

2847. Mr. *Giffard* (to the *Witness*).] Is it true that you did nothing on the Wednesday?—I believe that is when I took the voting cards down to my yard.

2848. How many cards did you take down?—Nine. I should say eight or nine.

2849. How soon could you have done it if you wished to do it, as quickly as it could be done?—Half-an-hour.

2850. For that you received 5 *s.*?—Yes.

2851. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Is that all that you did on the Wednesday?—That is all.

2852. Mr. *Giffard.*] Now, come to Thursday; what did you do on the Thursday?—I did not do anything on the Thursday.

2853. On the Thursday you received 5 *s.*?—I got paid on the Saturday night.

2854. Thursday was one of the days for which you got paid 5 *s* a day?—Yes.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is the day you were at the committee-room.

2855. Mr. *Giffard.*] Yes. (To the *Witness.*) My learned friend has asked about your being employed for the Liberal Association at the last municipal election; when was that?—Last November.

2856. What

C. Warnes.
7 May 1875.

2856. What were you employed to do there?—As messenger.

2857. What did you do?—Distribute the circulars and the voting cards.

2858. Is that all you did?—On the election day I was out with the same cabman as I had on the general election.

2859. Was that all you did?—Yes.

2860. You did nothing else for the Liberal party?—I directed the envelopes.

2861. Did you distribute any money?—No.

2862. You are sure of that?—Yes.

2863. As to Mr. Thompson, you say you tried to persuade him to speak the truth; when was that?—I think it was on the Saturday; last Saturday week I think it was.

2864. Have you seen him since?—Yes, several times.

2865. When did you see him last?—This morning.

2866. Did you see him last night?—No, I did not see him from yesterday afternoon till this morning.

2867. Did you have any conversation with him yesterday?—I was sent for him.

2868. You have told my learned friend that Lovick went back to his work?—Yes.

2869. How do you know that?—I saw him.

2870. Is that the only way in which you know he went back to his work?—Yes.

2871. Did you hear anything said about his going back to his work?—I do not think I did. I know he did go back to his work.

2872. You were at the committee-room, off and on, during the day he was sent down for, namely, the Thursday?—Yes.

2873. And, according to your statement, he was not there back again until after 12 o'clock?—No.

2874. You say he was put on between 11 and 12 o'clock?—Between nine and ten.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I call Mr. Kent upon his subpœna to produce the book.

Mr. *Kent* said he had sent for the book, and it should be produced.

GEORGE THOMPSON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

G. Thompson.

2875. WHAT are you?—A labouring man.

2876. Were you here yesterday in attendance as a witness?—Yes, I was here.

2877. What became of you yesterday evening?—When my work is done I go anywhere.

2878. What became of you yesterday evening?—I went to so many places, I do not know where it is I got drunk, that is the truth; a drunken man must be excused.

2879. What became of you yesterday evening?—Yesterday evening?

2880. Yes; do not repeat my question, but answer it?—I cannot tell you where I went to.

2881. I think you can?—No, I cannot.

2882. You swear it?—No; I went to a great many houses yesterday.

2883. Who went with you yesterday?—Nobody.

2884. That you swear?—Yes.

2885. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] When you said you went to a great many houses, do you mean public-houses?—Public-houses, out of one and into another; half-a-pint here, and half-a-pint in another.

2886. Mr. *Giffard.*] Has any offer been made to you to go out of the way?—I do not know anything about it.

2887. Yes you do; answer my question?—I do answer your question.

2888. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You do know whether you have been offered or not to go out of the way?—I have given that gentleman the answer, that is all the answer he can get from me.

2889. I require you to answer the question; if you do not answer, I have the power to send you to prison?—All right then, I will go.

2890. Mr. *Giffard.*] Has any offer been made to you to go out of the way?—I have had that offer.

2891. From whom?—I do not know.

2892. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Now, take care?—I do not know, I do not know the person.

2893. Mr. *Giffard.*] That you swear?—Yes.

2894. What were you offered?—I was not offered anything, but I could be sent away if I thought proper.

2895. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Do not you know the person who made the offer?—No.

2896. Mr. *Giffard.*] Take care, Mr. Thompson; when was the offer made?—I cannot tell you it at present.

2897. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Come, you must answer?—I cannot tell you what night it was.

2898. But you can answer better than that; how long ago is it?—I cannot tell how long it is ago.

2899. I shall exercise as much patience as I can, but I do not mean to let you escape answering?—I cannot help it; I cannot tell you.

2900. Was it a week ago?—It may be a week, it may be more, I cannot say.

2901. Mr. *Giffard.*] But it may be less?—I cannot tell you when it was; it is no use my telling any stories about it, because I shall not do it.

2902. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Was it yesterday?—No.

2903. Mr. *Giffard.*] Was it the day before?—No; nor the day before.

2904. Was it within the last week?—I cannot tell you; I cannot tell you the day.

2905. Now, as to this person, whoever he was, had you ever seen him before?—No, not to the best of my knowledge.

2906. Have you ever seen him since?—No, nor I have not seen him since.

2907. Where was it?—It was in the street where I live.

2908. In your own house or out of it?—No, it was out of the house.

2909. Where?—In the street, close by Charing Cross.

2910. Was any sum mentioned to you?—No.

2911. That you swear?—Yes.

2912. I shall have another question to ask you about it presently; did you go to Mr. Kent's committee-room at the "City Arms," before the election?—Yes.

2913. What did you ask Mr. Kent?—I axed him whether he could not set me on at the election.

2914. You

2914. You know what the meaning of setting you on is?—Yes, as messenger.

2915. What did Mr. Kent say to you?—I went on Wednesday, and he said, "No;" I was rather behind that day, but he would set me on, on the Thursday morning.

2916. Did Mr. Kent say anything to you about your vote?—When he set me on, on the Thursday morning, he said, "Then you are come;" I said, "Yes, sir;" he said, "I will set you on for two days; I suppose you are a voter."

2917. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Did you say you were a voter?—Yes, I told him I was a voter.

2918. What did you do?—I was in the messengers' room, and walked out of one door into another, and kept the fire up to keep the room warm.

2919. You poked the fire when it wanted poking?—Yes, and put the coals on.

2920. Did you have anything to eat while you were there?—Yes, and drink too.

2921. Was it provided for you or did you pay for it yourself?—No, I had no money, so I could not pay for it myself.

2922. What were you paid?—I was paid 8 *s.* on the Saturday night.

2923. How was the 8 *s.* made up; what was it for?—Two days.

2924. How was the two days made up; was it 4 *s.* a day, or what?—I cannot tell you how it was made up; I cannot tell what I got a day; that is all I took.

2925. You took 8 *s.*—Yes.

2926. Did you vote?—Yes.

2927. How came you to vote that day; who took you to vote?—Mr. Kent sent word down in the room to know whether I had voted, and I sent word up "No," and he immediately wished me to go and vote directly.

2928. Who took you?—Mr. Warnes, in a fly.

2929. You were in the room on the Thursday, pretty well all day?—Yes.

2930. Did you see other people coming to be put on?—There were several put on.

2931. How many?—I cannot tell you.

2932. About how many?—I cannot tell you how many.

2933. Try?—I cannot. I know there was a good many came after their pay.

2934. How many?—Oh, a great many.

2935. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Can you form any notion of the number?—No.

2936. Mr. *Giffard.*] Did you know any of them?—Yes; I knew them to see.

2937. Tell me their names?—I do not know hardly my next door neighbour's name, though I have been in Norwich so many years; I do not trouble people like that.

2938. Can you give me a notion whether there were 30, or 40, or 50?—Yes; I should think there were close upon 60 came on the Saturday night.

2939. Who paid you?—Mr. Kent.

2940. Did you sign any receipt when you were paid?—No.

2941. What were you paid from, from a book; did he call the names out of a book?—No; he gave me the money as soon as I went in the room.

2942. Did you see Mr. Stevens on Wednesday?—I do not know what day it was.

2943. Some day before the election?—I cannot say what day it was.

2944. Did you see Mr. Stevens on the day before the election?—I cannot tell you what day it was.

2945. I did not ask that; I asked, did you see him some day before the election?—I did see him some day before the election.

2946. Then the answer to my question is "Yes;" did he speak to you?—Well, if I say he did not speak, I should be wrong; he did just nod, and that is all; that is all the gentleman said; he nodded and said, "How do you do this morning?"

2947. That is all he said?—Yes.

2948. You are sure of that?—Yes.

2949. I want to know, first of all, just think, you were at many public-houses last night?—Yes.

2950. What is Mr. Tillett's colour at the election?—I suppose you call it Blue; it is Blue and White.

2951. I suppose some of the public-houses are Blue, and some the other colour?—Yes.

2952. Did you happen to be in a Blue house last night?—Yes; I went into two or three; I do not know where I had been to, for I was drunk.

2953. You were not drunk when you went in?—Yes.

2954. Where did you get drunk?—I got drunk at the "Golden Can," where I work.

2955. Is it a Blue house?—It may be a Blue house.

2956. Do not you know whether it is a Blue house or not?—I know I work there.

2957. Do you swear you do not know whether it was a Blue house at the election?—Certainly not. Mr. Tillett's colours were up there; that is all I can tell you.

2958. I can infer from that, that that is where you got drunk?—Yes.

2959. You were drinking from that time all the evening?—Yes.

2960. Was it at your expense, or somebody else's?—I spent some; very little.

2961. It is not a very little makes you drunk?—I am not used to drinking; I am not well for a long time; a little turns me up.

2962. Did you pay for the drink, or did somebody else pay?—I cannot tell; I spent about 6 *d.*

2963. That is all you spent?—Yes.

2964. From what time were you drinking yesterday afternoon?—From about two o'clock to about two o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

2965. When you went to the "Golden Can," what time of the evening was it when you went there?—When I went away from here.

2966. When was that?—Between three and four.

2967. How long did you stop there, because you say you were in and out of a good many public-houses?—I stopped there until pretty well six o'clock.

2968. Were you sober then?—No; I was drunk then.

2969. Is that your custom?—Getting drunk?

2970. Yes?—No, it is not my custom now; it will happen so sometimes.

2971. Very often, I daresay?—Not very often. I have not had any money the last 17 or 18 weeks.

2972. That is a very good reason; whenever you have money?—Whenever I have money I have half-a-pint of beer.

2973. Whenever

G. Thompson.
7 May 1875.

2973. Whenever you have any money?—Yes.
2974. You like the "Golden Can"?—Anywhere if I want to have a half-a-pint of beer, I go into any house. I work at the "Golden Can."
2975. You work at the can, no doubt; whenever you have got any money you do like to go in and out of a public-house, and have a chat?—Yes.
2976. And a drink?—Yes.
2977. Nothing comes amiss to you?—It do now, because I cannot get hold of the money fast enough.
2978. I am told, upon very good authority, that a great many of the public-houses were full last night?—I cannot tell you; I went in, and I do not know who was there.
2979. Do you know who treated you?—No. I know I paid for some, as far as my money would allow.
2980. Did you see your friend Warnes last night?—No.
2981. When was the last time you saw him?—Just now.
2982. Did he persuade you to speak the truth when you came into the box?—I never spoke to him.
2983. When was the last time you spoke to him?—Yesterday.
2984. Did you tell him what you were going to say?—No, I did not tell him.
2985. Did he know?—I cannot tell you that.
2986. Did you see Warnes at a public-house last night?—No.
2987. Were you too drunk to see?—Well, to tell you the truth, if it had been a windmill I should have walked over it.
2988. You would have walked over a windmill?—I should have knocked myself up against it, and chanced it.
2989. Now, I think, I can appreciate the state of drunkenness at which you had arrived; do you know Mr. Stevens?—Yes, I know him; I have seen him.
2990. Do you see him now?—No, I do not see him anywhere.
2991. Look well round the court?—I do not know that I should know him now if I were to see him; I never was in such a place before in my life; I never saw the place so full in my life.
2992. You seem to make yourself as much at home as I am; do you mean to say you would not know Mr. Stevens if you were to see him?—No.
2993. Just look round?—I have looked round.
2994. Do you see anybody like him?—No, I never take notice of men enough to know them the next time when I see them.
2995. Has Mr. Stevens got white hair?—I cannot tell you.
2996. Is he a young man or an old man?—I cannot tell you.
2997. Is he a tall or a short man?—A tallish man.
2998. Fat?—Well, I cannot tell you.
2999. You cannot tell whether he has white hair or is a young man?—I cannot tell you whether he has got white hair or black, and I cannot tell you whether he is a young man or not.
3000. Did you ever speak a word to Mr. Stevens in your life?—Yes.
3001. I ask you for a reason?—No, I do not know the gentleman; I went and asked him before the election for a job.
3002. And yet you cannot tell me whether he was young or old?—No.
3003. You said he nodded familiarly to you?—Yes, but I should not know the gentleman again.
3004. How do you know that somebody who you said nodded familiarly to you is named Stevens?—I do not know the gentleman for all that.
3005. And do not know his name?—I know it was Mr. Stevens; the people along with me told me it was him.
3006. And yet you cannot tell what sort of person he was?—No.
3007. You say Mr. Stevens nodded to you?—So he did; he nodded to all of us; we were all together.
3008. You say he nodded to you; will you undertake to swear that you ever saw Mr. Stevens in the whole course of your life, either to have a nod from him or to speak to him?—Yes, in his office; I had an excellent job before the election came on.
3009. You cannot say whether he is a young man or an old man, or has white hair or black?—No, I did not take notice enough; I do not take notice of gentlemen like that.
3010. Where is his office?—Against the bank; you go up some steps to it.
3011. You said you had an offer to go out of the way, do you know a man named Hoy?—No.
3012. Did you ever know such a man as that?—No, I never heard his name, to the best of my knowledge.
3013. Did you hear of a man named Sexton?—No.
3014. Have you missed any of your neighbours lately?—No, not that I know of.
3015. Any of your neighbours; have you missed them?—I do not know what you mean by neighbours.
3016. Then if you do not know, I shall not take the trouble to explain?—They are all Liberals; they are not neighbours.
3017. Who was the person, because I should like to know?—You will not; I cannot tell you.
3018. You say somebody made you an offer to go out of the way?—Yes.
3019. Who was it?—I cannot tell you.
3020. What sort of a looking person was it?—I cannot tell you.
3021. Will you swear that?—Yes.
3022. Was it an old man?—No, he was not an old man; a middle-aged man from what I could see of him.
3023. Where was it you saw him?—In the street.
3024. Could not you describe to me the person at all?—No.
3025. Could you tell me whether he was a stout man or not?—No, I never took notice of the man.
3026. Could you tell me whether he was a man with white hair or black hair?—I told him it was no use talking to me.
3027. Can you tell me whether or not, he was a man with white hair or black hair?—No.
3028. Can you tell me whether he was a man with a beard or without a beard?—No.
3029. Was he a man with whiskers or without whiskers?—I tell you I never took no notice of the gentleman.
3030. When was it?—I cannot tell you the day; in the evening time.

3031. It

3031. It was in the evening time?—Yes.

3032. How many persons were there together; one or two?—No, there was only that man.

3033. Where was it?—Just against Charing Cross.

3034. Whoever it was, should you know him again?—I am sure I do not think I should.

3035. You do not think you would?—No.

3036. What did he say to you?—I do not know what he said now.

3037. You do not know what he said?—No, I was the same as I was last night; I was drunk.

3038. You remember your saying that you had an offer to go out of the way; you remember saying that?—Yes.

3039. What did the man say to you?—I cannot tell you.

3040. Do you remember a single word he said to you?—No, only that I could go away if I liked.

3041. Do you remember one single word uttered to you; you told us you were drunk?—No, that is all.

3042. You cannot remember a single word?—No.

3043. Was anything given to you?—No.

3044. Was anything offered to you?—No money offered at all.

3045. Were you asked to go anywhere?—No.

3046. You say somebody did it; have you ever been near the office of Mr. Tillett or Mr. Stevens, with reference to your evidence in this case since the election; have you seen anybody on the Liberal side with reference to your evidence at all?—No, I do not know that I have.

3047. You know you have not?—No.

3048. Were you asked to say that somebody on the Liberal side had offered to take you away?—Yes, to go away if I liked.

3049. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] Were you asked to say that somebody on the Liberal side had told you?—Yes.

3050. Mr. *Hawkins.*] Who was it?—I cannot tell you.

3051. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

3052. Should you know him again?—No, I do not think I should.

3053. You do not think you would?—No.

3054. When was it?—I cannot tell you.

3055. Was it since last Sunday?—Before last Sunday.

3056. That you do know, that it was before last Sunday?—I do know that.

3057. Was it during the week before last Sunday?—I cannot tell you what day, or what evening it was.

3058. I do not ask that; was it within a week before last Sunday?—Yes.

3059. You know that?—Yes.

3060. Was it in the middle of the week?—I cannot tell you what day it was.

3061. Was it about the middle of the week?—Sometime in the course of the week.

3062. Did you act as doorkeeper when you were at the committee-room?—I kept going to the door, besides making up the fire.

3063. Did you keep one of the doors?—No.

3064. What did you do with the door?—I kept walking up to the door, out of one room into the other.

3065. For what purpose did you keep going to the door?—I cannot tell you.

3066. You mean to swear that you could not tell me that?—I had nothing to do but keep the fire up.

3067. Do you mean to say that you were not asked to keep one of the doors?—No, I was not.

3068. You swear it?—Yes.

3069. You say you did attend to the fire during those days?—Yes.

3070. You kept poking the fire?—Yes.

3071. You have said Mr. Kent sent down to know if you had voted, is that true?—Yes.

3072. You were down stairs?—Yes.

3073. Where were you?—In the room again the fire.

3074. Then after you had said that you had not voted, did you go to vote directly?—Yes.

3075. Directly after that?—Yes.

3076. Straight away out of that room?—Yes.

3077. But you did not go anywhere else?—No, I was carried there and brought back again.

3078. Carried out of the room?—I was carried away from the door.

3079. You were taken from the room down stairs to the cab, and carried off straight away to the poll?—Yes.

3080. And brought back again?—And brought back again.

3081. Were you carried from the room?—No, I walked from the door.

3082. You walked straight away from the room, where you were sitting by the fire, down stairs to the cab?—Yes; mine was the lower room.

3083. When did you first go to Mr. Gilbert's office?—I never went to Mr. Gilbert's office, to the best of my knowledge.

3084. Never?—No.

3085. Have you been to any attorney's office to make a statement?—No, sir; only down here.

3086. Where?—In Little King-street.

3087. When did you go there?—I went last Friday week, I think it was; here is my paper.

3088. What did you get for your statement?—The gentleman gave me 5 *s.*

3089. I suppose that all went in drink directly?—Very near all of it did.

Re-examined by Mr. *Giffard.*

3090. You say somebody asked you to say that you had been offered to be sent out of the way on the Liberal side; where was it that that person asked you to say so?—I tell you on Charing Cross.

3091. Was there anybody present?—No.

3092. Just attend to my question, and be careful how you answer it: do you mean that anybody asked you to tell the story that somebody asked you to go out of the way?—No.

3093. Which was it?—I mean what I said.

3094. Which was it?—I could have gone away if I liked. I had done nothing to go away for, therefore I did not choose to go away.

3095. Just tell me what that person said?—I do not know what he did say.

3096. Oh, yes, you do?—I do not know what he did say. I was the same man I was last night or this morning; I was drunk.

3097. I thought you said you had not had money enough to get drunk for six or seven weeks?—I have been drunk several times in that time.

3098. What did that person say when he came to you?—I cannot tell you.

3099. You told me something he said; that you could go out of the way if you liked?—Yes; and

G. Thompson.

7 May 1875.

and I asked him in what way, and he said, "You can go away if you like;" and I said, "I shall not do any such thing."

3100. Try again, we have a little more now; see if we cannot get a little more?—No; you will not get any more.

3101. Was anything said about how long you were to be away?—No.

3102. Was anything said about this petition?—No.

3103. You swear it?—Yes.

3104. You said you had done nothing to go out of the way for; did the person making the offer tell you any reason why you should go out of the way?—No.

3105. He said nothing about it?—Not a bit.

3106. Upon your oath, have you not seen that person since?—No.

3107. You did not see him in court to-day?—No.

3108. Just look round?—I have looked round, and I do not know when I do see him.

3109. Just see if you can see the person?—I have looked round, and I do not see any such person; in fact, if I saw him standing there I should not know him.

3110. How long were you in that person's company altogether?—Not more than two or three minutes.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] If it is suggested that it is either of my client's legal advisers, it would be better to point out either of them.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I will not on my own authority suggest anybody.

3111. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You say that you cannot identify the person?—No; drunken people when they pass people do not take any notice of them.

[The Witness withdrew.

Fourth Day.—Saturday, 8th May 1875.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I appear in this inquiry for Mr. Tillett, a gentleman who is very well known and honourably connected with this borough. Mr. Tillett, who has not himself been present in Court during the last two days, your Lordship will well believe, has read and studied with a very great deal of care, and with a very great deal of anxiety, the evidence which has been given in this Court by the several witnesses called before your Lordship. After having read that testimony, and having regard to the statements which those witnesses have made—I do not mean to say believing in the integrity of those witnesses altogether, because I should have much to say if I had to comment upon the testimony of certainly some of those who have given evidence before your Lordship; but having regard to such portions of their evidence as Mr. Tillett has reason to believe is true, he has come to the conclusion that it has been sufficiently established that a great number of the lower class of voters in this borough were unquestionably unjustifiably employed on his behalf at the last election. 8 May 1875.

My Lord, it does not become me, nor is it relevant to the present inquiry, to state how or under what circumstances it was deemed necessary on the part of those who had the management of Mr. Tillett's election to employ those persons who were so unjustifiably employed; that is not a matter forming the subject of the present inquiry before your Lordship. Mr. Tillett has the most perfect faith in the honesty, in the integrity, and in the pure intentions of those whom he entrusted with his election; but he is equally satisfied in this, that those voters of the class to which I have already referred, to a great extent did accept, and did believe, in accepting their employment, that the object was to influence them in giving their votes, whatever may have been the intentions of those actually employing them; and Mr. Tillett feels, under these circumstances, that those votes were not honestly given, and not having been honestly given, it would not become him as a gentleman to struggle against the issue any longer.

My Lord, Mr. Tillett himself, as I have already told your Lordship (and all who know Mr. Tillett will feel the truth and justice of what I am saying), is a gentleman of great honour, and has been long connected with this borough, and from the very first he has said this: "I do not desire to give those who petition against my return any unnecessary trouble; I do not desire them, nor do I myself desire, to incur the anxiety and weariness of a long inquiry." Mr. Tillett has said always, and he says now, "Satisfy me that my seat has been won by votes which have not been purely and honestly given by any considerable portion of the constituency, and I feel it my duty as an honourable man to retire from the contest and to resign my seat;" and that is the course which Mr. Tillett has instructed me to take. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I desire only on his behalf to say two things with reference to Mr. Tillett's connection with this borough. I think in the year 1869, after the election of 1868, Mr. Tillett was himself the petitioner against Sir Henry Stracey; that petition was tried before Mr. Baron Martin. I shall ask you to put Mr. Tillett into the witness box, to state his intention and his instructions that this election should be conducted without one single shilling of illegal expenditure: but before doing so, I do hope your Lordship will permit me to call attention to what has occurred on previous occasions. Mr. Baron Martin expressed himself in the strongest terms upon the occasion to which I have referred, after the fullest investigation, that Mr. Tillett was in no way himself implicated in any corrupt practices that had existed in that election, and that he believed Mr. Tillett had endeavoured with all his might to make his election as pure as an election could be made. But your Lordship knows what difficulties there are with a constituency of 15,000 persons, an immense number of whom are the dregs of society, as your Lordship must have been satisfied, having seen some of the witnesses whom my learned friend has thought fit to call before you.

At the election following, Mr. Tillett was returned, and upon that occasion Mr. Tillett was himself petitioned against, and the petition was heard before Mr. Justice Keating, and Mr. Tillett's seat was vacated, not on the ground of any actual personal bribery by an agent of his own, but through a coalition with the gentleman who stood with him, Sir William Russell, whose agents were found guilty of bribery. Mr. Justice Keating in delivering judgment, expressed himself satisfied of the honesty and purity of Mr. Tillett's instructions, and Mr. Tillett's intentions, and he thought it right to say one or two words, which your Lordship will permit me to read from the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keating, to show what that learned judge thought upon the matter then before him: "I have arrived at a perfect and clear conviction that Mr. Tillett really and in all sincerity desired to conduct all election matters in which he was engaged with the utmost purity. I feel very great regret, not only at the consequence to Mr. Tillett, whose intentions were so honourable and pure, but also that the decision has another result—the effect of giving a sort of triumph to that abominable system which has sullied the reputation of this city, and ultimately will disfranchise them." That was the opinion formed by that estimable judge; and what he then expressed, he has, since retirement from the Bench, thought it right to repeat again in substance in the House of Commons before the Committee upon the Corrupt Practices Act.

I have thought it right to state this much to your Lordship, because Mr. Tillett, in resigning the position which he would have been proud to occupy, is desirous that it should be well known and well understood, and as far as it is possible, will endeavour to make it apparent to your Lordship and to all who regard the oath and the honour of a gentleman, that his instructions to his agents from the commencement to the end were, that not one single farthing should be expended in any shape

8 May 1875. or way which could give rise to the shadow of an imputation upon the integrity of his election. It is quite impossible in a large constituency like this, with a system which, according to the judgment of Mr. Justice Keating, pervaded the borough (not with Mr. Tillett's knowledge, because he had no knowledge of any of these matters, which has unfortunately cost him his seat upon the present occasion), to avoid some such occurrences as those which my learned friend, Mr. Giffard, if I rightly recollect, opened not only upon the Liberal side only, for which Mr. Tillett was the representative, but even upon the part of the Conservatives, who are so ably represented by my learned friend. I can say no more. I desire on the part of Mr. Tillett to be permitted to put him in the witness box, to state upon his oath what his instructions were, and to satisfy your Lordship to-day, as he satisfied Mr. Justice Keating upon the last occasion, when he had the misfortune to be made the respondent to a petition of this character, that, as far as he is concerned, his intentions and his acts have been such as became an honourable and worthy gentleman.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] This imposes a very great difficulty upon me. I cannot compel Mr. Tillett to go on defending his seat, nor can I force Mr. Giffard to go on calling witnesses; but I cannot help saying, from the opening of Mr. Giffard, which has been substantiated by the witnesses called, that there is a deep-seated corruption in the constituency of this city; and I therefore should have felt it my duty, if that opening had been proved further, to make a report which probably would have resulted in a Commission, and the disfranchisement of the borough.

Now I have no means of going on with an investigation if the parties concerned do not choose to go on with it; but I shall be bound to intimate to the Speaker of the House of Commons my view and suspicion of what is the state of things in this borough. There seems to be undoubtedly a very large number of voters here, chiefly of the humbler classes, some of whom have been called before me, who seem to look upon it as a matter of course to receive remuneration for their votes—for that is what it comes to—and they are very much to be blamed for it, and are all liable to be punished for it; but while blaming them, I cannot help saying that a still greater amount of blame rests upon those in a superior situation, who have been instrumental in administering to and fostering that corrupt appetite, because the persons who have been named here are persons in a better position of life, and without whose agency these people could not have been corrupted as they were. I therefore think that a very much higher degree of blame rests upon those persons, and, as the case stands now, I shall feel it my duty to report to the House of Commons the name of every person brought before me who has administered to that corrupt appetite upon the part of voters, and they must take the consequence of my report; I must also report the voters themselves, and as far as I see at present, I must also report that those persons were the agents of Mr. Tillett. Mr. Tillett, I have no doubt from what you have stated, and from what appears to have passed at the previous elections, is personally free from any imputation of the kind; at the same time, as the evidence stands before me, I must give you fair notice that I must report that Mr. Tillett has been guilty by his agents of that kind of bribery and corruption, therefore the consequences he must take.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I have considered that matter, and also another matter which your Lordship has mentioned, that is to say, as to the course your Lordship ought to adopt. Your Lordship will remember upon one occasion, when I had the honour to appear before you at St. Ives, and upon other occasions before election judges, the question has arisen with regard to what is to become of a case when it suddenly terminates, before what would otherwise be the legitimate end of the inquiry if it were pushed to its termination.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I am powerless; I am not here as an inquisitor.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] My own feeling is, and always has been, that in these cases I have only one person's interest to consult, and that is my client. My Lord, the moment I see, and my client sees, that it is hopeless to contend against the petition presented—because I do not feel it my duty in a case of this description to act, unless my client's judgment accords with mine, or mine accords with his—it is my bounden duty to advise him, and it is his own bounden duty with regard to his own interests, the moment he sees the struggle is hopeless, to yield, as Mr. Tillett does like an honourable man, and so make an end of the litigation. I will not be a party to fostering ill-feeling and bad blood for a long period of time, simply for the purpose of having an investigation which in the end must result precisely in the same way as this; but I have always thought it my duty the moment my client's interests were served, and when my duty towards him was at an end, to give way, especially as I have no interest in anything else, or in anybody else connected with the borough.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] It is a matter which very much requires the consideration of the Legislature now; and there is a Bill in the House of Commons at the present time, and probably some course may be taken to prevent such a state of things for the future. We ought always to have an inquiry going on to its natural termination in some way or other. My report will be, as I have intimated, and the House of Commons will deal with it as they think proper. But it is by no means a satisfactory state of things, I must say, that an inquiry should be stifled. I do not blame you; I think you have done right; but at the same time the inquiry is stopped at a period when, for the public interest, it ought to be further prosecuted.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] With reference to your Lordshp's expression, that you consider the inquiry has been stifled, your Lordship knows well the enormous cost of these petitions.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] At the same time I did not mean to use it as applying to you in the least. You have a perfect right, in the interest of your client, when you see you have no chance, to stop it at once. I had only regard to the probable intention of the Legislature, and I think some means ought to be taken to have an inquiry pursued in some shape or other, even after the sitting Member has felt it his duty to retire.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] If we had discussed every matter here, I do not hesitate to say that the inquiry must have lasted three weeks. 8 May 1875.

Mr. *Giffard.*] I can quite concur in that observation. I had upwards of 100 witnesses, and I have only called seven.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I have told you that I must report the names of those persons, and they must take the consequence.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Your Lordship will make the usual order as to costs?

Mr. *Hawkins.*] With reference to that, I should say one word as to the matters alleged. There are some matters alleged in the petition, about which no particulars have been given; for instance, personal charges against Mr. Tillett himself; and matters with reference to the 1874 election, of which no particulars have been furnished, and some of which really might have occasioned considerable cost to Mr. Tillett. I would ask your Lordship to make an order as to this.

Mr. *Giffard.*] There are no costs where there are no particulars.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] Your Lordship will see from the course and practice now pursued, that when a petition is filed, the respondent is obliged immediately to prepare his case, having regard to his defence, and before the particulars are furnished to him. The particulars are not furnished until five or six days before the trial, and if the respondent were to delay making any inquiries until five or six days before the trial, in many instances he could not prepare his case at all.

Mr. *Giffard.*] Your Lordship is aware that by a particular section of the Act of Parliament, persons who are scheduled are stamped with a kind of corruption by the Legislature, and the employment of scheduled persons to the knowledge of the candidate becomes a corrupt practice under the Statute. I have offered evidence that some such persons were employed; I do not say by Mr. Tillett personally; I assume Mr. Tillett did not know it. But the petitioner cannot know that; he can only find that engaged in the management of the election there were persons who are scheduled as corrupt agents. I think it is applicable to three or four persons of that sort, and the only point to which my learned friend's attention could have been called, so as to incur cost, would have been Mr. Tillett's personal knowledge of the employment of those three or four persons.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I do not think I can make any special order. I cannot imagine how you have incurred costs in support of that part of the petition.

Mr. Jacob Henry Tillett, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Hawkins.*

Mr. *J. H. Tillett.*

3112. You are the respondent in the petition which has been heard?—I am.

3113. You were the petitioner in the petition tried before Mr. Baron Martin?—I was.

3114. And you were the respondent in the petition tried before Mr. Justice Keating?—Yes.

3115. You have read the allegations in the petition and I daresay have generally looked at the particulars?—No, I have not seen the particulars.

3116. But you have read the allegations in the petition?—Yes.

3117. I propose to put one general question, first of all as to the election in 1875, did you either directly or indirectly sanction the expenditure of one single shilling to procure a vote?—Certainly not.

3118. Were you cognisant of any such expenditure?—Certainly not.

3119. Did you know of the employment of the persons who have been here before the court?—I did not actually know of it, I took no part in the details or the management of the election at all, and I gave orders to my agent to keep strictly within the law.

3120. Personally you took no part in the management of the election, but you gave directions to your agent to keep strictly within the law?—Certainly.

3121. Was it your object and desire that there should be no influence of any sort or kind exercised upon the voters?—Most decidedly, that has been my course throughout life.

3122. Was there to your knowledge one single man employed because he was a voter?—Within my knowledge certainly not.

3123. And was there, as far as you know, any employment of persons without the honest intention as far as you were concerned of making men do the service which you deemed necessary?—My orders were most positive that none should be employed beyond what were actually necessary.

3124. I will not trouble you by asking any detailed questions about the election of 1874, but as it is mentioned in this petition let me ask you whether your instructions and intentions were the same with reference to that election of 1874?—They were.

3125. Of course you have read in the papers what has occurred in this court, was there during the whole of that election in 1874, one single circumstance which came to your attention, or fact which came to your knowledge, that you had the least desire or the least intention to conceal?—Certainly not.

3126. At either of those elections?—No.

3127. Now as to the evidence itself which was given, did it take you by surprise when you read it?—It did, I read it carefully last night and I was very much surprised with what I read. All the facts I may say were entirely new to me.

3128. Contrary to your instructions, and contrary to your expectations?—Yes; and I immediately sent a message to you upon the subject after I had read the paper.

3129. Mr. Justice *Lush.*] That is quite satisfactory. I can only repeat the sentiments expressed by my learned brother before as regards your conduct at the election. It is most unfortunate?—I hope it will lead to good, my Lord.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I hope it will.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *J. H. Tillett.*

8 May 1875.

Mr. *Giffard.*] In some of the newspapers, one of which Mr. Tillett is supposed to be responsible for, there is a statement that Mr. Gilbert's clerk requested the man who was examined late last night to state that he had been bribed to go away. In the first place, the Witness never mentioned Mr. Gilbert's clerk at all; and in the next place, what he did say in answer to my learned friend he explained afterwards, and said that he was referring to the same transaction, and not that he had been requested to state so.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] He did not mention any person.

Mr. *Hawkins.*] I did not so understand it. But the man did say this, that somebody had stated it.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] I understood him to have explained that away afterwards. Certainly he did not mention Mr. Gilbert or his clerk.

Mr. *Giffard.*] It is also stated that Mr. Arthur Bignold rushed out of court immediately the man Warnes was ordered out of the box. The fact is, that Mr. Bignold was coming up from the outside into the court at the time the man went out of the box. Mr. Hawkins was desired to cross-examine upon the subject.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] My report must answer whether any corrupt practice has or has not been proved with the knowledge and consent of the candidate; it must also include the names of all persons, if any, who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice. I put in those names in answer to that. And with regard to whether corrupt practices had extensively prevailed, or whether there was reason to believe corrupt practices had extensively prevailed, my impression is, that there is reason to believe that they did extensively prevail.

Mr. *Hawkins* stated that several of the persons whose names had been mentioned in connection with the committee-rooms were very desirous of being examined, but that he did not feel it his duty to call them, as he considered his duties were at an end upon his client, Mr. Tillett, withdrawing from further defending his seat.

Mr. KENT stated that he desired to be Examined; and, having been sworn, was Examined by the Court.

Mr. *Kent.*

3130. WHAT do you desire to say?—I did not know that it would be left for me to make a defence myself, but I may say, my Lord, that the statements made by the witness Warnes, yesterday, are utterly untrue.

3131. You must go a little more into particulars; did he bring a note to you from Mr. White?—He did, my Lord, and I have that note to produce; I have not got it here.

3132. Did you ask to see his handwriting?—I think I did, my Lord; probably I did.

3133. Did you know that he was a voter?—I believed not.

3134. Will you swear; you must be positive; did you or not know that he was a voter?—Unless the note declares it, I did not.

3135. You know what the note is?—I am sorry to say I do not, but it will be brought up directly.

3136. I must require you to say, one way or the other, if you require to be heard?—I have sent for the note, and beyond what the note declares of the man, I do not know anything.

3137. Where is the note?—I have just sent out of court to find it.

3138. Did you employ Warnes?—I did, my Lord.

3139. And paid him?—And paid him.

3140. How much did you pay him?—£. 1.

3141. What was it for?—For the services he had rendered during the election.

3142. What were they?—I believe for the first day he was employed as clerk, and I think part of the second day.

3143. What was the first day?—Monday, I think.

3144. How long was he employed as clerk?—From about two o'clock, I believe.

3145. Until when?—Till eight or nine I should think.

3146. How much did you pay him for it?—I did not pay him specifically for that day; it was all paid at one time.

3147. You paid him a pound; how much was it a day?—I paid him a pound for the whole time.

3148. For how many days?—For four days; but I refused to pay him for the election day.

3149. How much a day?—Five shillings a day.

3150. What did he do on the Tuesday?—I believe he did some writing, as a clerk, on the Tuesday, and was engaged as an ordinary messenger.

3151. What did he do as a messenger?—What he did specifically I do not know; but I know that all the messengers I employed were at work.

3152. How many did you employ?—That I cannot tell you, but the list is in court; I furnished it yesterday.

3153. Take it and let me know [*a book was handed to the Witness*]?—I could hardly tell you without some trouble, because there are the same names on different days; I should have to pick out the names.

3154. Then you must do so. I want to know how many persons you employed?—If I had had the least idea that I should have been put in this position I would have been prepared with everything; there were 36.

3155. To do what?—Every one of them was employed as messenger.

3156. Messengers to do what?—To carry circulars and bills, and see to the posting and notices of meetings.

3157. Thirty-six persons, in what wards?—In the Second Ward.

3158. To carry bills and circulars?—To carry bills and circulars and see to the posting of bills, exhibiting placards, taking correspondence, letters between our committee-room and the other committee-rooms of the city, the central and other committee-rooms.

3159. And

3159. And all for the Second Ward?—And all for the Second Ward, my lord.

3160. How many of those persons were voters?—I should think not half-a-dozen.

3161. Cannot you tell me exactly?—They are perfect strangers to me; and I was particularly careful not to employ voters when I knew that they were; only in exceptional cases where they were trusty men who were wanted to do special work.

3162 You were careful not to employ voters if you knew it?—Except in special cases, where they were trusty men, who were wanted to do special work.

3163. Who were the special persons?—I can put my eye upon one; that is a man named Gooch.

3164. Gooch was one?—Yes.

3165. Now give another?—I really cannot pick out the voters; I should have liked to have had an opportunity of comparing this with the register; I do not think there are more than four voters in this list.

3166. Who are the other three?—Lovick, I suppose, would be a voter.

3167. You say you suppose. You know, Mr. Kent. Why do you say "I suppose"?—I only knew it from his statement.

3168. He told you he was a voter, did not he?—I think, probably, I did know it, for this reason, he was only employed one day.

3169. Did not you ask him the question, "Are you a voter"?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3170. Did he tell you he was?—That he may have done, or some one else may have told me; but I only employed him one day, and would not employ him upon the election day.

3171. What did you pay him?—Four shillings, my Lord.

3172. Who are the other two?—There is a man named Aldred.

3173. He is another voter, is he?—Yes.

3174. What was he employed to do?—He was employed as a messenger.

3175 How many days?—Two days.

3176. What was he paid?—Eight shillings.

3177. You knew he was a voter?—I knew he was a voter.

3178. Now as to Thompson?—G. Thompson, may be——

3179. You knew he was a voter?—I do not believe I knew that Thompson was a voter.

3180. Will you swear, Mr. Kent, that you did not know that the man who was in the box yesterday was a voter?—I should think, my Lord, that I must have known it, for this reason——

3181. Do not give me any reason; you must know the fact whether you knew it?—I see so many voters.

3182. You do not give your evidence in a way that commends itself to me; you heard what that man swore yesterday?—Yes, and what he swore was not correct.

3183. Are you prepared to swear that you did not know he was a voter?—I am not, my Lord.

3184. What was he employed to do?—He was employed as a doorkeeper and to take charge of the premises below, the messengers' room.

3185. And to keep the fires up?—Certainly not.

3186. As a doorkeeper?—Yes.

3187. And to take charge of what?—To take charge of the messengers' room.

3188. How many days?—For two days.

3189. Two days only?—Two days only.

3190. How much did you pay him?—Eight shillings; and his being there on the second day I can scarcely understand, because, if he had been a voter. I was particularly careful not to have a voter there on the election day.

3191. Do you now say you did not know he was a voter?—Yes.

3192. What am I to understand from that?—My having paid him, he being a voter, for two days, which must have been for the Thursday and the Friday, surprises me, now it is brought to my knowledge, for the reason that I was careful not to engage a voter for the election day.

3193. What surprises you?—That he was paid for two days, Thursday and Friday.

3194. But you did pay him for two days?—I did, my Lord.

3195. Did you send down on the Friday to know whether he had voted?—I did not.

3196. Did you send him to vote with Warnes?—I did not.

3197. Did not you know whether he had voted or not?—I did not, my lord. I never inquired of a single individual to my knowledge.

3198. Did you know that Gooch had voted?—I did not, my Lord.

3199. Or Lovick?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3200. Did you really employ these men to incapacitate them from voting?—Certainly not; without any reference whatever to their vote one way or the other.

3201. You knew of the Act of Parliament prohibiting persons voting who were employed?—I did know that. I did not know that that Act prohibited voting. I must plead to that ignorance.

3202. Did not you know that a person who had received an employment within six months was prohibited from voting?—I did not know he was prohibited.

3203. What was your view of the Act?—My view was, that if a voter voted, it was had upon a scrutiny.

3204. That is a very fine distinction, Mr. Kent; you knew the vote was bad, and upon a scrutiny it would be struck off?—Yes, and I did not employ them with regard to their votes at all.

3205. What strikes me as so strange is, that you employed persons whose votes you knew would be worthless?—Never, except when I had no other opportunity of doing it, and I may say that I can bring several persons, if it be necessary, who know that that was my statement in the committee-room.

3206. Did you put on George Mills?—I did, my Lord.

3207. Did you know him to be a voter?—Certainly not.

3208. Did you inquire before you employed him whether he was or not?—Certainly not.

3209. Did you employ Robert Wigg?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3210. You did not employ him?—No.

3211. Did you employ Newman?—There is a Newman down; there are two; James and Charles Newman are down.

3212. You employed two?—Yes.

3213. Did you know they were voters?—I did not know that either of them were voters.

3214. You did not know?—There are so many Newmans that I do not know which are voters and which are not.

3215. Did you know that Warnes was a voter?—This

Mr. *Kent.*
8 May 1875.

—This is all I knew of him (*a note was handed to the Witness*).

3216. Did you know he was a voter now you have got the note?—No.

3217. What is the note?—"Oblige by putting bearer on for the election." This is from Samuel White, the Secretary of the Second Ward Liberal Association. "Oblige by putting bearer on for the election, Warnes; I employ him regularly for Second Ward; you can put him either to writing, or anything else."

3218. You did not know he was a voter?—Certainly not, my Lord; I never knew the man.

3219. You did not know the man?—I did not know the man.

3220. Was he engaged for you at the municipal election?—That I cannot say, my Lord, certainly not by me, nor with my knowledge.

3221. Is Mr. White your agent?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3222. Do you say that you thought 36 persons were necessary as messengers?—Most assuredly. Your Lordship will see that most of them were employed only one day, or two days, or three days, and only three for five days. May I be permitted to say that it was well known in the committee-room by the persons whom I employed, that my anxiety was not to employ a single voter for the election day, nor to employ a voter at all where it was possible for me to get served by other persons.

Mr. Justice *Lush.*] You are aware the Act is not so qualified.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. Samuel Bennett then asked to be Examined; and, having been sworn, was Examined by the Court.

Mr. *S. Bennett.*

3223. What do you wish to say?—That I was manager of the Seventh Ward at the last election. Might I have the list I furnished to the court yesterday, for reference.

3224. Yes (*the same was handed to the Witness*)?—The Seventh Ward is, from one end to the other, nearly three miles. There are nearly 3,000 persons on the register for that ward. I opened the committee-room on the Monday, and I employed upon that day but six messengers.

3225. How many did you employ altogether?—Altogether I think the number is 116.

3226. How many of those were voters?—I have not the slightest conception. I never asked one single question which would tend to inform me whether the person was a voter; I employed the persons.

3227. You never asked the question of any of them?—No, no single one of them.

3228. Did you not know they were voters?—I did not.

3229. You mean that you did not know that any of them were voters?—My Lord, no, not any of them to the best of my knowledge at the present moment; I was new to the ward, and employed persons who had been at the ward before.

3230. "I did not know that any of them were voters;" am I to take that?—To the best of my knowledge, at the present moment, I did not know that one was a voter.

3231. "To the best of my recollection at the present moment I did not know that any were voters"?—That is my answer.

3232. Will you swear you did not know they were voters?—Not further than that; I might one or two; I do not believe I knew a single man was a voter; I had applications from many.

3233. Will you swear that you did not know that some were voters?—I will not swear that I might not know one or two were voters; I will not swear that.

3234. You will swear you did not employ them because they were voters?—Most certainly, my Lord.

3235. Not one?—Not one single one, my Lord.

3236. Have you been engaged in elections before?—Never as ward manager.

3237. In any way?—Simply as working in the under sheriff's office. I have been in the under sheriff's office during the time an election has been going on.

3238. That is not what I ask. Have you been concerned in any election on behalf of a candidate?—Yes, on one occasion I was in the Seventh Ward, but not as manager.

3239. I do not ask that?—I was on one occasion in the Seventh Ward.

3240. As what?—Assisting the manager, I might say.

3241. What occasion was it?—I think it was 1868, but it was three elections since, my Lord.

3242. Did you employ Hainsworth?—I did, my Lord.

3243. Did he come to ask if you would give him a job?—I have no doubt he did, I cannot tell.

3244. Did you ask him if he could oblige you?—Most decidedly not, nor anything tantamount to it.

3245. Did you know that he was a voter?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3246. You swear you did not?—Yes, my Lord.

3247. What did he do?—Nine and six pence altogether, my Lord.

3248. What did he do?—He was given circulars to take out.

3249. How many?—That, my Lord, I cannot say; because I did not give them to him personally.

3250. Do not you know that he was not employed at all for one day?—I do not; I could not keep an eye upon every one of the messengers; I know he told me he was taking out circulars till half past 11 at night, and asked for an extra 3 *s.*

3251. Did you employ Minns?—I did, my Lord.

3252. Did you know he was a voter?—Certainly not, my Lord.

3253. Do you adhere to the statement that you did not know that one of them was a voter?—You mean on the list?

3254. Yes?—I do not say as to all, but as far as this, I do not believe I knew that either of them was a voter; certainly not more than one or two, if that; but I cannot remember the name of a single one whom I knew as a voter.

3255. You employed 116 men and made no inquiry of any of them whether they were voters or not?—Certainly not. Those were men who had been employed in election work before; that was the recommendation I had with them.

3256. The recommendation you had with them, from

from whom?—Mr. Woods gave me a list of men who had been employed before, and Mr. Woods remained afterwards in the committee-room, and he told me they had been employed before.

3257. You wish me to understand that you employed these men, really believing that they were wanted for the election?—Certainly I do.

3258. You do?—Most certainly.

3259. One hundred and sixteen men?—I did not get my circulars till the Wednesday night; we had 3,000 circulars to deliver, and an additional lot I got on the Thursday night, some of which were not actually delivered on the morning of the election day.

3260. Did you not know that these men, many of them, were not engaged half their time?—Certainly not, my Lord, or I should not have paid them; with one exception, that man Butcher, who was called yesterday, I am fully convinced I never did employ him at all; Butcher, the father.

3261. You swear you did not?—To the best of my belief I did not. Mr. *S. Bennett.* 8 May 1875.

3262. Will you undertake to say you did not?—I cannot go so far as that, because he came and said he was employed, and Mr. Breeze wished me to waive the difficulty by paying him rather than make a disturbance: that was what happened when he came to be paid. Not only with those witnesses, but in no single instance did I use the term, "Will you oblige me?" or, "You know what to do," or anything of that kind. I never used a single expression tending in that direction in any way.

3263. You did not intend at all to favour the candidate by these employments?—Not in the way of votes; certainly not, in one single instance; that I am prepared to say positively.

[The Witness withdrew.

ROBERT BREEZE then presented himself for Examination; and, having been sworn, was Examined by the Court.

3264. WHAT do you wish to say?—I am a harness maker by business. Mr. *R. Breeze.*

3265. What do you wish to say?—My name has been referred to in reference to this inquiry, more especially by one of the witnesses, Hainsworth.

3266. Several of them have referred to you?—I know Hainsworth very well; he had executed a great many commissions for me at auctions, and I have put many things in his way to enable him to get a living; and he called upon me on the Tuesday, and asked me if I would use my influence in getting him on at the forthcoming election. I replied by saying, "I really cannot promise you, Hainsworth; we must not, upon this occasion, have a single cat more than can catch mice; but if I can in any way get you on at the latter part of the week, I will do so." I knew he had no education; I also knew he was a voter, but nothing was said about the vote by me; not a word.

3267. You knew he was a voter?—I did; he is a tenant of mine, and therefore I have known him many years.

3268. How many persons did you employ?—I employed no one.

3269. You acted with Mr. Bennett?—As having lived in the ward 27 years. I was asked——

3270. You were in the committee-room with Mr. Bennett?—I assisted him, by giving in information upon occasions when he asked me.

3271. You did not employ any person yourself?—Certainly not.

3272. Who employed them?—Hainsworth.

3273. Who employed the persons?—Mr. Bennett employed them.

3274. You knew the persons who were employed?—Yes.

3275. You knew they were voters?—I knew many of them were voters.

3276. And did not Mr. Bennett, too?—I think not, my Lord; he did not ask the question.

3277. Did not you think it worth telling him?—I do not remember having heard him ask any individual.

3278. You knew many of them to be voters; how many?—I cannot give any idea as to the number.

3279. The greater number?—I have no doubt there were a great many of them voters, but I cannot say how many.

3280. Do I understand you to swear that, though you knew they were voters, you did not say so to Mr. Bennett?—I may say, if a person applied——

3281. Just answer my question. Do you swear that you did not tell Mr. Bennett that they were voters?—I will swear that he avoided the question.

3282. That is not an answer. Will you swear that you did not tell Mr. Bennett that they were voters?—Yes, my Lord.

3283. You will?—Yes, my Lord.

3284. Consider the responsibility of what you are saying?—I speak generally. I will not swear to a single person, but I will swear generally.

3285. Will you swear that you did not tell Mr. Bennett that any of those persons were voters?—I will not swear it.

3286. I am going to ask you another question which you must answer upon your responsibility. Will you swear that you did not cause them to be employed because they were voters?—Yes, most certainly.

3287. You will swear it?—Yes.

3288. Did you know that it was illegal for persons to vote who had been employed?—I did not know it was illegal, but I did think that it simply disqualified them from voting.

3289. That was the amount of your knowledge; you knew it would disqualify them; you were in the interest of Mr. Tillett?—I used what interest I could on his behalf.

3290. Do you mean to say that you were privy to persons being employed, knowing that it would disqualify them from voting for Mr. Tillett?—I knew that a vote is said to be illegal if a person is employed; I knew that.

3291. And yet you were privy to their employment?—Yes.

3292. Was it not to secure their votes?—No, my Lord, certainly not.

3293. Do you wish to add anything?—I should like to make a statement to qualify what I have said.

Mr. *R. Breeze.*

8 May 1875.

3294. What is that?—That if a person applied at the committee-room, and said he was a voter, he was sure not to be employed.

3295. Did persons apply and say they were voters?—He was sure not to be employed, in consequence of being a voter.

3296. If a person applied at the committee-room, and said he was a voter, he was sure not to be employed?—Yes.

3297. And did such persons apply?—Many.

3298. And were refused employment?—They were refused. I do not know whether you consider my remarks sufficient with regard to Hainsworth; all that he said with reference to Mr. Bennett was entirely untrue; nothing was mentioned to him about his vote, nothing.

3299. Nothing was said about his vote?—Nothing at all, my Lord.

3300. Do you wish to add anything more?—There was another person mentioned by the name of Minns.

3301. What do you say as to him?—He said I gave him a note to be set on; I may say, my Lord, that Mr. Bennett, being entirely a stranger, many persons who recommended me for employment addressed their notes to me, or sent them direct to me, because I live within four doors of the committee-room, and they knew I was taking an interest in the election, for me to introduce them to the manager, and I received a note from a Mr. Cooke, a respectable tradesman in the next parish who knew Minns very well. He wrote me this: "Dear sir, Please to employ the bearer, and oblige, Yours, respectfully, William Cooke, Hairdresser, Magdalen-street;" and this is the note I gave introducing the person.

3302. It was not your own note?—No.

3303. Did you know he was a voter?—No, he was a stranger; no question was put to him.

3304. You sent him to Mr. Bennett?—I did, my Lord; I am not sure that I did not introduce him; I am not sure about it.

3305. Do you wish to add anything more?—It is a very difficult position to be placed in, and I am very desirous as to the truth, and that nothing should be left unsaid; I am rather placed in a difficulty, not knowing anything that may have been said or may not have been said, and the interpretation that may be put upon it for want of explanation. If anything is suggested to me I am prepared, knowing all that took place, to give a satisfactory reply.

3306. Do you wish to convey the impression that every one of the 116 persons were necessary to be employed?—My earnest belief is that Mr. Bennett was unacquainted with the fact of their being electors at all, but I do know——

3307. You will not swear that you did not tell him?—I will not swear that I did not tell him, probably afterwards, that some person was not a voter, and you could not find the number of men in the ward necessary to conduct the election without having men who had votes. It would be the greatest farce out to attempt to carry an election in Norwich without employing persons who had votes.

3308. I quite believe it?—You cannot do it.

3309. Do you wish to add anything more. Do you say the 116 persons were necessary to be employed as messengers?—I know that the men that were sent out with messages did not return, and when fresh circulars were sent in, we could not find men to send with them. If all these men turned out skulks, we could not help it.

3310. Do you say that 116 messengers were necessary?—My impression is, that if the men had done their duty as they were expected to do it, a much smaller number would have been enabled to do it than that number. We could not depend upon the men doing their duty. It was an unfortunate week; so many people were frozen out in consequence of the weather being very sharp, and there were a vast number of persons thrown into the field, not having any employment, and almost all our best men having responsible situations were otherwise engaged, and you cannot get intelligent, respectable men to manage these things.

3311. Do you know that one man who could not read was sent out with a man who could read?—It was so.

3312. Why was that; why should two go together?—Because we had known circulars to be sent out by persons who did not fulfil their duty, but destroyed the circulars.

3313. Why were the two sent together?—It frequently happens——

3314. Answer the question. Was not one man enough to deliver a circular?—The Seventh Ward is very straggling, and it sometimes happened that an illiterate man lived in the district who knew the district well, and we were obliged to send an educated man, and one to show that educated man where the people did live; that accounts for the two persons being sent out with the circulars.

[The Witness withdrew.

COPY

OF THE

SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES

OF THE

JUDGMENT

ON

THE TRIAL

OF THE

NORWICH ELECTION PETITION;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1875.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

209.

Under 6 *oz.*

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 June 1875;—*for*,

COPIES "of the SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*, on the 29th day of April, upon the Motion to set aside the PETITION against the Return of *John Mitchel* for the County of *Tipperary*, on the ground of the Death of the sitting Member:"

"Of the EVIDENCE given on the TRIAL of the recent ELECTION PETITION for the County of *Tipperary*:"

"Of the JUDGMENT delivered in that case by Mr. Justice *Keogh* at *Clonmel*:"

"Of the CASE submitted by him to the COURT of COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*:"

"And, of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of that COURT."

(*Mr. O'Conor.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *June* 1875.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Copy of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Judgments delivered by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, on the 29th day of April, upon the Motion to set aside the Petition against the return of John Mitchel for the County of Tipperary, on the ground of the Death of the Sitting Member - 3

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Keogh, on the Trial of the Tipperary County Election Petition, at the Court House, Clonmel - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9

Judgment delivered by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Keogh - - - 35

Copy of the Case submitted by Mr. Justice Keogh to the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, on the Tipperary Election Petitions - - - - - - 39

Judgments delivered by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, on the Tipperary Election Petitions - - - - - - - - - - 40

COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*, on the 29th day of April, upon the Motion to set aside the PETITION against the Return of *John Mitchel* for the County of *Tipperary*, on the ground of the Death of the Sitting Member.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND.

IN THE MATTER OF

THE ELECTION PETITION FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

MATTHEW VILLIERS SANKEY MORTON - - - - Petitioner.
MICHAEL JOHN CAHALAN and EDWARD GALWAY - - Respondents.

IN this matter a motion was made by the Respondent Cahalan to set aside the Petition against the return of John Mitchel for the County of Tipperary, and claiming the seat for the other candidate, Mr. Arthur Moore. The case was argued before the Court of Common Pleas on the 26th April, when the following Counsel appeared and were heard for the respective parties:—

Mr. *Murphy*, Q.C., Mr. *Ryan*, Q.C., and Mr. *Gibson* for the Petitioner.

Mr. *Macdonogh*, Q.C., and Mr. *Dillon* for the Respondent Dr. Cahalan.

Mr. *Anderson* for the Respondent Mr. Galway.

On Thursday the 29th April the Court delivered Judgment, as follows:—

Mr. Justice *Lawson.*] A question of great importance has been presented for our decision in this case, viz., the power of the Court to entertain an election petition not presented until after the death of the Member whose election is complained of, though presented within the 21 days allowed by the Parliamentary Elections Act. The jurisdiction of the Court to hear and entertain such a petition has been boldly challenged by Mr. Macdonogh. He contended that the House of Commons did not assume to exercise any such jurisdiction; that after a careful research in its Journals no such case could be found, and that, at all events, upon the true construction of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1858, no jurisdiction was conferred upon this Court to receive a petition presented after the death of the Member whose election was complained of.

If these propositions be well founded, the result would be to produce an anomaly in our jurisprudence. The principle of our law is that there should be no wrong without a remedy, that a right once vested cannot be devested except by something of the same efficacy as that which created it. But if it be true that the power of the House of Commons to inquire into an allegation of an undue election ceased upon the death of the person in whose favour the return was made, then a candidate who had received the majority of duly qualified votes, but whose votes had been rejected by an erroneous decision of the returning officer, and his adversary, though in a minority, returned, if he presented a petition claiming the seat within the time allowed by law would be left absolutely without remedy, if the accident occurred of the death of his opponent immediately after the election. A wrong done to him by the erroneous decision of the returning officer would thus be left without remedy, and a right vested in him to be declared the Sitting Member would be devested by an accident over which he had no control.

Is there any trace, then, in all our Parliamentary history, of the existence of such a rule? If such were the law and practice of Parliament we should expect that imme-

diately upon the death of the newly returned Member a new writ would issue as of course, without allowing of any time for the presentation of a petition complaining of the return, a proceeding which, according to the argument we have heard, could not be taken. But we find that no new writ could issue until 14 days after the return was made, the object being to give the usual opportunity to complain of the election and claim the seat. In all the Acts of Parliament enabling writs to be issued during the recess this interval is carefully preserved. If such a rule or practice existed, we should expect to find it cleary stated; but not only does the whole course of Parliamentary law and practice negative the existence of such a rule, but we have been referred to three instances from the Journals of the House in which petitions claiming the seat were presented and entertained after the death of the Member returned. First, the Mitchel case in the year 1696, which is referred to in the note to Luder's Election Reports, page 456, and is to be found in the 11th Commons' Journals. That is a very remarkable case, for the petitioner at first succeeded in establishing his right to the seat; but, it appearing that the seat was not defended, the House ordered a recommittal, and upon a second investigation it was reported that the deceased Member had been duly elected. Then comes the Peterborough case in 1728, which is to be found in the 21st Commons' Journals; and, lastly, the Durham case, in which a petition was presented against the return of Mr. Grainger, who had died. The petition was, indeed, afterwards withdrawn, but the jurisdiction of the House to receive it and try it was never questioned, though the subject was fully debated in the House.

Then, if the right of a candidate to claim a seat, and of the House to hear that claim, be well established, and be entirely unaffected by the death of the person returned, the next question is, did the Parliamentary Elections Act transfer that jurisdiction to this Court, or is this case, as has been contended, a *casus omissus* from the Act? It is plain that the intention of the Act was to substitute this Court as a tribunal for hearing Election Petitions in place of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in whom it was vested by statute; that the jurisdiction of that tribunal should cease after the next dissolution of Parliament (that is provided by section 50), and that thenceforward elections could only be questioned in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Now when one tribunal is destroyed and another created in its place to exercise all its jurisdiction, it would require express words to exclude from the cognisance of the new tribunal any class of cases which fell within the powers of the old tribunal. These words, however, are said to be found in the 38th section of the Act, or to be necessarily implied in it. This section, which follows the 18th section of the 11th and 12th of Victoria, c. 98, professes to deal with the case of a respondent dying or being called to the Upper House, or declining to oppose the petition. It requires notice to be given; it enables any person who might have been a petitioner to apply to be admitted as a respondent to oppose the petition, and the Court may admit him either with the respondent, *if there be a respondent*, or in place of the respondent. Now reading that section literally and grammatically, and without importing any words into it, it meets this very case. It provides what is to be done in case of the death of the respondent before the trial, for which we may read its equivalent in section 6. 4 (b), of 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 125, viz., "the member whose election or return is complained of." In case of the death of that member who is *primâ facie* the person mainly interested in opposing the petition, another person is to be made respondent, and there is no time specified at which the event is to happen which calls the section into action.

We are asked to read the section as if it ran, "If after the presentation, and before the trial of any election petition." What warrant is there for introducing those words? It is a very common form of expression in Acts of Parliament, and doubtless would have been used here, if the intention of the Legislature was so to limit it. The words used import that if the event occurs at any time before the trial of the petition the provision is to apply, and we have no right to tamper with the language of the Act.

The entire fallacy of the arguments used rests upon considering this proceeding as an ordinary *lis*, or action between individuals. It is said you cannot bring an action against a dead man (which is quite true), and therefore you cannot present a petition against a dead man. This is not a proceeding of a personal nature against a dead man; it is the assertion of a right *in rem*, a right to set aside an undue return, and in no sense falls within the meaning of the maxim, *actio personalis moritur cum personâ*. It is remarkable how carefully the Act and the rules recognise this distinction between an election petition and an ordinary suit or action. The form of the petition given in the rules does not name any respondent, or pray any process against anyone. The 37th section of the Act provides that the petition shall abate by the death of a sole petitioner. There is no abatement whatever by the death of a respondent, but a machinery is provided for substituting a new respondent.

All the difficulties which have been pointed out, as to service, &c., would equally apply if the respondent died the day after the petition was presented, instead of the day before. They are all got rid of by resorting to the power given by the 38th section, and reading that section in its natural and literal meaning, instead of straining its language in order to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court a class of cases which were clearly intended to be within it.

I entertain no doubt that the order made by Mr. Justice Keogh to name Dr. Cahalan as a respondent was a right order, made in the matter of a petition properly instituted, and now pending in this Court; and I therefore think that the application to set aside the petition

petition should be refused. With respect to the part of the order which names Mr. Galway as a respondent also, I think that is now quite unnecessary, for there is an opposing respondent. The application, however, of Mr. Galway cannot be called collusive; he concealed and suppressed nothing from the Court; but his presence is not necessary, and I think he should be discharged from the position of respondent.

Mr. Justice *Morris.*] Concurring as I do in the judgment given by my brother Lawson, I should be quite satisfied in an ordinary case to rest upon it; but in a case of this importance I think it better that each member of the Court should state his reasons for coming to the unanimous conclusion the Court has arrived at.

In this case a motion has been made to set aside the petition which has been presented in reference to the election for the county of Tipperary. The election was holden on the 4th of March, being the day of the nomination, the 11th being the day of polling, and and on the 12th the poll was declared by the high sheriff as follows:—For Mitchel, 3,114; for Moore, 746. Consequently the high sheriff declared Mitchel duly elected. The second petition was lodged, we are informed, about 4 p.m. on the 20th of March; and it seeks to set aside the return, and claims the seat for Moore. Mitchel, the Member duly elected, died about 8 a.m. on the same day.

The question is raised by this motion as to the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain a petition against the return of a deceased Member. Our jurisdiction is conferred by the 31 & 32 Vic. c. 125; the sections giving jurisdiction are the second and the twenty-sixth. The second section states: "The expression 'the court' shall, for the purposes of this Act in its application to England mean the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and in its application to Ireland the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin; and such Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition, and the proceedings thereon, as it would have if such petition were an ordinary cause within their jurisdiction." And section 26 says, "Until rules of Court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do not extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which Committees of the House of Commons have heretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the Court or Judge in the case of election petitions under this Act."

We have thereby delegated to us, on the trial of election petitions, the power to deal with them as ordinary causes, and we are to apply to them the principles on which Committees of the House of Commons had theretofore acted.

The case of a respondent dying is dealt with by section 38. We have been called upon by this motion to introduce the words "After a petition has been lodged," and to read the section as if it ran thus: "If, *after a petition has been lodged*, and before the trial, &c." For on a literal reading of the section the death of the Sitting Member occurs before the trial, whether such event happens before the lodging of the petition or after it.

It was strongly urged that a petition is a mere cause in this Court, and that as an ordinary cause could not be instituted against a dead person, by analogy a petition could not be lodged seeking to set aside the return of a deceased person. I consider this is a fallacious analogy, because a petition is not a suit between two persons, but is a proceeding in which the constituency itself is the principal party interested. Section 2 says that a petition is to be dealt with as an ordinary cause, not that it becomes one. The prescribed form of a petition names no respondent.

It was also pressed in the argument that the several sections regulating service of notices, &c., on the Sitting Member were requirements that could not be complied with after his death, and that such inability showed that no petition could be received against a deceased Member. I called the attention of Mr. Macdonogh, during the argument, to the fact that none of these requirements could be complied with as well in the case of a Member who died, say the day after the petition had been lodged; he, therefore, argued that no petition could be proceeded with when the Sitting Member died at any time before the case was at issue, a contention so extreme, that it was prudently passed over in the clear and thoughtful reply of Mr. Dillon. The obvious answer to the objection arising from the inability to comply with these requirements is the maxim "*Lex non cogit ad impossibilia.*" In the case of the Queen *v.* The Justices of Leicestershire (15 Queen's Bench, page 88), this maxim was held to excuse the performance of conditions precedent imposed by clear negative words.

I am of opinion that on the construction of the statute, this petition has been properly lodged, and can be proceeded with. Any other result would be a very strange one, for in every assumable case of mistaken or erroneous or corrupt return, the party who was improperly deprived of his right to be elected, and the constituency who would be disappointed of their choice, would be left without remedy, because the party improperly returned had died.

But we are not destitute of authority and precedent of the principle on which Committees of the House of Commons would act in a similar case. The cases cited of the Borough of Mitchell (11 Commons' Journals), the Borough of Peterborough (21 Commons' Journals), are both to the very point. Again, the case of the Durham petition (108 Commons' Journals), a petition lodged after the passing of the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 98, and which by section 18 provides for the case of the death of the Sitting Member in language, *mutatis mutandis*, quite similar to the 38th section of the 31st and 32nd of Victoria, that gives jurisdiction to this Court. Again, the statute 24 George 3rd,

c. 26, which, by section 3, enables the Speaker to issue his warrant during the recess for an election in room of a Member dying, provides by section 4 that he is not to issue his warrant unless the return had been brought in fifteen days before the end of the last sitting of the House; thereby assuming that a petition may, notwithstanding the death of the Member, be lodged against his return within the period limited. Section 6 of the 31st & 32nd Victoria allows 21 days after the return made for the lodgment of a petition.

I am of opinion that a petition lodged as this is, within that time, is not rendered void by the death of the Sitting Member, and that, consequently, this motion should, as to that portion of it, be refused. I am of opinion that the portion of it seeking to have Edward Galway struck out as a respondent should be granted.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] This is a motion to this Court to declare that it has no jurisdiction to try the Election Petition, No. 1, for the County of Tipperary; and unless we have jurisdiction, it is plain the petition should be taken off the file, and with it all subsequent proceedings in the matter. The case was very fully argued, and with great clearness, force, and ingenuity by Mr. Dillon, the junior counsel for Mr. Cahalan the respondent.

To determine the question raised, we must see what the law and practice of Parliament was previous to the 31st & 32nd Victoria, c. 125. We must first decide, Was the present petition, under the circumstance of the death of the Member returned by the sheriff previous to the presentation of the petition, cognisable by the House of Commons working through its Election Committees? If it was not, the whole question is disposed of. What the House of Commons would not entertain is clearly beyond our jurisdiction. But if, on the other hand, the House of Commons had jurisdiction to try this petition, and would have tried it, has that jurisdiction been transferred to us, or rather has the jurisdiction applicable to this particular case been specially reserved, or omitted from the powers vested in the Judges of this Court under the 31st and 32nd of Victoria?

Every constitutional lawyer is aware, that from a very early period of our Parliamentary history, the House of Commons asserted with the most jealous care the exclusive jurisdiction over election petitions, and carefully guarded its rights in the matter of writs, the issuing of writs, the returns, and every matter connected with the right of questioning the election of Members. Without the Speaker's warrant no writ could issue, and when, even in the reign of Elizabeth, and whilst Parliament was not sitting, writs for the return of Members were issued out of Chancery, the Members returned were expelled, and new writs were issued under the authority of the Speaker's warrant. By means of this exclusive jurisdiction, every interference with the freedom of election, and all the rights of the electors and elected, were brought under the cognizance of the House of Commons; and returning officers of every denomination, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and portreeves were kept under strictest supervision, so as to prevent either delay or falsification in the return of the writs, and to insure the speedy and complete redress of any wrong or the rectification of any error which might be committed by those in whose hands rested the taking of the poll and the making of the returns. For this purpose it will be found that from a very early period Sessional Orders were provided to insure the immediate decision of all controverted questions between electors and elected, candidates and Members. A strict time was limited, within which alone petitions could be presented questioning the propriety of the election; but during that time, and up to the last moment of that time, petitions could be presented. The case of Members returned for more places than one was provided for. A period was fixed within which they should make their election; but not until the time allowed for petitioning had expired. The case of double returns for the same place was provided for, by allowing both Members returned to be sworn, but not to sit or vote until either had petitioned against the other, and no writ was to issue until the time for petitioning had expired. If the petitioner died that petition abated, but provided the time for petitioning had not lapsed, any elector could present a new petition. But neither in the Journals, nor in the Parliamentary history, nor in any Act dealing with election petitions, is there a single instance to be found, or a clause to be cited, of a petition abating by the death of the Member whose seat was questioned. This is a very remarkable circumstance. I am certain that had there been such a case, the research of Mr. Dillon would have enabled him to find it. I have myself, since the argument closed, examined with the greatest care the whole of the Journals, and I have failed to find such a case. I feel, therefore, justified in arriving at the conclusion, that under the law of Parliament previous to the transfer of the jurisdiction to this Court, the death of the Sitting Member did not abate or destroy the right of candidates or electors to present and prosecute a petition questioning the return. I shall presently refer to the cases in which the death of the Sitting Member took place before the petition was presented. But the moment a petition was presented, and the seat was prayed, either by or on behalf of another candidate at the election, the Sitting Member was powerless by any act of his to defeat the claim before trial. He could not by accepting office, as frequently happened, though he thereby became incapable of sitting or voting, vacate the seat so as to obtain a new writ. If returned for two places, though only petitioned against in one, he could not elect for the other. "He cannot," says Sir Erskine May, in 'Parliamentary Practice,' Edition 1873, page 643, "abandon the seat petitioned against which may be proved to belong of right to another, and thus render void an election which may turn out to have been good in favour of some other candidate; neither can he abandon the other seat, because if it should be proved that he was only entitled to sit for one, he has no election

election to make, and cannot give up a seat without some legal disqualification, acceptance of office, or bankruptcy."

A few instances will illustrate this practice. In 1852 three Members were returned for Knaresborough; they were all sworn at the Table; none of them could sit or vote. In 1859 there were double returns for Knaresborough and Aylesbury, and all were sworn in the same way, and none could sit or vote. They stood in *pari materia* until the presentation and trial of an election petition by or on behalf of one against the other. Could it be said that the death of either destroyed the rights of the other, so as to deprive him of the position he had acquired by the return, by having been called to the Table and sworn? Or that the death of one made the ground clear for the other, and would have enabled him to take the seat from which, during the life of the candidate returned with him, and pending the petition, he was excluded?

Take the case of the Sligo Borough Election, in 1852. Mr. John Wynne and Mr. Somers were candidates. The returning officer, who was the Mayor, falsified the returns, and declared that Mr. Somers had a majority, and that he was duly elected, though notoriously the majority of votes were given and entered on the books for Mr. Wynne. Mr. Somers was unseated on petition, the Mayor was prosecuted, and convicted, and sentenced to, I think, twelve months imprisonment. Will it be contended that Mr. Somers' death would have deprived Mr. Wynne of his right of petition and his seat, and compelled the House of Commons to issue a new writ for a new election? Take the case of Athlone, in which, in the present Parliament, there was, by an error on the part of the returning officer, a double return, but in which, on petition, we held that Mr. Shiel, the present Member, had a clear majority of votes over Mr. Ennis. Would he have lost his right to petition, and the seat which he now holds, by the death of Mr. Ennis, had it taken place pending the petition, or before the petition was filed?

But strong as is the conclusion to be drawn from the palpable absurdity and injustice that would result from such a state of things, a fallacious view, arising as my brother Lawson has well explained, from considering this as a personal action and not the assertion of a right *in rem* to which the maxim *actio personalis moritur cum personâ* is inapplicable, we are not left to mere abstract reasoning *ab inconvenienti*. The Journals of the House and the history of Parliament has supplied us with the clearest cases in the opposite direction. An example of every possible description of case is to be found in those Journals. Cases where the Member returned was dead before the time of the election (that is rather an extreme case); cases where the member died after return, and before petition; after petition, but before hearing; during the hearing, and before decision; and cases in which, though the death was stated on the petition, the House proceeded in the ordinary way, referred the petition to a Select Committee, and afterwards allowed it to be withdrawn by the petitioner. We have a case where a gentleman was actually dead at the time he was elected and returned, and the House did not issue the writ until they had ascertained that there was no other candidate who could claim the seat, and no possibility of a petition being presented. I refer to the case of the Hon. Edward Legge, who was returned for Portsmouth, and had been shipwrecked and drowned in the "Aurora" frigate previous to the election; reported in 25 Commons' Journals, 473. We have the cases to which we were referred in the course of the argument, where the Member died after the return and before the petition filed, where the petition expressly stated the death, where the Committee of Privileges and Elections, not, as was said, the House, entertained the petition, went into evidence, heard the petitioner, and declared in the first instance that Humphrey Courtney, Esq., deceased, was not duly elected; but afterwards, on being desired to reconsider—what? is it the death of Mr. Courtney? no; but, being desired to reconsider the *merits* of the petition, on re-committal, admitted the Borough to appear on the inquiry, heard further evidence, and decided that the deceased was duly elected. That is the case of the Mitchell election, reported in 2nd Luders, 456, note, and also in 11 Commons' Journals, 603 and 690. That case was decided in 1696, a period which is certainly not to be classed with the subsequent Parliamentary era of the Georges. It may rather be considered as one in which the soundest constitutional doctrines prevailed, and is in no way to be connected with the transactions which rendered the passing of the Grenville Act of 1770 indispensable. But that case does not stand alone as an instance of an election petition after the death of the sitting Member. The Peterborough case, 1728, has been referred to; and there, as we find in 21 Common's Journals, 131, 162, it was resolved that the Hon. Sidney Wortley Montagu, lately deceased, was duly elected for Peterborough, Sir Edward O'Brien being the petitioner. And it never occurred to anyone, either in that case or in the Mitchell-Courtney case, to suggest that the petition was defeated, or did not lie, because of the death of the sitting Member before its presentation. Then there is a case which was not mentioned in this argument, the case of the celebrated George Selwyn. He sat for Ludgershall, and in the year 1790 (20 years after the passing of the Grenville Act), a petition was presented against his return, and shortly afterwards he died, and the Speaker reported his death to the House; I have no doubt it made a sensation, for he was a remarkable man. And Mr. Townshend, an elector, was admitted to defend the seat, and a Select Committee under the Grenville Act inveatigated the case, and reported that George Selwyn was properly returned, and he was declared to have been duly elected. That was a case after the Grenville Act; and still later, there was a case of which we ought to know something, namely, the city of Dublin election. That was the case of Mr. Ruthven, who was Member for this city, and against whose return a petition was presented in the year 1836. Mr. Ruthven died during the

hearing of the petition, and necessarily after the appointment of the Committee, and not within the words of the 38th section, "*before the hearing.*" The counsel for the sitting Member asked the Committee to postpone the inquiry, and refer the matter to the House; but the Committee, whose jurisdiction to proceed was, as here, controverted, considered the matter, and ruled "that it was imperative on them in law to proceed without any adjournment." And again, in our own times, in the year 1852, a petition was presented by certain electors for Durham, which distinctly set forth the death of Mr. Grainger, and claimed the seat for Lord Adolphus Vane, and that the return might be amended in that respect. And so far from rejecting that petition on the ground of Mr. Grainger's death appearing on the face of it, the House resolved, first, that it should be received in the ordinary way as an election petition to be sent before the Committee of Selection, and, secondly, "that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant or warrants for such persons, papers, and records as should be thought necessary by the parties *on the hearing of the matter of said petition.*" And it would have been tried in the regular way had it not been withdrawn by the petitioners. That petition is to be found in 108 Commons' Journals, 132. All these cases appear to me to establish that the death of the sitting Member could not in any way prejudice the vested right of candidates, or the still higher rights of the constituency, to have the subject-matter of the election investigated, and the return either confirmed or set aside.

But then it is asserted, that the Act giving us this jurisdiction, which I heartily wish had never been conferred upon us, and against which we all protested, especially prevents us from inquiring into a petition when the sitting Member, who is called the respondent, has died, or that by implication it takes from us the power by reason of the acts it requires to be done, and which contemplate, it is said, the existence of the sitting Member at the time of the presentation of the petition. The same argument could have been used before the Act as against Committees of the House taking cognizance of such a petition under the Grenville Act, and subsequent Acts, and under the present Act all those preliminaries, notices, recognizances, alike deal with the supposed existence of the Member after the presentation of the petition and up to the time of trial; but no one ventured to press the argument to that extent. To maintain the contention of Mr. Macdonogh and Mr. Dillon we should introduce into the 38th section the words "after petition presented"; and I see nothing in the Act, express or implied, justifying that construction. On the contrary, the 50th section distinctly provides that "no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of this Act"; and section 26 provides that "Until rules of Court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which Committees of the House of Commons have heretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the Court and Judge in the case of election petitions under this Act." And the 51sts ection contemplates and provides for the case of a respondent wholly distinct from the sitting Member, namely, the returning officer; for it says, "Where an election petition under this Act complains of the conduct of a returning officer, such returning officer shall, for all the purposes of this Act, except the admission of respondents in his place, be deemed a respondent"; and the 37th section, providing for the case of abatement by the death of a petitioner, makes no reference to the death of a respondent.

I am therefore of the same opinion as my brothers Lawson and Morris, that this motion must be refused. With respect to the other portion of the motion relative to Mr. Galway, it is plainly no longer necessary that he should be before the Court. His appearance has had the effect of bringing before it an antagonistic respondent who is the proper person to meet this petition. The opinion of the Court is that the costs should be costs in the cause.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Wednesday, 19*th May* 1875.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
James Scully	11	John Maher	20
Joseph Honner	12, 24	Stephen Coppinger	20
Frank Shepherd	13	William Gleeson	21
James Honan	14	John Usher	21
John Pope	14	John Murphy	21
Martin Dillon	14	Richard Moore	21
Michael Hogan	14	Robert Fehan	22
Matthew Langley	14	Thomas Carroll	22
John Ryan	15	Daniel O'Leary	22
Dermot O'Donohue	15	William H. Hodgens	22
William Napier	15	Charles J. Hodgens	23
Cornelius Kirby	15	William Reilly	23
Eugene Brennan	15	William Hemsworth	23
Samuel Cradock	16	John Egan	23
William Ryall	16	Richard Hennessy	23
Richard Walsh	16	William McLelland	24
John Thomas Luther	17	Constable Ross Parks	24
Patrick Keating	17	Alexander Wilson	24
John Carroll	17	John Leveson	24
Henry Price	18	James Henry Davis	25
Nicholas Wilkinson	18	Hill Irvine	25, 26
John Galvin	18	John Blake Gallagher	26
Martin Grace	18	John Hill	28
Philip McGrath	19	John Dillon	29
Edmund McGrath	19	William Ewer Ryan	30
James D'Altera Dowsley	19	William Mitchel	30
William Sheady	20	Henry O'Connell Hackett	31
George A. Lee	20	William Clark	31
Joseph Gleeson	20	Adam Prior	32

Thursday, 20*th May* 1875.

George Leicester	32	Joseph Purcell Swan	33
Joseph Honner	32	William Mitchel	34

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN before the Right Honourable Mr. Justice *Keogh*, on the TRIAL of the TIPPERARY COUNTY ELECTION PETITION, at the Court House, *Clonmel*.

First Day.—Wednesday, 19th May 1875.

MORTON - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
MITCHEL (deceased) - - - - - - - Respondent.

Mr. *Murphy*, Q.C., Mr. *Ryan*, Q.C., and Mr. *Gibson* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner.

MOORE - - - - - - - - - - Petitioner.
SCULLY and CAHALLAN - - - - - - Respondents.

Mr. *Murphy*, Q.C., Mr. *Ryan*, Q.C., and Mr. *Gibson* appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner.

19 May 1875.

Mr. *Dillon* appeared as Counsel for the Respondent Cahallan.

Mr. *David Ferguson* officiated as Registrar of the Court.

Mr. *William Hewett* was sworn as the Deputy of the Shorthand Writer of the House of Commons.

The Petitions were read.

Mr. *Murphy* was heard to open the case on behalf of the Petitioner.

JAMES SCULLY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

J. Scully.

Mr. *Ryan* proposed to hand in a certified copy, from the Crown and Hanaper Office, of the Writ and Return.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to the copy being received, it being merely a certified copy of an examined copy, and not an examined copy.

Mr. *Ryan* was heard against the objection.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] This purports to be a true copy of the original Writ and the Return, and I must take it to be so. It purports to be signed by the clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, and it has the stamp of the office upon it in due form; I receive that.

1. Mr *Ryan* (to the *Witness*).] YOU were High Sheriff for this county of Tipperary on the 4th of March 1875?—Yes.

2. As the writ states, Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Moore were the candidates?—Yes.

3. About the time when Mr. Mitchel was put in nomination, were you served with any notice by Mr. Moore?—I was.

4. Do you hold that notice in your hand?—Yes.

5. Are you able to say about the hour on the day of the nomination, the 4th of March, when the first of these notices was served on you?—Yes.

6. At what hour was it?—At one o'clock.

7. I believe your time was between eleven and one o'clock?—Yes.

8. "To the High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary. Sir,—I protest against your allowing John Mitchel being put in nomination as a candidate

J. Scully.
19 May 1875.

didate to represent the county of Tipperary in Parliament, on the following grounds:—Because the said John Mitchel is a convicted felon, who has neither undergone the sentence imposed upon him, nor been pardoned, and because he is an alien, and because he has been declared by the House of Commons as disqualified to be returned as a representative." Is that in Mr. Stephen Moore's own handwriting?—Yes.

9. When was the second notice served on you?—At 1.55.

10. "To the High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary. Sir,—I protest against your allowing John Mitchel being put in nomination, on the following grounds:—Because the said John Mitchel is a convicted felon, who has neither undergone the sentence imposed on him, nor been pardoned, and because he is an alien, and because he has been declared by the House of Commons disqualified to be returned as a representative for the said county, and I require you to declare me duly elected for the said county. Dated 4th March 1875." That is also in the handwriting of Mr. Stephen Moore?—Yes.

11. I take for granted that you were in the county at this time?—Yes.

12. And for some time previously?—Yes.

13. Were you yourself aware, from your position in the county, that this disqualification of Mr. Mitchel was a matter of notoriety in the county?—Yes.

14. And was it discussed very much?—Yes; I can only say that I acted in a *bonâ fide* manner between the parties; I was sworn to act impartially, and I acted on advice.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOSEPH HONNER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson.*

J. Honner.

15. YOU are Solicitor for the Petitioner in these matters, I believe?—I am.

16. Do you produce a compared copy of the Resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 18th February?—Yes.

17. Did you yourself compare that with the record in the Book of the House?—I copied it from the record in the Journal Office of the House myself, and I compared it carefully, and that is a true copy (*handing it in*).

18. After the nomination, and before the polling, did you have any notices prepared, to be circulated through the county, of the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel?—Yes, I got 10,000 of them printed.

19. Have you a copy of any of those notices?—Yes; you will see some of them here (*handing some of the notices to the learned Counsel*).

The notice was as follows:

"TO THE ELECTORS of the COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

"TAKE NOTICE, that JOHN MITCHEL, who has been proposed as a candidate at the pending election for the county of Tipperary, is disqualified to be elected as one of the representatives of the county of Tipperary in the Imperial Parliament, or to serve as such representative, on the following grounds:—

1stly. Because he is an alien.

2ndly. Because he was convicted of treason-felony at Dublin, in the year 1848, and was duly sentenced to penal servitude, and transported to Bermuda, and before the time of his sentence expired, escaped from prison, and has neither undergone the punishment to which he was sentenced, or been pardoned.

3rdly. Because he has been declared disqualified by the House of Commons to be so elected, and such disqualification still continues.

"And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that he is ineligible as a candidate, and that all votes given for him will be thrown away, and the candidate next on the poll will be entitled to the seat.

"Dated this 8th day of March 1875.

"*Stephen Moore*, of Barne, in said county, an elector of said county."

20. Did you have those distributed through the county by your agents?—They were distributed in all parts of the county, I believe.

21. Where were you just before the election; were you in the town of Clonmel?—I was in the town of Clonmel the whole time.

22. Were those notices pasted about through the town of Clonmel?—They were.

23. And before the polling?—Before the polling.

24. Were they posted in the vicinity of the polling-booths?—They were.

25. Were there two booths in the town?—No; there was only one booth in Clonmel.

26. Were you in the booth yourself during the progress of the polling?—I was in the booth the greater part of the day, very nearly the whole day.

27. Did you see the different electors as they came up, and before they voted, served with copies of that notice?—Each elector as he came up received a copy of the notice before he received the ballot paper.

28. Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] You were in the booth the greater part of the day, you say?—I was in the booth the greater part of the day; except I should say for about half an hour, I was in there entirely.

29. Mr. *Gibson.*] Did you read the papers after the nomination and before the election?—I did; I read the county papers.

30. Did you see anything in those papers as to the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel, and the Resolution of the House of Commons?—It was in almost every paper that was published between the nomination and the day of the polling.

31. And as a matter of fact, was it public and notorious through the constituency, to the best of your knowledge?—I do not recollect any fact in my lifetime that was so notorious.

32. What are the county papers that circulate in the county?—There is the "Clonmel Chronicle" and the "Tipperary Free Press" in Clonmel; and there is the "Nenagh Guardian" and the "Tipperary Advocate" in the North Riding.

33. What Dublin papers have most circulation in the county?—I should say that the "Freeman's Journal" has the most extensive circulation; it has a very extensive circulation in the county.

34. And

34. And after the "Freeman's Journal"?—I should say the "Irish Times," and next the "Daily Express"; "Saunders" has very little circulation; but those three papers have a very extensive circulation.

35. Did all those papers contain an account of the disqualification and of the Resolution of the House of Commons?—They did. I read those papers a couple of days ago for the purpose of refreshing my memory, and I found that they contained not only an account of it, but extracts from leading articles in the London papers, discussing the matter in a variety of ways. What I handed in is the Resolution of the House of Commons, a copy of which I made myself, and this (*handing it in*) is the printed copy which I took from one of the sheets in the Journal Office, and I compared it with Mr. Bull, the clerk of the Journal Office. There is no officer in the House who certifies a copy as an attested copy at all. That was done under the direction of Sir Erskine May. *J. Honner.* 19 May 1875.

[The Witness withdrew.

FRANK SHEPHERD, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

36. You are a Solicitor?—I am.

37. Where do you reside?—At Roscrea.

38. That is in the North Riding?—Yes.

39. We have heard from Mr. Honner that there are two papers published in Nenagh; is that so?—There are.

40. To your knowledge, do those two papers both circulate largely in the North Riding of Tipperary?—I believe they do.

41. What other papers, to your knowledge, circulate there extensively?—Among the farming classes, I believe, "The Freeman's Journal." Among the gentry, "The Daily Express" and "The Irish Times," and "The Freeman's Journal," too.

42. Of course you recollect the proceedings that took place in the House of Commons on the occasion when Mr. Mitchel was first elected here?—I read them in the newspapers.

43. Did you see the account of the proceedings published in the several newspapers?—Yes. I believe it was a notorious fact in the North Riding

44. Prior to the second election, and up to the second election?—I believe so.

45. Was it much discussed and commented on in the different papers that you saw?—Yes.

46. Do you recollect getting any number of those notices (*handing a copy of the notice to the Witness*) from Mr. Honner, yourself?—I do.

47. Did you give any copies of them to several persons?—I had the conduct of the matter in the North Riding, and I sent them almost to every place I think, with one exception. I sent numbers of these notices to the different agents that were employed.

48. At the different polling places?—At the different polling places.

49. I believe that the exception was Ballina?—That was not served, not by me; but with that exception, I believe all the other districts were.

50. Were you in any of the booths yourself, during the polling?—I was.

51. Were you in more than one of them?—I was.

52. Where were those booths?—I was in the morning in the polling booth at Roscrea.

53. And subsequently?—And subsequently in the polling booths at Nenagh.

54. You say, "polling booths at Nenagh"; was there more than one polling booth at Nenagh?—There were two polling booths at Nenagh.

55. Did you see some of these notices distributed in each of those polling places at the time?—At the time I got to Nenagh the polling was slack, but I saw the agents in each both provided with the notices, and I saw them flying about the court-house, numbers of them everywhere, and to the best of my recollection, I saw the agents in all the booths provided with copies such as this, for the purpose of serving people with them. *F. Shepherd.*

56. Was it so at Roscrea in the morning?—It was.

57. Did you see them posted at any places outside?—I cannot charge my memory with that.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

58. You say that you read the debates in the House of Commons on Mr. Mitchel's first election?—I cannot say that I read the debates; I read the county newspapers.

59. You saw the report of the debates published in the papers?—I read portions of it.

60. Did you read the arguments of the late Attorney General and Solicitor General, Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt?—I cannot swear positively to all I read.

61. Do you think you read part of them?—I have a floating recollection of having done so.

62. Were you aware that the late Attorney General and Solicitor General had expressed very grave doubts as to whether Mr. Mitchel was disqualified at all?—I cannot charge my memory.

Mr. *Murphy* objected to the line of cross-examination.

Mr. Justice *Keogh* overruled the objection.

63. Mr. *Dillon* (to the *Witness*). Were you aware that the late Attorney General and Solicitor General of the Liberal Government had expressed grave doubts as to whether any disqualification existed?—I cannot charge my memory minutely with the discussions which took place in the House of Commons upon the subject more than what I have stated.

64. You stated that certain newspapers circulated extensively in the county, and amongst others, "The Freeman's Journal"?—I believe so.

65. Do you remember reading in "The Freeman's Journal" an article, in which that paper stated that the Resolution of the House of Commons was illegal?—I do not read "The Freeman's Journal," except on rare occasions, and I do not recollect reading such an article.

Re-examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

66. I suppose that if you did read in any paper a statement that a Resolution of the House of Commons

F. Shepherd. 19 May 1875.

Commons was illegal or a nullity, you would not pay much attention to it?—They differ so frequently in the House of Commons, that I would not be guided by it.

67. But if you heard it said that the Resolution of the House of Commons was an illegal one, you would not pay much attention to it?—They differ about so many matters in the House of Commons that I would not be guided by them.

[The Witness withdrew.

JAMES HONAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

J. Honan.

68. WERE you employed to post some of these notices?—Yes.

69. I believe that you went out one night and posted them?—I did.

70. Where did you post them?—I left this about between half-past eight or nine o'clock at night, and I posted them at Gammonsfield, Kilkash, and Kilsheelan; I came back on the same road into Clonmel; I then went out as far as the church at Rathrohan.

71. That is on the other side?—That is on the other side; I came back again and I went as far as the police barracks, and I posted the notices, and threw them in the road too.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN POPE, sworn; Exa mined by Mr. *Ryan.*

J. Pope.

72. Do you remember the day of the election?—I do.

73. Did you post any of these notices for Mr. Honner, acting for Mr. Moore (*handing a notice to the Witness*)?—Yes.

74. Where did you post them?—In different parts of the town within the borough.

75. Did you see them up afterwards yourself?—I did.

76. Did you post many of them?—I did; in every public place in the town.

77. Was that before the polling?—That was before the polling, before and on the morning of the 11th.

[The Witness withdrew.

MARTIN DILLON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

M. Dillon.

78. WERE you employed on the day of the polling to distribute notices?—I was.

79. At what booth?—I was at the polling booth in this town.

80. Had you many of these notices with you?—I had.

81. What did you do with them?—I gave them to each elector, according as he came in, no matter who they were.

82. About how many do you suppose you distributed?—To all that voted, I think, with the exception of four.

[The Witness withdrew.

MICHAEL HOGAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

M. Hogan.

83. Do you remember the day of the election?—Yes.

84. Were you in Mullinahone?—I was.

85. Had you a number of these notices with you?—Yes.

86. Did you distribute these notices to the voters as they were coming in to vote?—Yes.

87. Before they voted?—Yes.

88. I see that about 198 polled in Mullinahone; did you distribute them to a great many of those?—I do not think any of them took them.

89. Did you offer them to them?—I gave them to them.

90. Did you offer them to all that came in?—I did.

91. Some of them took them, I suppose?—They took them and put them in their pockets; they did not read them.

[The Witness withdrew.

MATTHEW LANGLEY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

M. Langley.

92. WERE you acting as the inspector for Mr. Moore in the Ballynonty district?—Yes.

93. Ballynonty is a polling place?—It is.

94. Did you post any of these notices?—I got them posted.

95. Did you see them up yourself?—I did; I saw them up at Maglass, and I saw them up in the town of Killanaule.

96. Was that before the polling?—The day before; and I saw them then posted in Ballynonty the day of the election. I got them posted; they were posted at other places.

97. Do you know a man of the name of John Ryan?—I do.

98. Did you see Ryan distributing them to voters as they voted?—I did; I was standing by; he did it by my directions.

99. I believe you circulate yourself pretty widely in the county?—I do.

100. Did you hear much of this disqualification before the election?—Indeed I did, and I heard it very much discussed.

101. Do you know a good many of the voting classes; I mean the farmers?—I do; I know them all.

102. Did you hear it discussed among them, too?—I did; all the people said that they knew what the notices were about, a great many of them.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN RYAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

J. Ryan.
19 May 1875.

103. WERE you employed by Mr. Langley for Mr. Moore in the Ballynonty district?—I was.

104. Do you remember the day of the polling?—I do.

105. I see that in Ballynonty about 208 voters polled; did you give them in any of those notices on the day of the polling?—To every voter before he voted; I posted them at Maglass, Killenaule, and Ballynonty.

[The Witness withdrew.

DERMOT O'DONOHUE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

D. O'Donohue.

106. WERE you acting as inspector for Mr. Moore in Mullinahone?—Yes.

107. Did you yourself get any of those notices?—Yes.

108. Did you post them?—I posted two on the court house door at Mullinahone before the poll was opened.

109. Was it near the polling booth?—It was, to every voter who passed by to get in.

110. Before the voters came to the poll. Do you know a man of the name of Hodgen?—I met him that day for the first time.

111. Do you know the man?—Yes.

112. Did you see him handing these notices to the voters as they came in?—He and I sat side by side, and as each voter came to vote, and before he got there, this boy handed him one of the notices.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM NAPIER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

W. Napier.

113. HAVE you a son called James Napier?—I have.

114. Were you both employed by Mr. Honner for Mr. Moore at the time of the election?—Yes.

115. Before the election was held, did you, and did your son to your knowledge, post any of these notices?—I got them from Mr. Vowles on the morning of the polling, and I remained in the court the whole day with him as personating agent; and I could not get anybody but my son to post them, and he posted some of them.

116. Did you see them up yourself?—I did.

117. Did you see your son handing them to any of the voters?—No, not inside; but I was handing them to some of the voters and Mr. Vowles before they passed to the voting at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

118. Are you a voter for the county yourself?—No.

119. You have read the notice, I presume?—I have.

120. Did you know what was meant by the assertion that Mr. Mitchel was an alien; were you aware that Mr. Mitchel was born in Ireland?—I did not know where he was born; I did not hear that he was, and I never seen Mr. Mitchel in my life.

[The Witness withdrew.

CORNELIUS KIRBY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

C. Kirby.

121. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore at the last election?—Yes.

122. In the town of Tipperary?—Yes, in the town of Tipperary.

123. I believe there were two booths in that polling place?—There were.

124. Did you get a number of these notices for the purpose of distribution?—I did.

125. Did you post any of these?—No.

126. You handed them to the voters?—Yes.

127. Do you remember the day of the polling?—I do.

128. As the voters came in, did you hand these notices to them?—I did.

129. Before they got their voting papers?—Before they got their voting papers.

130. Did you distribute a great number of them?—I did; all I had.

131. Did you see any of these posted yourself?—I did, as I was going up to the court-house, in the most conspicuous parts of the town.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

132. You read the notice yourself?—Yes, I did.

133. Did you understand what was meant by Mr. Mitchel being an alien; do you know what an alien is?—I do; it means that he was an exile.

134. Did you interpret it as meaning that he had voluntarily and under no disability become naturalised in a foreign State?—I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

135. Did you understand that the meaning of the notice was that he could not be duly elected?—I did.

[The Witness withdrew.

EUGENE BRENNAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

E. Brennan.

136. WERE you employed on Mr. Moore's behalf at the election in Tipperary?—Yes.

137. Had you a number of these notices?—Yes.

138. Did you hand any of these to the voters as they came in?—Yes, a great number.

139. Was it before they came to the poll to vote?—Yes.

E. Brennan.
19 May 1875.

140. Did you see any of these notices posted in the town?—No, I took no notice of them.

141. But you handed a great number to the voters?—I did.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

142. Did you read this notice before you handed it to the voters?—I did.

143. Do you know what an alien is?—Of course I do; a man convicted, of course.

144. A felon?—Yes.

145. That is what you understood when you heard that Mr. Mitchel was an alien?—Of course.

146. Did you think that the voters understood better than you do what was meant by Mr. Mitchel being an alien?—I could not exactly say.

147. But you think it meant that he was convicted of felony?—From what I have read; I could not say, of my knowledge, that the gentleman was, and I was sorry that I was under the necessity of doing it.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

148. You know what being convicted of felony is?—I do.

[The Witness withdrew.

SAMUEL CRADOCK, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

S. Cradock.

149. WERE you employed to post or to distribute some of these notices in Tipperary?—I was.

150. Did you do so?—Yes, I did.

151. Did you see them up in the morning afterwards?—I did.

152. And through the day?—I did.

153. Did you post them in different parts of the town?—I did, and half a mile outside the town.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

154. Did you read the notice before you gave it to the electors?—I did.

155. What is "an alien"?—Here is a notice (*producing a notice*), and I handed such as that.

156. That notice states that Mr. Mitchel was an alien; do you know what is meant by his being an alien?—I do not, indeed, and I do not care.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM RYALL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

W. Ryall.

157. WERE you acting on Mr. Moore's behalf at the last election in Cashel?—Yes.

158. That is a polling-place for the county?—Yes.

159. Had you a number of these notices furnished to you?—I had.

160. Did you yourself hand any of these notices to the voters as they came up?—I did.

161. Did you do so to a considerable extent? I did; every voter that came in I handed them one before voting.

162. Did you see any of these yourself posted in the town?—No.

163. You were in the booths, I suppose?—I was in the booths.

164. As they came up before they voted, you handed them these notices?—Yes, to every one.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

165. You were acting as agent for Mr. Moore?—Yes.

166. You read this notice, of course?—Yes.

167. Can you tell me what an alien is?—It does not belong to our laws at all.

168. Did the statement contained in that notice that Mr. Mitchel was an alien inform you that he had become naturalised in a foreign country?—Yes.

169. You knew from that that he had become naturalised in a foreign country?—I saw it in the papers; I saw it everywhere.

170. Are there any other kinds of aliens except those who have become naturalised in a foreign country?—I do not know.

171. Do you know any difference between a statutory alien and an ordinary alien?—I do not.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

172. I will engage you know what being transported is?—Yes, I do.

173. Do you think that there is a man in Tipperary who would not know what being transported meant; do you understand that?—I think I do.

[The Witness withdrew.

RICHARD WALSH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

R. Walsh.

174. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore at the last election?—Yes.

175. Were you in the Cashel district?—Yes.

176. Had you a number of these notices?—I had.

177. Did you post them?—I posted them in the town of Cashel and the suburbs of it.

178. Did you post many of them?—I did.

179. Did you do that before the polling began?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

180. Can you tell me in the first place what an alien is?—A man who is guilty of treason-felony.

181. That was the fact, the knowledge of which was brought home to your mind by the statement that Mr. Mitchel was an alien?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN THOMAS LUTHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

182. WERE you acting on Mr. Moore's behalf at the last election for this county?—Yes, at Golden.

183. That is a polling place?—Yes.

184. Had you a number of these notices furnished to you?—Yes.

185. Did you, as voters came to the poll, before they voted, hand these notices to them?—I had them posted throughout the town of Golden, and I handed several of them myself to the voters as they came up for voting, and before they received the voting ticket; and a man in my employment, a civil bill officer, handed all the others by my directions; I was present.

186. And that was done to all the voters before they actually voted?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

187. Did you know that Mr. Mitchel was born in Ireland?—Yes; I saw in the paper that he was born in Ireland.

188. He was generally looked upon as an Irishman?—Yes.

189.—He had stated himself that he was a native of the County Down?—I read his "Jail Journal," and I was bound to believe that such was the case.

190.—He was generally regarded as an Irishman, was he not?—Yes.

191. Do you believe that the statement in this notice that he was an alien, brought home to the minds of the electors the fact that he had voluntarily become the naturalised citizen of a foreign country?—After the exhibition of cultivation which we have seen to-day, I should be inclined to question whether they knew very much about it from the notice.

192. Without any reference to their cultivation, do you think that to ignorant men the statement that he was an alien brought home to their minds the knowledge that he was the naturalised citizen of a foreign state?—I must candidly say that I do not think so.

193. Had the inhabitants of the county any knowledge whatever of the fact except from this notice?—I think they had. The Irish people now are a very reading population; in fact, hardly any one is unacquainted with the facts of every day, and it was a subject which caused a great deal of interest at the time; I think every one almost in the county either that was able to read himself, or who listened to others, informed himself fully of these facts. *J. T. Luther.* 19 May 1875.

194. Did any of the papers that you read at the time contain a positive statement that Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in a foreign state?—I think so.

195. Could you swear that that statement was made in any paper at the time?—I think the "Nation," if I do not mistake, had it.

196. That is your impression?—That is my impression.

197. Can you swear positively to that?—Certainly not.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

198. Can you bring to your mind reading the Cork lecture?—I only read a portion of it.

199. Did you read the "Jail Journal"?—I read the "Jail Journal" with great interest from beginning to end.

200. Did that bring to your mind that Mr. Mitchel was naturalised in a foreign state?—Unquestionably; I only read a portion of the lecture.

201. Mr. *Dillon*.] Are you aware that the "Jail Journal" ends when Mr. Mitchel reached America, and that there is nothing at all about his living in America there?—I must be mingling the lecture along with the "Jail Journal."

202. Do you mean to swear that you saw in the "Jail Journal" any statement as to Mr. Mitchel having become naturalised in a foreign state?—To the best of my belief I did.

203. You will not swear it?—No; I will not charge my mind in that manner, but it is my belief that I did.

204. Mr. *Ryan*.] However you acquired the information, you have acquired the information that he was naturalised in America?—Certainly.

[The Witness withdrew.

PATRICK KEATING, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

205. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore, or employed by him at the Golden polling place at the last election?—Yes.

206. Had you any of these papers?—I had.

207. Did you hand them to the voters?—I did.

208. Before they voted?—Before they voted; and I posted them on the walls.

209. Did you hand many of them?—A great deal of them. *P. Keating.*

210. Did you see them after you had posted them on the walls?—Some of them were pulled down.

211. But whatever were left there you saw?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN CARROLL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

212. WERE you employed on Mr. Moore's behalf at the last election?—Yes.

213. Had you a number of these notices with you?—I had.

214. Did you post any of these notices?—I did.

215. Was that in the Ballyporeen district?—It is.

216. Where did you post them?—On the court-house wall. *J. Carroll.*

217. Is that where the voting takes place?—Yes.

218. Did you post them elsewhere?—Yes; in the most public places; on the fire-escape house.

219. Was this before the voting?—Yes.

J. Carroll. 19 May 1875.

220. On the day of the voting had you a number of these with you?—I had, and I gave them out to the voters.

221. As they came up to vote?—Yes.

222. Was it before they voted?—It was before they voted.

223. Did you do that to many voters?—A great many.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

224. Were you aware that Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in a foreign state?—No.

225. You did not know of that?—No.

226. The statement that Mr. Mitchel was an alien did not inform you that he had become naturalised in a foreign state?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

HENRY PRICE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

H. Price.

227. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore in the polling district of New Inn?—Yes.

228. At the last election?—I was.

229. Had you a number of these printed notices with you?—I had.

230. Did you post any of these notices?—Yes.

231. Where did you post them?—Through the village of New Inn, and bordering about.

232. Did you post them in conspicuous public places?—Yes.

233. Was that before the voting began?—Yes; the day before and the morning of the voting.

234. Did you hand any of these notices to the voters as they came up to vote?—Yes.

235. Did you hand in any of them?—To every man that came up.

[The Witness withdrew.

NICHOLAS WILKINSON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

N. Wilkinson.

236. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore in the Bansha polling district?—I was.

237. Were you furnished with a number of these notices?—I was.

238. On the day of the polling did you hand any of these printed notices to the voters as they came up?—I handed one to each of them.

239. I see that 93 voters polled there; was that done before they voted?—Before they voted.

240. Had you anything to do with the posting of them in the town?—No.

241. Did you see any of them posted?—I did not; I handed them to each voter as they came to the poll.

242. And before they voted?—Before they voted.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

243. At the time you served these notices were you aware of the fact that Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in a foreign state, and was therefore to be regarded as an alien?—I believed so.

244. Had you seen any positive statement whatever of any kind to that effect?—Yes; I saw these notices, and I saw it in the papers.

245. Had you seen it elsewhere?—I cannot say that I had.

246. Can you swear that you had seen a positive statement, even in a newspaper, that Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in a foreign state?—I can.

247. Could you tell me the name of the newspaper?—I could not tell you the name of it just now.

248. Have you ever read the Act of Parliament under which it is now asserted that he is an alien?—No.

249. You never saw a statement of the fact that he had taken out his naturalisation papers in any foreign state?—I have seen no statement in the papers, but the general rumour that was an alien.

250. But you cannot say that that was proved; that you had any positive knowledge of it?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN GALVIN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

J. Galvin.

251. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore at the last election?—Yes.

252. In the Bansha district?—Yes.

253. Had you a number of these printed notices?—I had none of them; Mr. Wilkinson distributed them himself.

254. You did not distribute any?—No.

255. Did you see Mr. Wilkinson do it?—I did.

256. Did you see any of them posted in the town?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

MARTIN GRACE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan.*

M. Grace.

257. WERE you employed in the Nenagh district at the last election?—I was.

258. For Mr. Moore?—Yes.

259. Had you a number of these notices given you?—I had.

260. Did you post any of them?—I did.

261. In the town of Nenagh?—On the courthouse.

262. Was that before the voting?—In the commencement.

263. At the morning or the evening before?—The morning before.

264. Had you a number of these as the voters were coming to the poll during the day?—I had.

265. Did you hand a number of these notices to the voters as they came up, before they voted? I did.

266. Did you hand a great number of them?—I did.

267. And

267. And that was done before they voted?—It was.

268. Were there two booths in Nenagh?—There was.

269. You were in one booth?—I was.

270. Who was the man doing the same thing in the other booth, was it Duggan?—No, I think it was Leeson—no, I think it was Mr. McGrath.

M. Grace.
19 May 1875.

[The Witness withdrew.

PHILIP MCGRATH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

271. WERE you acting on Mr. Moore's behalf in one of the booths at Nenagh at the last election?—I was.

272. Had you a number of those printed notices?—Yes.

273. As the voters came to the poll, did you hand those notices to them?—Yes, I distributed about 30 or 40, and my brother distributed a good many more.

274. In your presence?—Yes, that was in No. 2 booth.

275. You were in No. 2 booth, and Grace was in No. 1?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

276. Were you aware of the fact, at the time of the election, that Mr. Mitchel had become disqualified by having become naturalised in America?—I was not.

277. Was the knowledge of that fact conveyed to your mind by the statement that he was an alien?—Not before I read one of those notices.

P. McGrath.

278. Did the notice that he was an alien inform you, or did you know from that notice, that he had taken out his naturalisation papers, or became a naturalised citizen of a foreign State?—I did not know that he had taken out his naturalisation papers any more than I read it in the notice.

279. What did you understand by the statement that he was an alien?—That he was a foreigner.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

280. Did you understand by the whole of that notice that he was disqualified for being a Member of Parliament?—I did.

[The Witness withdrew.

EDMUND MCGRATH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

281. WERE you acting with your brother who has just gone down off the table, in booth No. 2, at Nenagh, during the last election for Mr. Moore?—Yes.

282. Had you a number of those papers?—I had.

283. Did you hand them to the voters as they came to the poll?—Yes.

284. And before they voted?—Before they voted.

E. McGrath.

285. Did you hand to them a considerable number of them?—A good deal; I think about 60 or 70.

[The Witness withdrew.

JAMES D'ALTERA DOWSLEY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

286. WERE you engaged on Mr. Moore's behalf at the last election?—Yes.

287. Had you a number of those notices?—Yes.

288. What district were you in?—I was inspector at Carrick-on-Suir.

289. Did you hand any of those notices to the voters as they came up?—To every one as they came up, and I also gave to a man named Carrick, who is here, a number of copies to post about Carrick-on-Suir.

290. Did you yourself see them posted up?—I did not; but I was the whole day in the booth, and I handed one of those papers to every voter before he voted.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

291. Can you tell me what an alien is?—Certainly I can. An alien is a person born in a foreign State, or a person denaturalised under a recent Act of Parliament.

292. May I ask you whether you have recently learned that definition?—Certainly not; I was aware of it at the time.

293. Had you any knowledge at the time, of the fact that Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in America?—I heard it from general report.

294. It was just that. People thought that he might have done so?—I heard it rumoured.

295. Is it your belief that the statement that he was an alien, informed the electors to whom the notice was handed, that he had become naturalised in America?—I would have considered so, but for the evidence which has been given by some parties on this table to-day.

J. D'Altera Dowsley.

296. You would have considered that the statement "He is an alien," informed them that under the Naturalisation Act of 1870, Mr. Mitchel had become naturalised in a foreign State, and was therefore to be regarded as under the incapacities of an alien?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

297. Do you think that they became aware by the notice, that he was not a person who could be elected as a Member of Parliament?—Certainly.

298. Do you think that they had any knowledge of the fact of his having become incapacitated, except so far as was conveyed by this notice?—As well as my memory serves me, I recollect reading a statement in the papers, or some argument upon the subject.

299. But no positive statement as a fact that he had become so?—I cannot say that I did.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM SHEADY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

W. Sheady. 19 May 1875.

300. WERE you in Carrick on the day of the election?—Yes.
301. Were you employed for Mr. Moore?—Yes.
302. Had you a number of those notices?—I had.
303. Did you post those about Carrick?—Yes.
304. Where abouts did you post them?—About the court-house and the station-house, and the most particular places.
305. Were you distributing them in the booths?—No, I was not employed there.

[The Witness withdrew.

GEORGE A. LEE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

G. A. Lee.

306. WERE you acting as Inspector on Mr. Moore's behalf in the Newport polling district?—Yes.
307. Had you a number of those notices with you?—Yes.
308. Do you remember the day of the polling?—Yes.
309. Did you hand those papers to the voters as they came up to vote?—I did, to each voter that came up, before they got the ballot papers.
310. Did you see any of them posted?—No, I was engaged in the booth.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOSEPH GLEESON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

J. Gleeson.

311. WERE you acting in the Toomevara district for Mr. Moore at the last election?—Yes.
312. Had you a number of those notices with you?—I had.
313. Do you remember the day of the polling?—Yes.
314. Did you hand those notices to the voters as they came up to poll?—I handed about 20.
315. Was that before they came to vote?—Before they got the ballot papers.
316. You said that you gave about 20 of them; how was it that you then ceased to hand them?—Because there was an objection made by some of the voters for handing them in the booth.
317. What did you do with the rest?—Another man took the rest, and stood outside the door.
318. Was that a man of the name of Maher?—Yes.
319. Did you see him handing them?—I did not; I could not see him handing them.
320. It was not you that gave them to him, I think, but Mr. Kennedy?—Yes.
321. Did you see him hand them?—Yes.
322. An objection was made to your giving them in the booth, and then Mr. Kennedy handed them to Maher to distribute them outside?—Yes.
323. Who raised the objection, as well as you remember?—I think his name was Mr. Willington.
324. Did the sheriff's deputy rule the objection, or what did he do about it?—I think he ruled the objection.
325. That you should give them outside?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN MAHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

J. Maher.

326. DO you remember the day of the polling in Toomevara?—Yes.
327. Were you in the booth when the objection was made to Gleeson's handing the papers?—Yes.
328. In consequence of that objection, do you recollect a number of papers being handed to you?—Yes.
329. By Mr. Kennedy, acting for Mr. Moore?—Yes.
330. What did you do with those papers?—I stopped outside the door of the booth and handed them to each voter, according as they came up.
331. About how many, in round numbers, do you think you handed to the voters?—I think I handed about 40 or 50.

[The Witness withdrew.

STEPHEN COPPINGER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

S. Coppinger.

332. IN what district were you acting for Mr. Moore at the last election?—Borris O'Leigh.
333. That is a polling place?—Yes.
334 Were you furnished, on Mr. Moore's behalf, with a number of these notices?—Yes.
335. Do you remember the day of the polling?—Yes.
336. Did you hand any of those notices to the voters as they came up?—I first directed a man called Gleeson to hand them, and he commenced handing them, until an objection was made by the sheriff's deputy to his serving them in the cour. I then sent Gleeson outside the door of the court-house, and he continued to serve them there for some time, and then a crowd collected round him, and he was mobbed to some extent, and he was afraid to persist. Then I took the notices myself into the court-house, and served the remainder of the notices on the voters myself for the rest of the day, telling the sheriff's deputy to take whatever action he might think proper.

Cross-examined

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

337. At the time you served these notices, had you any knowledge that Mr. Mitchel had become a naturalised citizen of the United States?—I had not. I understood that he was no longer a citizen of this country, but what legal formalities had been observed, I never considered.

338. Did the statement that he was an alien in any way bring home to your mind knowledge of the fact that he had become a naturalised citizen of the United States?—I never considered it.

339. Were you aware of any distinction between the position of a statutory alien, and an alien pure and simple?—I have considered it within the last half hour; but I do not think that before I ever considered it.

340. You do not think that the statement that Mr. Mitchel was an alien brought home to the minds of the electors a knowledge of the fact that he was a naturalised citizen of the United States?—Not that he had become legally naturalised; but I think they would have all understood, if they had considered it, that inasmuch as he had ceased his connection with this country, he was no longer eligible for election. *S. Coppinger.* 19 May 1875.

341. That is to say, that all would have understood that the mere fact of his living in America would have made him ineligible for election?—Not only the fact of his living in America, but also the circumstance under which he got there.

342. That is, his conviction for treason-felony?—Yes, partly that. I do not suppose that many of them ever considered the point of his having become a naturalised citizen of America.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM GLEESON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

343. WERE you acting under the directions of Mr. Coppinger at the last election, in the polling district of Borris O'Leigh?—Yes. *W. Gleeson.*

344. Do you recollect getting a number of notices from Mr. Coppinger?—Yes, I did.

345. What did you do with them when you got them; did you hand them to the voters?—I did, and posted them.

346. About Borris O'Leigh?—Yes.

347. Do you remember the sheriff's deputy obliging you to go out of the booth?—Yes, I do.

348. Did you continue to hand them outside the door to the voters?—I did.

349. Did you see Mr. Coppinger afterwards handing them in the booth to the voters before they voted?—Yes, I did.

350. Did you see any of these notices posted through the towns. You posted them yourself?—Yes, I did.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN USHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

351. Do you remember the last election?—Yes. *John Usher.*

352. Were you acting for Mr. Moore in the Templemore district?—Yes, your worship.

353. Had you a number of these notices?—I had, your worship.

354. Did you hand them to the voters as they came into vote?—I did, sir, as they came up, and I posted some of them inside the market-house, and some of them outside it.

355. Did you hand them to each voter as he came in?—I did, your honour.

356. And you posted a number of them?—I did, my lord.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN MURPHY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

357. WERE you acting for Mr. Moore in the Ardfinane district?—Yes. *J. Murray.*

358. That is a polling place?—Yes.

359. Do you remember the day of the election?—I do.

360. Had you a number of these notices given to you?—I had.

361. Did you post any of them?—I posted them in the morning early before the polling began.

362. Were you employed to serve them, too?—No.

363. Did you post many of them?—Through the whole village.

[The Witness withdrew.

RICHARD MOORE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

364. WERE you acting for your brother, Captain Moore, in the Ardfinane district at the last election?—I was. *R. Moore.*

365. Had you a number of these notices given to you?—Yes, several.

366. Did you hand them to the voters before they came up to vote?—Yes, I handed one to each of the voters in the polling booth.

367. Did you see any of these notices posted?—On my way to the polling booth I saw several posted up on the gates and places and walls; they were posted up there, but I did not see them elsewhere.

368. You saw them up?—Yes, I saw several of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

369. I presume you read these notices?—Yes, I read them, and I also read portions of them to some of the electors as they came in.

370. Were you aware at the time you served these notices that Mr. Mitchel had become a naturalised citizen of the United States?—Yes, most certainly.

371. How did you learn that fact?—I think I learned that fact when he came over to this country last year; I saw it in "The Standard" or "The Times," I forget which. I was in the States last year, and I know he was.

372. Do you think that the statement that he was

R. Moore. 19 May 1875.

was an alien brought it home to the minds of the electors as a public and notorious fact, that he had become a naturalised citizen of the United States?—I think it did to the educated portion of the electors.

373. Would you say that it did to the majority of the electors?—That I cannot say.

374. Do you think that the electors had probably any knowledge of that fact outside of the notice?—Yes, a great many of them.

375. Had it been stated positively in any newspaper?—Yes, I think I saw it in the "Times" or the "Standard."

376. Do you think it likely that the majority of the electors read the "Standard" or the "Times"?—I do not think so, because the greater portion of the electors could not read or write; so that they could not read it in the "Times" or the "Standard," or in any other paper.

377. So that the electors had no knowledge of the fact except so far as it was read to them?—Yes; except that as they met in great numbers they would talk it over.

378. Did you see it stated in any paper circulating in the county about the time of the election that he had become naturalised?—My impression is that I did; but I only came over from America a very few days before the election. I do not recollect the paper I saw it in; I distinctly heard it on board the tug coming to Queenstown.

379. Supposing that it was not known, do you think that that notice would have informed the electors of the fact that he had become naturalised in America?—I do not quite understand you.

380. Do you think that the statement that he was an alien would have informed them of the fact that he had become a naturalised citizen of the United States?—As I said before, to the educated portion I think it might.

381. You would not swear that it would to the majority?—No, I would not swear that.

[The Witness withdrew.

ROBERT FEHAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson.*

R. Fehan.

382. YOU were employed by Mr. Moore at the last election; where were you acting for him?—At Borris O'Kane.

383. Were you employed in serving notices on the electors as they came to the poll?—Yes.

384. Did you serve notices on each elector?—Not all.

385. About how many?—Between 30 and 40.

386. Who served the notices after you gave up?—There was another man at the same time; I was there all day.

387. And those whom you did not serve did the other man serve?—Yes.

388. What was his name?—Bradley.

389. Did you see any posted up through the town?—I seen them posted on the court, at the place of polling.

390. Did all the electors take the notices, or did any of them throw away the notices?—Several of them threw them away.

391. Did they say anything when they threw them away?—That they knew it before.

[The Witness withdrew.

THOMAS CARROLL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson.*

T. Carroll.

392. WERE you employed for Mr. Moore, at Thurles, on the day of the election?—Yes.

393. Were you employed there to serve notices for him upon the voters as they came up?—Yes.

394. Did you serve notices on each of the voters as they came up, before they voted?—Yes.

395. Did you post any notices up?—I did.

396. How many did you post up?—Two.

397. How many booths were there in the town?—Two.

398. You were acting in the one booth?—Yes.

399. Do you know who was acting in the other booth?—Dan O'Leary.

[The Witness withdrew.

DANIEL O'LEARY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson.*

D. O'Leary.

400. I BELIEVE you are the principal assistant of Mr. Pennyfather?—I am.

401. Were you employed for Mr. Moore on the day of the election?—I was in booth No. 2.

402. Did you serve these notices upon the electors as they came up to poll?—Not upon the entire, but upon 60 or 70.

403. What was done with the other voters?—There were some voters that came in that I knew they were going to vote for Mr. Moore, and I did not serve them.

404. Did you serve all the others?—I think I did.

405. Before they voted?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM H. HODGENS, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson.*

W. H. Hodgens.

406. YOU acted for Mr. Moore at Cloughjordan, I believe, as inspector?—Yes.

407. Before the day of the polling, did you see any of these notices posted up about Cloughjordan district?—I handed them to a man, and he put them up.

408. Did you see them up on the day of the polling in conspicuous places?—Yes.

409. Did you yourself serve any of the notices upon the voters?—I served nearly all.

410. Did anyone else serve the others?—My brother.

411. Did you and your brother serve each of the voters with these notices as they came up, and before they voted?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

CHARLES

CHARLES J. HODGENS, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

412. YOU were acting with your brother at Cloughjordan on the day of the election, I believe?—Yes.

413. Did you see the notices posted about the town?—Yes.

414. Did you see your brother serving notices upon the different electors as they came up?—Yes.

415. Did you serve them yourself?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

C. J. Hodgens.

19 May 1875.

WILLIAM REILLY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

416. WERE you at Roscrea polling booth upon the day of the election?—Yes.

417. Is there one booth only in the town?—Only one.

418. You were at that all day?—Yes

419. Did you serve the different electors as they came up to vote?—Not all.

420. How many did you serve?—I suppose about 100.

421. Who served the other voters that you did not serve?—I served as far as I had a supply.

422. When the supply gave out, did you get any afterwards?—I got no more after that.

423. About what hour in the day did the supply give out?—Very shortly before the polling closed.

424. Could you form an idea of how many voted after the supply gave out?—Perhaps a dozen or a dozen and a-half.

425. Did you tell them of the notice?—It was generally well known.

426. Did you see the fellows chatting about before they came up to vote?—Yes.

427. Talking about the alienage, and the felony, and the notices?—No, talking about the notices; they seemed to be well acquainted with them, at any rate.

428. Did the voters seem to be well acquainted with what was in the notices before they got them?—A good many of them did.

[The Witness withdrew.

Wm. Reilly.

WILLIAM HEMSWORTH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

429. WERE you acting at the booth at Lorrha?—Yes.

430. As inspector for Mr. Moore?—No, as serving notices.

431. Did you serve the voters as they came up with the notices?—With a great number.

432. Who else was serving them along with you?—No one.

433. Were there any posted about the polling booth?—There was a plenty posted.

434. Did you see them posted about?—No.

435. Did you serve most of those who came up to vote at Lorrha?—Almost every one, except some who refused to take them.

436. Did you offer them to every one that came up?—Every one, except towards the evening the last ran out.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

437. You read over the notice, I presume?—Yes.

438. Were you aware of the fact that Mr. Mitchel had become a naturalised citizen in the United States?—Not except that I imagined so.

439. Would you say, as a matter of opinion, that the statement that he was an alien informed the electors that he had become naturalised in the United States?—I think so; they are generally a very intelligent class of people.

440. Would you swear that the majority of the electors understood that statement, that he was an alien, as meaning that he had become a naturalised cititizen of the United States?—I would not swear so; but that is my opinion.

[The Witness withdrew.

Wm. Hemsworth.

JOHN EGAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

441. WERE you at Lorrha on the day of the election?—I was.

442. For Mr. Moore?—Yes.

443. Before the election, did you post notices about the town?—The day before.

444. Did you see them there on the morning of the election, conspicuously posted about the town?—I did not remark them the next day.

445. Did you serve any of the notices on the day of the election?—I handed them over to Mr. Hemsworth.

[The Witness withdrew.

John Egan.

RICHARD HENNESSY, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

446. YOU were at Cahir on the day of the election, I believe?—Yes.

447. Were you serving notices for Mr. Moore?—I was.

448. Had you posted any?—No.

449. Did you see any posted?—I did not.

450. You were, I suppose, inside the polling booth?—I was.

451. Were you there all day?—I was.

452. Did you serve each of the voters as they came to the polling booth, before they voted?—I did.

[The Witness withdrew.

R. Hennessy.

After a short adjournment,

WILLIAM MCLELLAND, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

Wm. McLelland.

19 May 1875.

453. YOU were, I believe, at the Clogheen booth at the last election, acting for Mr. Moore?—Yes.

454. Did you post any of the notices about the town before the election?—I did.

455. In the conspicuous places?—Yes.

456. And besides the polling booth?—On the door, going in.

457. Did you serve the notices as well?—Yes, all, except one or two.

458. Upon each of the voters as they came in, and before they voted?—Before they voted.

[The Witness withdrew.

Constable ROSS PARKS, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

Constable *Ross Parks.*

459. YOU were stationed at the famous district of Cappaghwhite?—Yes.

460. Did you see Mr. Wilson, a clerk of Mr. Bolton's, a day before the election?—I did.

461. Do you know had he any of these notices with him?—I do; he had.

462. Did he tell you that he had come to serve these notices?—Yes; there was some talk about it.

463. What did you say to him with regard to the safety or the danger of posting these notices in Cappaghwhite?—I expressed my belief that it would lead to a breach of the peace.

464. If an attempt had been made in Cappaghwhite to post these notices, or to serve them upon each voter as he came to the poll, what do you think would have been the result?—I think it would have been dangerous to do so.

465. Did you say anything about the insufficiency of the police force in Cappaghwhite to keep down riot if the notices were served?—I do not quite recollect now.

466. Was there a sufficient force in Cappaghwhite to keep down riot, if riot had taken place?—I think not.

467. Did you warn them against serving notices?—I cannot say that I went that far.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

468. As a matter of fact, notices were not served at Cappaghwhite?—No, not to my knowledge.

[The Witness withdrew.

ALEXANDER WILSON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

A. Wilson.

469. I BELIEVE you are an assistant in the employment of Mr. Bolton?—I am.

470. Were you at Cappaghwhite at the last election, in March last?—I was.

471. Did you come with any of these notices; had you any of the notices with you?—I had a large bundle of them.

472. Had you an interview with constable Parks?—I had.

473. What did constable Parks say to you with regard to the desirability or possibility of posting notices in Cappaghwhite in regard to safety or danger?—He said that he did not believe it would be safe to serve them.

474. Was it in consequence of that that you did not serve notices, or post them in Cappaghwhite?—It was.

475. Did you attend during the polling?—I did.

476. Do you know the number that voted in Cappaghwhite?—I do not recollect; I put it down on the back of my polling paper.

477. About how many, to the best of your recollection?—One hundred and eighty something, I believe.

478. About how many of those polled for Mr. Moore?—I do not know.

479. Did you go about Cappaghwhite the day before the election?—It was late in the evening before I arrived.

480. Did you go out in the town during the election?—I was out once or twice in the town, but I did not care for going about much.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN LEVESON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

J. Leveson.

481. YOU were acting for Mr. Moore at the last election at Dundrum, I believe?—Yes.

482. Were you engaged in serving any notices upon the electors?—Yes.

483. Were you stationed in the polling booth?—Yes.

484. Did you serve them upon each of the electors as they came up, and before they voted?—Yes.

485. The same form of notice as you have seen here?—Yes.

486. Is that the form of notice (*handing a printed notice to the Witness*)?—Yes.

487. Did you see any posted up about Dundrum before the election?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Dillon* requested to be allowed to ask Mr. Honner a few questions.

Mr. Justice *Keogh* granted the application.

JOSEPH HONNER, re-called; Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

J. Honner.

488. I BELIEVE you prepared that notice which was served on the electors?—Yes, I did.

489. I wish to ask you whether you had at the time you prepared that notice, any positive knowledge of the fact that Mr. Mitchel, had become naturalised in America, and had therefore become subject to the disqualification of an alien?—I could not have positive knowledge, without proof;

proof; I knew it by general report, and I believed it.

490. You mean that people thought it very likely that he had done so; did you see any positive statement anywhere that he had done so?—I cannot say; but I had read it, and I believed it: I had no doubt that he had become naturalised in America.

491. But it was only a matter of opinion; you had no positive proof of it?—As I have stated.

492. When did you acquire the knowledge that Mr. Mitchel had become a naturalised citizen of the United States: or how do you acquire it?—I do not think that I am bound to state that. *J. Honner.* 19 May 1875.

493. Had you acquired positive knowledge of the fact at the time you drew up the notice?—As I said before, I had not proof of the fact, but I had no doubt of the fact.

494. But your having, no doubt, rested merely upon general rumour, did it not?—General rumour, yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

JAMES HENRY DAVIS, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

495. ARE you in the Record Office?—I am. *J. H. Davis.*

496. Where the records are now kept?—Yes.

497. Do you produce certain pleadings in an action of seditious libel, "The Queen *v.* John Mitchel," May 1848?—I do; I produce the informations and pleas.

498. Will you produce the pleas in abatement verified by affidavit by Mr. Mitchel?—I will (*producing the documents*).

Mr. *Ryan* stated that the object of producing these documents was to prove the handwriting of Mr. John Mitchel.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] These documents I understand to be put in as laying the foundation of a comparison of handwriting; but it is not yet proved that these documents are in the handwriting of Mr. Mitchel at all.

Mr. *Ryan* stated that he now proposed to put in the Roll of Attorneys from the Record Office, signed by Mr. Mitchel.

Witness.] This (*producing it*) is the Roll of Attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1821 to 1850 inclusive; and the date of this particular signature is the 3rd June 1839, "John Mitchel, Lower Dominick-street."

499. Mr. *Ryan*.] That bears date Monday, the 3rd of June 1839, does it not?—Yes.

500. There are two others; what are they?—They are under the same date. (*The Witness pointed out the signatures.*)

[The Witness withdrew.

HILL IRVINE, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

501. YOU knew the late Mr. John Mitchel very intimately, I believe?—Yes, I did. *Hill Irvine.*

502. He was connected with you by family relationship, was he not?—He was my brother-in-law.

503. Do you know from himself or from members of his family, what was the date of his birth?—No, not to the day.

504. But you know about the year in which he was born?—Yes; I heard the time mentioned here in the Court to-day, and I think that was correct.

505. The 3rd November 1815?—Probably that was correct.

506. He was the son of the Rev. John Mitchel, was he not?—Yes, he was.

507. Do you know the maiden name of Mr. Mitchel's mother?—Mary Mitchel.

508. You were acquainted with his handwriting, I suppose?—Yes.

509. You knew that he had been admitted as an attorney, and that he resided in Lower Dominick-street, Dublin?—I have no knowledge of it, but I believe so; I have no reason to doubt it.

The first signature to the Roll of Attorneys which had been put in, was pointed out to the Witness.

Witness.] I think that that is his handwriting.

The second signature on the Roll was shown to the Witness.

Witness.] I think that also is his handwriting.

The third signature was then shown to the Witness.

Witness.] I think that is his signature, but I am not so certain as I am of the other two; I think that is his.

The first signature to the Pleas was shown to the Witness.

Witness.] I think that that is his handwriting.

The second signature to the Pleas was shown to the Witness.

Witness.] I think that also is his handwriting. There is a slight difference in that; I am not so certain of that. The one I am pretty sure of, but I am not so certain of the other.

510. Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] You are sure of the signature to the affidavit?—I believe so; I do not swear positively; I believe it is his handwriting.

511. Mr. *Murphy*.] You believe both to be his handwriting?—Yes, I believe so.

512. Do you believe that (*handing a photograph to the Witness*) to be a photograph of the signature of Mr. Mitchel to an affidavit?—It is extremely like it. In stating this as my belief as to his handwriting, it is not from a knowledge of the fact of my having seen him write it, but it is from comparing the signatures with letters which are believed to be in his handwriting; I do not remember ever having seen him write his name.

513. You are acquainted with his handwriting through correspondence?—Yes.

514. You recollect, of course, the period of his conviction and sentence in 1848?—I do.

 515. Did

Hill Irvine.
19 May 1875.

515. Did you hear from him after his arrival in New York?—No, I did not.

516. Did you see letters from him?—Well, I cannot say exactly about that; I heard of his being in New York, but I have no knowledge from letters, or from having seen letters exactly to that effect; I believe he was in New York.

517. In conversation with himself, did he subsequently, after coming to Ireland, tell you of his arrival?—No; I had no conversation with him at all upon the subject.

518. Did you ever see a copy of the book called the "Jail Journal"?—Yes, I did.

519. And you knew that to have been written by him?—Yes, I believe so; I had the same sort of knowledge that anybody else had that read the "Jail Journal"; common belief I mean. It was believed to be his writing.

520. Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] Did you know from himself that he was the author of it?—No; I believe it, but I do not know it.

521. Mr. *Murphy.*] Did you ever hear him speak of it?—No, I cannot say I did.

522. I suppose you had naturally some conversation with him about the matter?—He was only over in Ireland a very short time, a month last summer, and about a fortnight in my house: and during all that time we had no talk of the "Jail Journal."

523. Had you in the previous summer, in 1874, any talk of it?—No talk of the "Jail Journal"; but I understood that it was his.

524. Did you understand so from himself?—No, it did not come into the course of conversation; but I have no doubt that the "Jail Journal" was written by himself, it was so very like his productions.

525. Did he ever speak to you of his escape from Van Diemen's Land?—Never.

526. Have you got any letters at all that were written by him?—I have two letters in my possession, but they were quite private family letters, and had no connection with the subject at all.

527. We should not desire to see them?—They would throw no light upon anything that has been talked of here.

528. I am quite satisfied with any statement that you make in reference to them?——

529. Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] Was he the same gentleman who was returned for this county?—Yes, I have no doubt of that.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN BLAKE GALLAGHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy.*

J. B. Gallagher.

530. YOU are the Editor of the "Freeman's Journal," I believe?—Sub-editor.

531. Does that paper, to your knowlege, circulate largely in the county of Tipperary?—Yes.

532. Could you tell us to what extent there are subscribers in the county of Tipperary?—I could not say to what extent.

533. Do you know that it circulates largely?—What I would call largely, some thousands.

534. Were you acquainted with the handwriting of the late Mr. John Mitchel?—No.

535. You recollect of course the first election that took place in February, for the county; you recollect the fact of Mr. Mitchel being returned at first?—Yes, I do.

536. Do you recollect the occasion of the debate in the House of Commons in reference to it on the 18th of February?—Yes.

537. Have you any copies of your paper published subsequently to that date?—I have the paper that I was called upon to produce; it is the 18th of March, I think.

538. Have you any papers prior to that?—No, I produce no papers prior to that; that was the only one that was mentioned.

539. You are aware, of course, as a fact, of the announcement of the result of that debate, and the resolution, all appearing in your paper?—Yes.

540. And being frequently referred to afterwards prior to the election?—Yes.

541. Are these copies of your paper for the 18th of February (*handing some papers to the Witness*).

542. Have you the paper of the 18th of March?—I have (*producing the same*).

543. Is there a letter there from Newry, written on the 17th of March?—Yes.

544. Was that letter sent to you in manuscript?—Yes.

545. Were you able to find the manuscript of it?—Yes.

546. Have you got it?—I have (*producing the manuscript*).

[The Witness withdrew.

HILL IRVINE, re-called; further Examined by Mr. *Murphy.*

Hill Irvine.

547. WILL you tell me in whose handwriting the signature to that letter is (*handing the manuscript letter produced by the last Witness to this Witness*)?—He was so poorly at that time that it is not like his usual handwriting.

548. Considering the delicate condition that he was in at that time, do you believe that it is his?—I think that his brother, Mr. William Mitchel, could tell it more than I can; from the state of health he was in, I know he was not fit to write in his usual way, and therefore from the mere name I would not say.

549. But from the rest of it do you believe it to be his handwriting?—Under all the circumstances, taking into account the state of health which he was in, I have no doubt that that is his handwriting; I mean the signature alone.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN BLAKE GALLAGHER, re-called; further Examined by Mr. *Murphy.*

J. B. Gallagher.

550. THAT letter appears accurately in type here, I suppose?—I presume that it does.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to this letter being put in as evidence, on the ground that Mr. Mitchel had never been a party to this petition because he died before it commenced; he therefore submitted that Mr. Mitchel's admissions were not evidence against Mr. Cahallan.

Mr. *Murphy,*

Mr. *Murphy*, contra, submitted that the only question was whether Mr. Mitchel, at a particular time, was a fit person to be elected; and that whether an admission was made by Mr. Mitchel or by Mr. Cahallan did not signify as regarded the status or qualification of Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. *Ryan* (on the same side) submitted that Mr. Cahallan was substituted as a respondent for Mr. Mitchel, and that as Mr. Cahallan could have no higher rights than Mr. Mitchel himself, admissions made by Mr. Mitchel must be received as evidence against Mr. Cahallan.

Mr. *Dillon*, in reply, further contended that Mr. Mitchel was no party to the present petition, and that, according to the technical rules of evidence, his admissions were not admissible as evidence against Mr. Cahallan. In support of his argument he referred to the Borough of Horsham case, in 1 Power, Rodwell, & Dew.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] That was a case where Mr. Jervis, by his counsel, made an admission in order to stop the inquiry. There was very grave suspicion as to whether the ground for stopping the inquiry was not to screen from the House of Commons gross treating and bribery that had existed in the borough of Horsham beforehand. I recollect the case perfectly. In that case the Committee said that they would require to have witnesses before they would stay the inquiry.

Mr. *Dillon* also referred, in support of his contention, to Wolferstan on Election Petitions, and to the city of Carlisle case, in 1 Power, Rodwell, & Dew. He contended that this inquiry was not equivalent to an ordinary action between parties, and that the question could not be decided upon the technical rules of evidence, but that the only authorities which could be acted upon were those of the Election Committees, and that those authorities were altogether in favour of the proposition that the admissions of the sitting Member should not be accepted in any case as conclusive.

Mr. *Murphy* argued that in none of the cases cited was it suggested that the evidence was not admissible, apart from the question of the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] Mr. Dillon has put the point very clearly and well, but I have no doubt that the admission of Mr. Mitchel, either before the election, or during the election, or after the election, is evidence on this inquiry. He was a candidate at the election, and therefore he was virtually a party to the cause; and you will find in the very book which has been cited, viz., "Wolferstan on the Law and Practice of Election Petitions," which I have before me, that it is laid down that though hearsay evidence is not admissible, "Declarations of a party to the suit are an exception to this rule; such being against his interest, the presumption is that they are true. Thus the declarations and admissions of petitioners or sitting Members are admissible against them; so the declaration of a petitioner against the character of his own witness (Londonderry, P. & K. 277; C. & R. 253; Berwick (30th June 1820)), has been received; so a voter in a scrutiny, when his vote is at issue, is considered a party to the suit, and what he says about his vote is admissible, notwithstanding some decisions to the contrary. So declarations and admissions of the person on the poll that he was not the person on the register have been received in questions of personation. That was decided in the Southampton case. A distinction was attempted to be established by the Middlesex Committee as to declarations after the election, on the ground that in such a case the candidate had acquired an interest and title in the vote given for him, and that therefore as against him the declarations were not admissible. And in the Nottingham case (C. & D. 203), evidence of an admission by a voter after the election that he was a pauper at the time of voting, was rejected. But in the Ipswich case (K. & O. 387) the Committee resolved that evidence of the declarations of voters that they were bribed, whether before, during, or after the election, is admissible." The same rule must hold as regards the candidate, more especially where the very object of the inquiry is as to the status which the candidate has.

Mr. *Dillon* asked his Lordship to take a note of his objection, all these cases having been admissions of the sitting Member as against himself.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] I will make a note of your objection. The weight of the evidence is another question, but I do not entertain any doubt as to the admissibility of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

551. I suppose the "Freeman's Journal" published a tolerably full report of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Mitchel's first election?—Tolerably full, considering that it was by telegraph.

552. Have you any recollection whether the "Freeman's Journal" published any article upon it?—I do not remember; I think we had several articles.

553. Have you any recollection whatever of the "Freeman's Journal" stating that the resolution arrived at by the House of Commons was unconstitutional or illegal?—I could not say.

554. You say that the "Freeman's Journal" is very largely circulated among several thousands of people in Tipperary?—Yes.

555. Does that "Freeman" of the 18th February, which was the one you put in——?—The 18th March was the one that I put in.

556. I see an article on that very debate; you have already sworn that this is a copy of your paper?—Yes.

Mr. *Dillon* asked whether the paper was put in as evidence.

Mr. *Murphy* said that it was.

557. Mr. *Dillon* (to the *Witness*).] "For the sake

J. B. Gallaher.

19 May. 1875.

sake of Parliament and the Government, we profoundly regret that the House of Commons has disregarded the best constitutional precedents in thus dealing with the choice of a great constituency," and so on. As you say, you have already sworn that this is a copy of your paper?—Yes.

558. Which largely circulates in the county?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOHN HILL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

John Hill.

559. WERE you in Cork on the 26th of February 1875?—I was.

560. You were engaged in reporting, I believe?—I was.

561. I believe that there was a lecture advertised to be delivered by Mr. Mitchel, at the Cork Theatre, on the 26th of February?—Yes.

562. Did you, in the discharge of your duty there as a reporter, attend that meeting?—I did.

563. Do you recollect Mr. Mitchel coming forward?—I do.

564. Do you recollect his making an address to the people there assembled just before the lecture?—I do.

565. Do you recollect the circumstance of his then applying to a young friend of his, a Mr. Dillon, to read the lecture, in consequence of the state of his own health?—I do.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to this as being hearsay evidence, but on explanation withdrew the objection.

566. Mr. *Ryan* (to the *Witness*).] Have you got your notes?—I have got a note which I took at the time.

567. I believe, as a fact, that Mr. Mitchel was not able to attend as early as was expected?—He did not come there till nine o'clock.

568. What was the hour advertised?—Eight o'clock, as well as I can remember.

569. You had been a little behind the scenes, I think; did you see the slips of the lecture before it was delivered at all?—Yes.

570. It was sent to the "Cork Herald," I believe?—Yes.

571. And you took a shorthand note, which you have there?—Yes.

572. Did you afterwards see the lecture in the "Cork Herald" of the next morning, the 27th, and in other papers?—I saw it in the "Cork Herald" of that next morning.

573. Have you a copy of the "Cork Herald" with you?—I have (*producing the same*).

574. Having regard to the slips that you saw, and your own note taken at the time, is that report of the "Cork Herald" substantially the same as the lecture delivered?—It is; I read the greater part of it previously to the lecture being delivered, and I read it in the paper the next morning.

575. You say that Mr. Mitchel, in consequence of the state of his health, requested his friend, Mr. Dillon, to read the lecture; are you able to say whether Mr. Mitchel remained the whole time, while Mr. Dillon was reading it?—He did not; he only remained a short time.

576. Up to what time?—Up to the lecturer saying: "It is naturally painful to my feelings to find myself compelled." Mr. Dillon had read that far.

577. Do you recollect that he stated that though the lecture was read by Mr. Dillon, it was his own composition?—I have his speech, and it is substantially correct, as reported in the "Herald."

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

578. You say you saw the slips of the lecture beforehand?—Yes.

579. Have you any knowledge whether those slips were in Mr. Mitchel's handwriting?—Not the slightest.

580. Have you any reason to suppose at all that they were?—I never said so; they were printed slips.

581. You say that the report was substantially a correct report of the lecture?—Yes.

582. Will you swear that it is anything like a verbatim report of the lecture?—I will.

583. Were any portions of the speech omitted in the report?—I believe there were not; I do not believe that there was a line omitted.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to a report of this lecture being put in as evidence.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] I understand that Mr. Hill was present at the meeting at Cork, with a view of reporting the lecture; that he saw Mr. Mitchel there, and that Mr. Mitchel addressed the audience, and said that he was unable from illness to deliver the lecture himself, but that he handed it to his friend who was present, and who would read it to them; that he continued for a short time in the room until the reader had got to a certain place in the course of the lecture, and that Mr. Hill, having kept his own notes, saw the speech reported in the "Cork Herald" the following morning; that he read it all over with a view to his own notes and in connection with them, and that he found that the report in the "Herald" was correct. I think that it is *primâ facie* admissible, but that it is subject to observation.

Mr. *Dillon* submitted that there was nothing to show that the lecture had the full sanction and approval of, or was read by, Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] It is open to that observation, and you will have full right to comment upon it. Mr. Hill said: "I heard him deliver the speech which is there, and it is correct;" and he said he had taken notes of that speech for his own Journal. Therefore that, *primâ facie*, would be evidence that the lecture was Mr. Mitchel's production, but it is of course open to observation.

Mr. *Ryan* called the attention of the Court to passages in the lecture as reported in the "Cork Herald."

JOHN DILLON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Gibson*.

584. Do you remember the 26th of February last, and a lecture that was given on that occasion?—I remember the lecture; I suppose that was the date.

585. Where was the lecture held?—In the Theatre Royal, Cork.

586. Before that lecture was delivered did you procure that slips should be prepared and printed from the manuscript?—I did.

587. And given to the editor of the "Cork Herald"?—I sent it by a messenger to the editor of the "Cork Herald"; I think it was by a messenger.

588. From whom did you get the manuscript of the lecture?—I got the manuscript of the letter from Mrs. Martin.

589. Did Mr. Mitchel tell you that it was his own autograph?—No.

590. Did you understand from Mr. Mitchel that it was his own handwriting?—No.

591. When the lecture came to be delivered do you recollect Mr. Mitchel coming forward and introducing you to read it?—Certainly.

592. Had you at the time the manuscript in your hand?—I had.

593. Open, I suppose, as if you were about to read it?—Yes.

594. Did he introduce you as the person who was to read that lecture of his?—He did.

595. Had you any conversation, before you read the lecture, with Mr. Mitchel as to your delivering it?—I had.

596. Upon that, did you understand that you were to deliver his lecture at this meeting?—Certainly.

597. Did Mr. Mitchel tell you who wrote it; that it was not written by himself?—Not that I recollect.

598. Did you understand that it was written by Mr. Mitchel himself, or by some one else?—I understood that it was not written by Mr. Mitchel himself.

599. But that it was written from his dictation?—I understood so.

600. Did you afterwards, in his presence, proceed to read that lecture?—Yes.

601. Did you read the document that you had in your hand from beginning to end?—I did.

602. As you received it from Mr. Mitchel?—As I received it from Mrs. Martin.

603. Did you read the report in the paper the next morning?—I did; I cannot say that I read it through, but I saw it.

604. Did you look at the report in the "Cork Herald," the paper you sent the slips to?—I did.

605. Did it appear to you to be a correct report of the lecture?—So far as I can recollect.

606. You referred, I think, during the delivery of the lecture, to the book called the "Jail Journal"?—Yes.

607. Had you a copy of the "Jail Journal" with you?—I had one in my pocket.

608. Is that the copy you read from on that occasion?—No.

609. Is it a copy of the same book?—Certainly.

610. Did you get the copy from which you read, on the evening of the lecture, from Mr. Mitchel himself; I suppose he gave it to you along with the lecture?—No.

611. Did you ever get a copy of the "Jail Journal" at all from him at any time?—Never; I have handed it to him, and he has handed it back to me.

612. Has it been treated between you and Mr. Mitchel as his book?—Certainly.

613. Did you refer to that book in delivering the lecture, by reason of a reference on the slips to a page in the book?—Yes.

614. Do you know what page it was that you referred to?—I could not recollect; I could tell if I saw the paper.

615. Is that book which you have before you know a copy of the same book that you read from upon that occasion?—It purports to be so; there is the same name on it, and it has all the same appearance.

616. What did you do with the particular copy of the "Jail Journal" that you referred to on the evening of the lecture; did you give it back to Mr. Mitchel?—A very curious thing happened; it fell from the cab as we were coming home, and it was never recovered; I suppose they were valued in Cork.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

617. Were you present at the dictation by Mitchel of that lecture?—No; I cannot say that I was not present; no, I was not present at the dictation of that lecture.

618. Do you know, as a fact, that that lecture was dictated, and that it was not in Mr. Mitchel's handwriting?—I do; I know that it was not in his handwriting, but I do not know as a fact that it was dictated.

619. Did you take an active part in Mr. Mitchel's election for Tipperary?—I did.

620. On both occasions?—On the two elections.

621. Did you make any speeches on those occasions?—Some.

622. There were several other persons with you who went about the country, were there not?—Yes.

623. Did you tell the electors at several large meetings that it was your *bonâ fide* conviction that Mr. Mitchel was not disqualified?—I did on several occasions.

624. Had you conversations with individual electors upon the question of Mr. Mitchel's disqualification?—Very frequently; with great numbers.

625. Is it your conviction that the number of the electors who voted for Mr. Mitchel would not have done so had they known that he was disqualified?—I am certain of it.

Re-examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

626. You are a medical gentleman, I think, and not a lawyer?—Just so.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM EWER RYAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

W. E. Ryan. 19 May 1875.

627. I BELIEVE you left this country for the United States, by the "Cuba" some time since?—Yes, last Sunday four weeks.

628. And you returned a short time since by the same vessel?—Yes, last Sunday.

629. Did you visit the city of Washington?—Yes.

630. Do you produce documents which you have got from officers of state in the city of Washington?—Yes.

631. I will take first the photographed affidavit?—I got that at New York.

632. Did you see the original documents of which that is a photograph?—Yes.

633. And that signature that is there?—Yes.

634. Is that a photograph of the signature to the original?—Yes.

635. Before you went out to America had you seen the signature of Mr. Mitchel to the Roll of Attorneys, and to these Pleas in Abatement in the offices at Dublin?—I had seen the signatures to the Pleas in Abatement, but not to the Roll of Attorneys; I had seen four signatures; one to the Pleas, and one to the affidavit in each case.

636. Had you studied and observed those as well as you could for some time?—Yes.

637. In your opinion, independently of that photograph, was the signature "John Mitchel" to that affidavit in America in the same handwriting as those four signatures that you had seen?—I have no doubt that it was, but it is more like two of them than the other two; there is a slight difference in the signature, but still the characters are all the same.

638. You have another affidavit there; did you see the original signature of "John Mitchel" to this affidavit?—Yes.

639. In your opinion is that his handwriting?—Yes; and there is another signature on the back which is in the same handwriting also.

640. Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] What is that document?—This is the affidavit made for the purpose of obtaining a passport.

641. It is a certified copy, I suppose?—It is certified by Mr. Fish, and by the Secretary of the Legation at Washington, and it has the Seal of the State Department at Washington.

642. You saw the original, and compared it with the handwriting?—Yes, I compared it twice.

643. Mr. *Murphy*.] Where did you get these papers?—I got them in the Supreme Court in the district of Columbia.

644. Did you see the original papers of which these are copies?—Yes.

645. And they are attested in the same way as that last document?—They are attested by Chief Justice Carter, by Mr. Fish, and by the Secretary of the Legation; and they have the Seal of the Court, the Seal of the State Department, and the Seal of the Legation.

646. And you compared them yourself?—Yes, twice.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

647. Can you tell me what is the nature of these papers that you got from the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia?—They are naturalisation papers.

648. Can you tell me what is the date of the naturalisation?—The date of the naturalisation is in May 1860; the first Monday in May 1860.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM MITCHEL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

W. Mitchel.

649. WERE you yourself residing in America at any time about 1853?—Yes.

650. In what part of America were you residing?—In the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York.

651. Do you remember at that time, 1853, your brother, the late Mr. John Mitchel, also residing there?—Yes.

652. How long do you remember his residing in New York?—He resided in Brooklyn from, I think, the month of December or November, 1853, till the month of March 1855, as well as I recollect.

653. Of course, you were on intimate terms with him?—Yes.

654. Were you aware from himself that he had become a naturalised citizen of the States afterwards?—No. Do you mean at any time was I aware? I had a general impression to that effect, but I cannot recall any precise grounds, except one, which is contained in a letter.

655. Do you remember, as a fact, his voting at the elections?—I have precisely the same impression with regard to that, but no positive knowledge; I could not swear to it.

656. But taking the information from that letter——?

657. Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] Whose letter was that?—His own letter.

658. Mr. *Ryan*.] Having regard to that, and refreshing your memory by that, are you able to say now, whether he had become a naturalised citizen?—Yes, he stated so to me, and I believed it.

Mr. *Dillon* objected that no evidence could be given as to this letter.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] I think you are justified in making that objection, Mr. Dillon; they cannot give evidence as to the letter without producing it.

659. Mr. *Ryan* (to the *Witness*).] I do not want to know anything more of the effects of the letter than as to the naturalisation?—The letter is dated the 6th July 1860, and the words he uses are: "I think it was since you left that I perfected my naturalisation, and am now an independent sovereign." That is the popular way of expressing it.

Mr. *Dillon* asked to be allowed to reserve his right to object to this letter.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] Certainly.

660. Mr. *Ryan* (to the *Witness*).] Do you know from family reputation the time of your late

late brother's birth; I think it was the 3rd of November 1815?—That is the right date.

661. Did you ever hear from him in the course of conversation any reference to his having made the affidavit at San Francisco, with a view to becoming naturalised?—I have no recollection of that; I rather think that he did not do so.

662. A declaration of intention, I mean?—I know what you mean perfectly.

663. Just charge your memory for a moment whether you had not heard from him that he had made in San Francisco a declaration of intention, with a view to becoming naturalised?—I cannot recall anything of the kind.

664. You are aware that he was in San Francisco?—I am.

665. That was in 1853, I think?—In 1853.

666. Are you aware about how long he remained?—I think not more than a week; I cannot recollect. *W. Mitchel.* 19 May 1875.

667. Will you glance over that affidavit; the description for the passport (*handing a paper to the Witness*); is that a fairly accurate description of your late brother's appearance?—It is fairly accurate.

668. Mr. *Murphy* (*handing a copy of the "Jail Journal" to the Witness*).] Is that the autograph of Mr. Mitchel?—Yes, it is.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Ryan* produced a certificate of the conviction in May 1848, with the sentence of Mr. John Mitchel to 14 years' transportation, which he stated proved itself under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, sect. 13.

HENRY O'CONNELL HACKETT, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

669. YOU were served with a subpœna to produce the paper of which you are the editor, the "Tipperary Free Press"?—I was. *H. O'Connell Hackett.*

670. Have you got the copies?—I have.

671. What other paper is published in Clonmel?—The "Clonmel Chronicle."

672. Are there two papers also published at Nenagh?—Yes.

673. How long have you been connected with the "Free Press"?—My father started it pretty nearly 50 years ago, and I am on the newspaper, I suppose, the last 16 or 17 years.

674. I suppose, from your experience of the county, your are able to say that these four local papers are extensively circulated through the county?—I believe they are.

675. Do you agree in what we have heard; that the "Freeman's Journal" is also largely circulated?—I believe it is.

676. And the "Express"?—I do not know the "Express" so well.

677. This advertisement, published in your paper of 2nd March, purports to be signed "John Mitchel;" I suppose that appeared in the edition of your paper that evening (*handing a paper to the Witness*)?—Yes, it was brought to our office and published as Mr. Mitchel's address.

678. Prior to the second election?—Yes.

679. Have you the paper that you published subsequently to the 18th February?—Yes, I have the paper which I was subpœnaed to produce. There is a mistake; but I can get them from the office in five minutes.

680. How often in the week is your paper published?—Twice a week.

681. We have the papers of March the 2nd, March the 5th, and March the 9th; will you be kind enough to give us those published in February subsequently to the 18th?—Yes, I can produce them in the morning.

[The Witness withdrew.

WILLIAM CLARK, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

682. YOU are the editor of the "Clonmel Chronicle"?—Yes. *W. Clark.*

683. Have you the copies of the "Clonmel Chronicle" which you were subpœnaed to produce?—Yes.

684. What are the dates of those which you were directed to produce?—I have copies from the 18th of February until the 16th of March.

685. Your paper has a good deal of circulation, as we know, in this county?—Yes (*handing in the papers*).

786. I presume that in your capacity of editor of your own paper you make yourself acquainted with the Dublin papers of the same time?—Yes.

687. For the period covering the time for which you have handed in the papers, did you see the "Freeman," the "Irish Times," and the "Express"?—Yes.

688. The "Freeman" and the "Irish Times," I believe, are very extensively circulated in Tipperary?—Yes.

689. And the "Express," to some extent, too?—Yes, all three, very largely.

690. Did you see discussions in those papers, and notices of the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel?—Yes, I have seen the reports of the debates in the House, and I have read extracts from the "Times" and other papers.

691. Discussing the matter as one of public notoriety?—Yes.

692. And you also saw, I suppose, statements of the objections taken by Mr. Moore?—Yes, I have seen the notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

693. You say that you read the debates in the House of Commons?—Yes, I have seen reports of the debates.

694. Did you read them through?—No.

695. Do you remember having read the speeches delivered on those occasions by Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt?—Yes, I think I have read those.

696. Have you any recollection that both those gentlemen expressed very grave doubts as to whether Mr. Mitchel was under any disqualification at all?—I am aware that the doubt was canvassed by the "Freeman."

697. Do you remember whether the "Freeman" inclined to the opinion that Mr. Mitchel was disqualified or not?—My memory of it is that the "Freeman" held that Mr. Mitchel was qualified.

[The Witness withdrew.

ADAM PRIOR, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Ryan*.

A. Prior.
19 May 1875.

698. YOU are the proprietor of the "Nenagh Guardian"?—Yes.

699. That paper is published and circulates in the North Riding of Tipperary?—Yes.

700. Do you produce, pursuant to subpœna, certain numbers of that paper?—Yes.

701. From what date to what date?—From the 10th February to the 17th March. (*The papers were handed in.*)

702. Your paper circulates extensively in that part of Ireland, does it not?—It does.

703. Mr. Gill's paper, the "Advocate," is published also in Nenagh, is it not?—Yes.

704. Did you see the question of this disqualification discussed in the "Advocate"?—Yes.

705. In the same way as in your own and the other papers?—Yes.

706. It was a matter of notoriety in that part of the country?—Oh, yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

707. Are you in the habit of reading the "Advocate"?—Well, sometimes.

708. Has the "Advocate" as large a circulation as your paper?—I cannot say.

709. Do you remember whether the "Advocate" ever published any articles asserting very positively that the Resolution of the House of Commons was erroneous, and that Mr. Mitchel was qualified?—I do not remember them.

Mr. *Ryan*.] I think we may take that for granted.

[The Witness withdrew.

Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

Second Day.—Thursday, 20th May 1875.

GEORGE LEICESTER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

G. Leicester.
20 May 1875.

710. WERE you at Ballina, a polling district for this county?—I was.

711. How many voted there on the day of the election?—Eighty-one.

[The Witness withdrew.

JOSEPH HONNER, re-called; further Examined by Mr. *Murphy*.

J. Honner.

712. DO you know the number of polling places that were established in the county at the last election?—Yes; there were 27; that is, polling places; three of them had two booths each. There were two at Nenagh, two at Tipperary, and two at Thurles.

713. Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] Then there were 30 booths altogether?—Yes.

714. Mr. *Murphy*.] You were here and heard the evidence given as to the various places?—Yes.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Murphy*, with the object of proving the notoriety of the disqualification, put in the following papers:—

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of Wednesday, 17th February, containing a leading article headed "Tipperary Election;" and containing also extracts from the "Daily News," the "Standard," and the "Telegraph," in reference to the proceedings taken in the House of Commons in order to have Mr. Mitchel expelled from the House.

The "Nenagh Guardian" of 20th February, containing a report of the debate in the House of Commons; and containing also a leading article on the same subject.

The "Nenagh Guardian" of 27th February, containing an article headed "Tipperary Election."

The "Nenagh Guardian" of 6th March, containing a leading article referring to Mr. Mitchel's expulsion from the House; an advertisement from Mr. Moore, announcing himself as a candidate; and a protest from Mr. Moore, in the terms already set out in the evidence.

The "Nenagh Guardian" of 10th March, containing a leading article upon the subject of the election, and a letter signed "A Loyal Tipperary Man," referring to Mr. Mitchel's expulsion from the House; and also an advertisement from Mr. Moore, and a notice to the electors in the same terms as the protest already set out.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 17th February, containing a report of the proceedings in the House of Commons of 16th February; and also the announcement of the arrival of Mr. Mitchel in Tipperary, and his speech.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 20th February, announcing that the writ had reached the Hanaper Office, and containing a report of the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 18th.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 24th February, containing three leading articles announcing the new election; and a letter from Mr. Ronayne, M.P., stating what had been done by the House of Commons.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 27th February, containing a letter from Mr. Mitchel to the electors of Tipperary; and references to the election.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 3rd March, containing

taining a report of a meeting held at Templemore, headed "Tipperary Election."

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 6th March, containing an account of the nomination of Mr. Moore, and his protest; and the report of a public meeting held at Clonmel, referring to the proceedings generally, and to the expulsion of Mr. Mitchel.

The "Clonmel Chronicle" of 9th March, containing accounts of meetings held at different places throughout the county; and a report of a speech by Mr. Ronayne.

Copies of the "Tipperary Free Press," publishing the proceedings in the House of Commons, and putting forward Mr. Mitchel's expulsion from the House as a reason why he should be again elected.

He read the Resolution of the House of Commons, which was as follows:—

> "Resolved,—That John Mitchel, returned as Member for the county of Tipperary, having been adjudged guilty of felony, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years, and not having endured the punishment to which he was adjudged for such felony, or received a pardon under the Great Seal, has been and continues incapable of being elected or returned as a Member of this House."

He also read a copy of the writ and return.

He then handed in an affidavit made by the Respondent admitting that notices stating the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel had been posted, but alleging that the notices, having been served by the friends of Mr. Moore, were regarded as illusory and misleading, and that the majority of those voting for Mr. Mitchel had so voted in the belief that their votes, so given, would be effectual.

He put in a copy of an affidavit sworn by Mr. Mitchel on 10th July 1869, containing a declaration that he (Mr. Mitchel) was then a citizen of the United States of America; the naturalisation papers, containing Mr. Mitchel's oath of renunciation of allegiance to the British Crown, sworn in San Francisco, in October 1853, and the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States; and an affidavit that Mr. Mitchel was born in Ireland on the 3rd of November 1815, and a description of his person.

He said that the certificate of conviction had already been put in.

He then proposed to put in two letters of Mr. Mitchel's, one of the 16th March, and the other the letter produced yesterday by Mr. Mitchel's brother.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to the reception of this latter letter, on the ground that it was written before Mr. Mitchel had any interest in the matter involved in this inquiry.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] I do not attach any importance to the interest, but I do not see the weight of the letter, because the documents already put in, if they are correct, will prove that Mr. Mitchel became a naturalised citizen of the United States. 20 May 1875.

Mr. *Murphy* then put in the records of the Roll of Attorneys, and the Pleas in Abatement (*see* yesterday's evidence), with the view of proving Mr. Mitchel's handwriting.

He also put in a copy of the "Cork Herald" of 27th February, containing a report of the lecture delivered at Cork by Mr. Mitchel.

He then proposed to put in the portion of the "Jail Journal" referred to in that lecture, pp. 313–326.

Mr. *Dillon* objected to the book being received as evidence, on the ground that it was written before Mr. Mitchel's interest in the subject-matter of this inquiry came into existence.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] When once the record of the conviction of Mr. Mitchel is proved, showing a sentence of 14 years' transportation, and it is then shown that he was at large out of the British dominions within that period, subject to what I may hear, I consider that that throws upon you, Mr. Dillon, the onus of proof that he was so at large, either by pardon, or by some good and lawful cause. Therefore the book does not seem to me to advance the case in the least degree; I understand that there was a copy of the "Jail Journal," referred to in the lecture at Cork, which Mr. Dillon, who acted on that occasion as reader for Mr. Mitchel, dropped out of the window of the cab, and it was lost; but there is another copy, with Mr. Mitchel's handwriting in it. The real issue is this: Was Mr. Mitchel, who was a candidate for this county, a convict, and was he sentenced to a period of transportation, and is he shown to have been at large within that term of transportation? I think a *primâ facie* case is established that he was convicted, and that he had been at large before the term of his transportation had expired. This book may contain statements to the same effect, but I do not see that it can advance the case; I will receive the book, subject to your objection, Mr. Dillon, and if you can satisfy me hereafter that it ought not to be received, I will remove it from my mind so far as one is able to do so.

Mr. *Murphy* then stated that that closed the case on behalf of the Petitioner.

Mr. *Dillon* asked to be permitted to call evidence before addressing the Court on behalf of the Respondent.

Mr. Justice *Keogh* consented to this course being taken.

JOSEPH PURCELL SWAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Dillon*.

715. HAVE you the copies made by you of the Writ and Return of the Tipperary Election on the 16th of February, and also of the subsequent election in March?—I have.

716. The two occasions on which Mr. Mitchel was returned?—Yes; this is a certified copy of the writ, which is now in the House of Commons (*producing the document*).

717. Did you make that copy yourself?—I compared it; I did not make it.

718. You swear that it is an accurate copy of the two writs?—Yes. *J. P. Swan.*

Mr. *Dillon* read the copies of the writ and return.

719. Mr. Justice *Keogh* (to the *Witness*).] When were these made?—Immediately after the receipt of the writs in the Hanaper Office.

720. Mr. *Murphy*.] While they were in the Hanaper Office?—Yes.

J. P. Swan.

20 May 1875.

721. Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] You are an officer of the Hanaper Office?—Yes.

722. Mr. *Dillon.*] I have here two documents, which have been produced, purporting to be certified copies of the writ and return of the first and second elections; do you know anything as to the making of those copies?—Those are copies of the documents which are now produced.

723. That is to say, they are copies of the examined copies?—Yes.

724. They are not copies of the original writ and return?—No, they are not.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] I do not see that that affects the issue that is before me in this case.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Dillon* was then heard to address the Court on behalf of the Respondent.

At the close of Mr. *Dillon's* argument,

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] No evidence has been given to show that Mr. Mitchel remained beyond the seas for the full period of his sentence, and that he never came to this country during that time. Supposing that I should be disposed to reserve a case for the Court above, I could not assume, in the absence of all evidence on the point, that he had done so. Assuming that Mr. Mitchel left the place in which he was confined within the term of his transportation, he had necessarily committed an illegal act, either against the laws of this country, or against the laws of the country to which he was transported; and then the onus is on the counsel for the Respondent to show that Mr. Mitchel had by certain other circumstances divested himself of the criminal consequences of that act. As to the question whether the first election and return of Mr. Martin was legally and constitutionally avoided, I am merely trying this present petition, which is against the return upon the issuing of the second writ, and I think that my jurisdiction does not go at all beyond that.

Mr. *Dillon* asked to be allowed to call a witness to prove that Mr. Mitchel was never in the United Kingdom during the period of the sentence.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] I think that it is very important, and I do not know why I should shut it out. I will take the evidence, though it is of course impossible to prove to demonstration an absolute negative.

WILLIAM MITCHEL, re-called; further Examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

W. Mitchel.

725. UP to what year did you remain in America?—Till 1860.

726. In what year did your brother, Mr. John Mitchel, arrive from Van Diemen's Land?—In 1853.

727. Were you in America during all the time between 1853 and 1860?—No.

728. At what period did you leave America?—I left in 1859, and returned in the same year.

729. Can you swear, as a matter of fact, that from the year 1853 to the year 1859 your brother never returned to Ireland, or to any part of the United Kingdom?—I can.

730. After you finally left America, he did not return with you in 1859?—No.

731. He was not, to your knowledge, in Ireland while you were over there?—No.

732. After you left America was he in the habit of writing to you?—Yes; I frequently received letters from him.

733. Were all those letters written from America?—No, some from France.

734. Had you a certain conviction on your mind?——

Mr. *Murphy* objected to the question.

735. Mr. *Dillon* (to the *Witness*).] Will you take upon yourself to swear that your brother was not in the United Kingdom, after the time you left America, till the year 1865?—I cannot swear that.

736. Your brother never intimated to you any intention of coming to Ireland, did he?—Never.

737. You never saw him in Ireland?—Never.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Murphy.*

738. You said yesterday, I think, that he only remained in New York from November 1853 to March 1855?—Yes.

739. And it was in New York that you remained?—Yes.

740. And he left New York then?—Yes.

741. When did he return to it again, before you left America?—He never returned to reside there during my stay in America; but I knew where he was.

Re-examined by Mr. *Dillon.*

742. Can you swear where he was?—I had frequent letters from him.

743. From where?—From Tennessee; I can produce the letters.

744. Mr. *Murphy.*] From other places too, besides Tennessee?—From Washington.

745. Mr. *Dillon.*] Were all the letters which you received from him during that period, from 1853 to 1859, from places in America; were any of the letters that you received from him during that time dated from any part of the United Kingdom?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

Mr. *Ryan* was heard in reply.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

JUDGMENT

Delivered by the Right Honourable Mr. Justice *Keogh*, on the TRIAL of the TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITIONS, at the Court House, *Clonmel*, on Friday, 21st May 1875.

Mr. Justice *Keogh*.] IN this case of the Tipperary Election there are two petitions; one by Mr. Villiers Sankey Morton, an elector, and the other by Captain Moore, who was duly proposed and nominated as a candidate, and who is admittedly qualified to be elected and returned as a Member to serve in Parliament for the county of Tipperary. The other candidate at the last election was Mr. John Mitchel, since deceased, who had been, at an election held in the month of February last, elected and returned as Member for this county, and had thereupon, by Resolution of the House of Commons, been declared ineligible and incapacitated for return; the House ordering a new writ to issue, under which the election we are now investigating was held. Both petitions may be treated as one, for although the High Sheriff has been nominally made a party to the second petition, the real respondent in both is Dr. Cahalan, an elector, who has been admitted by the Court of Common Pleas to defend the petition.

The case has been fully argued on both sides; and although the respondent has not been represented by senior counsel, his case has sustained no injury in the hands of his able and accomplished junior, Mr. Dillon. The presence of other counsel on his behalf might have protracted the inquiry, but could not have improved the position of the respondent.

The grounds upon which the petitioner seeks to avoid the election and return of the late Mr. Mitchel, and to have Captain Moore returned to the House of Commons, are threefold, as set forth in public notices posted and circulated throughout the county, and substantially served upon all the electors who voted (with the exception of a number which could not affect the result) previously to the election.

First, the petitioner contends that Mr. Mitchel was at and previously to the election a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, and an alien in this country, having renounced his allegiance to the Queen according to the laws of the United States, and so as to bring him within the provisions of the Statute 33 Vict. c. 14. Secondly, on the ground that he had been, whilst a British subject, in the year 1848, tried and convicted of the crime of treason-felony, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation; that he had neither undergone the full period of his sentence, nor received a Royal pardon; that he had, in fact, escaped from the place of transportation. And thirdly and lastly, on the ground of the resolution of the House of Commons to which I have referred.

I shall take the last of those grounds first. It is contended by the respondent that, so far from affixing a disability, the Resolution of the House of Commons is absolutely illegal, unconstitutional, and void, in direct contravention of the provisions of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 105, and especially of the 15th section of that Act, which provides, that "from and after the next dissolution of Parliament, no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of the Act"; that, therefore, the House of Commons had no power to pass a Resolution declaring the seat vacant; that I ought now to hold that the election which subsequently took place was entirely null and void; that there is no proper petition or petitioner before me; and that the whole proceedings should be remitted to the House of Commons, to be dealt with by the issuing of a new writ, as in the case of a death vacancy.

This contention involves some very startling consequences, which I am not prepared to yield to. I shall not hold (nor is it at all necessary in this inquiry) that a Resolution of the House of Commons can *per se* affix a disability not previously existing; the House has not said so by the Resolution; but on the other hand, I cannot hold that the House of Commons has parted with its inherent right to declare who are eligible and who are ineligible to that House, to expel those from amongst them whom they do not think fit to be there, and to issue new writs to fill the vacancies so created. That is a power which has been exercised from the earliest down to the latest times; it was exercised notoriously in the cases of Members found guilty of felony, and in cases of outlawry. More than one case of this nature has occurred in our times; notably in the instances of Smith O'Brien, O'Donovan Rossa, and others. The 38th section of the Act, sub-section 3, expressly contemplates a contingency that may arise before the trial of an Election Petition, viz., that the House of Commons should resolve that the respondent's seat is vacant, the very thing that has occurred in this case.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that I have jurisdiction to try the merits of the last election for this county; that I have no right to dispute the authority of the writ under which that election was held; and whilst I should hesitate to hold that any

Resolution of the House of Commons could *per se* create a permanent disqualification, which would render all the votes given subsequently for a candidate utterly void and thrown away, I cannot question the right of the House of Commons to pass such a Resolution, and to issue a new writ; and in another point of view, to which I shall presently refer, I think that the Resolution of the House of Commons has a material bearing upon the present inquiry.

I now come to the question of alienage. There is, I may say, no controversy as to facts. It is proved by regularly certified and sealed documents, attested in due form, that Mr. Mitchel in 1853, being then, I think, at San Francisco, in the United States, made the necessary affidavits of his intention to seek naturalization there; and that he was subsequently duly naturalized according to the laws of that country, having for that purpose renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He having so done, unless there is some exception to take his case out of the provisions of the Act 33 Vict. c. 14, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Legal Condition of Aliens and British Subjects," he must be held to have been an alien at the time of his election; and no one has ventured to put forward the proposition that an alien to our country and our laws, is himself eligible to be returned to the British Parliament, there to take part in making laws to govern the people of this country. Is there then, any exception to take Mr. Mitchel's case out of the Act of Parliament to which I have referred? The Act is expressly retrospective, and the 6th section of the Act provides, that "any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien." The counsel for the respondent contends that Mr. Mitchel was then clearly under a disability disabling him from having voluntarily become naturalized in America; and he feels so strongly upon this point that he called upon me for an immediate decision, and did not desire that I should reserve anything upon that subject, should I feel it necessary to make any reservation at all for the Court above. In fact, the learned counsel said that Mr. Mitchel was then a convicted felon; that he was then at large in America before the period of his transportation had expired; and that his being so, although sufficient, as was subsequently contended, after 14 years to purge him of all disability, and to make him eligible to be returned to the Imperial Parliament, rendered him then incapable of being naturalized in a foreign State, so as to bring him within the terms of the subsequent Act of the 33rd of the Queen; and it was contended that the words "not under disability," can have no other meaning. I confess that were I to interpret the words myself, I should not have thought so. The Act provides, in the 15th section, that "where any British subject has, in pursuance thereof, become an alien, he shall not thereby be discharged from any liability in respect of any act done before the date of his so becoming an alien." The 2nd section, sub-section 1, provides that the Act shall not qualify an alien "for any office, or for any municipal, Parliamentary, or other franchise"—remarkable words. For these purposes, therefore, the introduction of the words "not under any disability," would have been unnecessary, and if they stood alone, I should have construed them as Mr. Ryan as done. But there is no necessity to have recourse to any argument upon the subject; the definition and the construction of the words are settled by the Act itself. The 17th section of the Act provides thus: "In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter thereof, 'disability' shall mean the status of being an infant, a lunatic, an idiot, or a married woman." Therefore, taking the words of the Act of Parliament itself, and substituting that definition for the words "not under a disability," I may read the 6th section thus: "Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this Act, when in any foreign State, and not being either an infant, a lunatic, an idiot, or a married woman, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien." Of course it is perfectly plain that Mr. Mitchel did not come within any of those exceptions which I have enumerated, and therefore I am obliged to hold, and do hold, that the words were not intended to meet such a case as that of Mr. Mitchel, and that he was, at the time of his election, in the words of the 8th and of the 15th sections, "a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien." That disposes of the question as to the first ground of objection, as set forth in the notice.

The next objection is that arising from his conviction and his escape previously to the expiration of the period of his sentence. It is contended that the disability only attaches to capital felony, and that it does not attach to the crime and punishment of treason-felony; and I am asked to reserve this question, coupled with the finding that Mr. Mitchel had remained beyond the seas for the full period of his sentence, and had thereby purged his disability. As regards that latter finding, I cannot make it, no evidence having been given to satisfy me, and indeed no evidence having been giving at all, to that effect. As to the first portion of the requisition, the main question of the conviction for felony, some cases were referred to, but in none of them can I find the proposition laid down that the doctrine of disability in a case of felony is confined to capital cases. All felonies were originally capital, whilst in the latest case to which I have been referred upon the subject of electoral disability, that of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, reported in the current volume of the Law Reports in the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice, lays down

down the law, thus: "That an alien and a convicted felon (without any qualification as to its being capital) are clear matters of disqualification." and he says, "In these cases something is wanting in the candidate himself which cannot be supplied, the existence or non-existence of which is not dependent on argument or decision, but which the law insists shall exist in everyone who puts himself forward as a candidate." I cite those words from page 635 of the report of that case. It was much insisted on in the course of the argument, that doubts had been expressed in the progress of a certain debate in the House of Commons by eminent persons upon this subject; I cannot allow my decision in this Court to be affected by such remarks made by persons, however eminent, even had the expression of doubt assumed the form of settled individual opinion. Again, it was urged upon me, that in that same debate, a very eminent person had expressed an opinion that after the period of 14 years had expired, though Mr. Mitchel had not during that time undergone his sentence of transportation, he could not in arriving in this country have been remitted to his original sentence, and that therefore all disability created by his conviction of felony had disappeared. I confess I do not appreciate the force of that argument, even were the opinion attributed to the Attorney-General well-founded, as to which I wish to guard myself against being supposed to express any opinion one way or the other. I shall therefore feel bound to find that Mr. Mitchel was found guilty of felony; that he was sentenced to transportation for a period of 14 years; that he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence, or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, purge himself from the disability created by such sentence and conviction. That being so, if the disqualification attaches, it is placed beyond all doubt that the electors were in the aggregate, and individually, thoroughly aware of his conviction and his escape; it was made known to them in newspapers circulating throughout the entire county, and indeed throughout the whole kingdom; it was made known to them by printed notices posted in every direction; it was made known to them by his own lecture, and by his own speeches, declaring himself a felon, glorying in having been so, and admitting his escape; it was made known to the electors by letters addressed to them by Members of Parliament and other partisans of Mr. Mitchel, at and previous to the election; it was made known by the highest of all authorities, the House of Commons; and this is the importance which I attach to the Resolution of the House of Commons, not as creating a disability *per se*, but as declaring him disqualified upon that very ground; by their issuing a new writ to fill the vacancy created by his disqualification. That Resolution, so made public, having first been passed by the greatest authority in this kingdom in any matter of that kind, publicity of course following it in the strongest and largest sense, was followed by Mr. Mitchel's own letter of the 27th of February, announcing to the electors that he had been so disqualified by the House of Commons; and finally, it was made known to the electors by notices served personally upon them previous to voting, some few cases excepted, in which the police authorities felt that it could not be done with safety, but not to an extent which could in any way affect the result of the election. On this latter subject indeed, that is to say, the subject of notice, I am released from all hesitation; as the respondent's counsel has, with the frankness which has characterised the whole of his address, conceded that if the felony and subsequent escape are held to constitute a disqualification, he could not contend that the body of the electors had not received full and sufficient notice so as to bring them within the rule which establishes that if the electors, though a great majority, persist in voting for a candidate whom they know to be disqualified, they must be held to have done so perversely, or, in other words, to acquiesce in the choice of the other candidate by not doing what alone could prevent his choice, viz., voting themselves for a candidate duly qualified to be one. This conclusion as to their knowledge of his having been a felon, so declared by the House of Commons to be ineligible, ought not, in my mind, to be left out of account upon the other question, viz., was sufficient knowledge conveyed to them by the notice of the other ground of objection, viz., that he was an alien? I consider that their being made aware of the truth of the facts upon which one ground of disability is based, ought to have put them vigilantly on inquiring as to the other, and that having received due notice that Mr. Mitchel was an alien, they were bound to satisfy themselves upon the subject; and if it should turn out to be a disqualification, destroying his status as a candidate, they must be held to have voted for him with the knowledge of the fact, and subject to the consequences of having their votes considered as thrown away, just as much (to put this as an illustration) as if the great majority of the electors of any county or borough should under the existing law for taking votes by ballot, persist in adding to their voting papers any name, initial, sign, or mark, secret or otherwise, by which it should be known who had given those votes; all the votes so given must be considered as thrown away, and the candidate of the minority, be it ever so insignificant, a few against many thousands, declared duly elected.

Now, having come to these determinations upon the several matters of fact at issue between the parties, it remains for me to say what course I shall finally take as to the decision of this case. The respondent's counsel has made a very strong appeal to me to reserve for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas the question as to the legal disqualification attaching to the alienage, conviction of felony not capital, and Resolution of the House of Commons, under the circumstances to which I have already referred, and as to that disqualification on all these grounds, or any of them, entirely destroying the status of Mr. Mitchel at the time of his election, so as to have all the votes given for him considered as thrown away, and Captain Moore declared to be entitled to the seat. This is an important constitutional question, and whether I may consider it to be closed

by judicial decision or not, I cannot but hold it to be deserving of the most careful consideration; and I concur with the respondent's counsel, that the same means of full deliberation and argument do not exist here as in Dublin. I am aware that the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in England, in the Launceston Case, is said to be in conflict with a previous decision of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and especially with the judgment of my Brother Lawson in that case. Upon any question of law, but especially Parliamentary or Constitutional law, it would be difficult indeed to shake my confidence in the great authority of Mr. Justice Lawson. The Launceston Case was decided by two judges, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Brett, no other judge being present; Mr. Justice Denman concurred, but he was absent. I observe that in that case Mr. Justice Brett touches every portion of Mr. Justice Lawson's carefully written and elaborate judgment with doubt and hesitation. I do not myself think that the Launceston decision at all affects the Galway decision, so far as the latter may be applied to govern the present case, but the very reverse.

I shall not however conclude the matter here. Before sending in my certificate to the Speaker I shall reserve, as I have a power of doing under the Statute, the legal question as to the disqualification and its results, for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, and I shall not declare my determination as to costs until that decision has been arrived at. I am fully sensible that the great privilege of taking a seat in the House of Commons should not be delayed in any case; no man should be deprived of it one moment longer than is absolutely necessary, and I shall therefore take care to have the question considered by the Court of Common Pleas at the earliest possible moment, I hope in the next week, with the consent of my colleagues.

Copy of the Case submitted by Mr. Justice *Keogh* to the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*, on the Tipperary Election Petitions.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.

In the Matter of the Election Petitions Nos. 1 and 2 for the County of Tipperary.

BETWEEN

Villiers Sankey Morton - - - - - Petitioner,

AND

Captain Stephen Moore - - - - - Petitioner,

AND

James Scully and M. T. Cahalan - - - - Respondents.

I hereby certify that the above petitions to which I refer came on for trial before me at Clonmel, in the said county, on the 19th and 20th days of May instant, and at the conclusion thereof, on the 21st day of May instant, it appeared to me requisite before finally determining as to that portion of the petition which prayed that the said Petitioner, Captain Stephen Moore, might be declared duly elected, and that he should have been returned, I should under the 12th section of said Act reserve certain questions of law for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, and that I should accordingly postpone the granting of the certificate directed by the said Act until the determination of such questions by the said Court.

I find the following matters of fact:—

That John Mitchel in the petition named, in the year 1853, at San Francisco, in the United States of America, made the necessary affidavits of his intention to seek naturalization there.

That he subsequently was duly naturalized according to the laws of that country; having for that purpose renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that he was at the time of the election a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien.

That the said John Mitchel was in the year 1848 found guilty of treason-felony, and was sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years.

That he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, remove the disabilities created by such sentence and conviction.

That the said John Mitchel was at a previous election held for the said county of Tipperary, in the month of February last, returned to Parliament as Member for the said county, and that thereupon the House of Commons resolved that he was by reason of such conviction, and not having received pardon or undergone his sentence, incapable of being elected, and that a new writ should issue, under which writ the last election was held.

That the electors had full notice and knowledge of the said conviction and escape of the said John Mitchel, and of the fact that he was an alien, and of the said resolution of the House of Commons, and that the electors who voted for the said John Mitchel, voted for him with knowledge of the aforesaid facts.

I therefore request the opinion and determination of the Court of Common Pleas upon the following question:—

> Were the votes given for the said John Mitchel at the said election, under the aforesaid circumstances, thrown away, and was the said Stephen Moore, who was the only other candidate, and was duly qualified, and for whom were recorded the number of votes stated in the sheriff's return, entitled to be declared duly elected for said county?

William Keogh,
Judge on the Rota for the Trial of Election Petitions.

The arguments on the above case were heard before the Court of Common Pleas on the 26th May, when Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Ryan, Q.C., appeared for the Petitioners, and Mr. Dillon for the Respondent. At the conclusion of the argument the Court gave judgment as follows:—

JUDGMENTS

Delivered by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*, on the Tipperary Election Petitions.

Mr. Justice *Lawson.*] In this case Mr. Justice Keogh has, in pursuance of the power given to him under the Parliamentary Elections Act, reserved certain questions for the opinion of this Court. The questions are, "Were the votes given for the said John Mitchel at the said election, under the aforesaid circumstances, thrown away?" The circumstances are fully stated in the case. And "Was the said Stephen Moore, who was the only other candidate, and was duly qualified, and for whom were recorded the number of votes stated in the sheriff's return, entitled to be declared duly elected?" These are the only two questions submitted for the opinion of this Court, and therefore, in my judgment, the question, which was very ingeniously argued by Mr. Dillon, as to whether the House of Commons acted *ultra vires* in what it did at the first election when Mr. Mitchel was the sole candidate, and was returned, in declaring him disqualified, and setting aside the election—in my opinion that is a question we have no jurisdiction to entertain. This election was holden under a writ properly issued under the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the only duty we have to discharge under the Act of Parliament is to answer the questions submitted to us by the learned judge. Now the grounds of Mr. Mitchel's disqualification, as stated in this case, and found to exist, in fact, are, first, that he was an alien, and secondly, that he was a convicted felon who had not undergone his sentence. It is also stated as a matter of fact in the case, that he had been previously disqualified by a resolution of the House of Commons, but that statement is obviously introduced in the case with a view to establish the notoriety of his disqualification, and to show that the electors, in point of fact, not merely had notice of this disqualification, but that the disqualification already declared was the moving cause for electing Mr. Mitchel on the second occasion. The learned judge finds that the electors had notice of this disqualification, and therefore the question for us now is, whether the votes given with a full knowledge of that disqualification were thrown away; and whether the other candidate is therefore entitled to be declared duly elected. With respect to the first disqualification, the disqualification of alienage, it has been found that Mr. Mitchel, who was originally a British subject, went to America; that afterwards he there applied for letters of naturalization, and that he took the proper proceedings for that purpose, and renounced allegiance to every other State, and especially to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; and accordingly the case finds "that he was at the time of his election a natural-born British subject, who had become an alien." Now it it is perfectly clear that an alien is ineligible to become a Member of the House of Commons. We have not yet come to that, that aliens are to take part in making our laws, and therefore this must be admitted to be a clear disqualification. There is no authority to the contrary; if there were, no doubt the research of Mr. Dillon would have found it, but in fact it cannot be disputed that alienage is a disqualification. The second disqualification is, that Mr. Mitchel was a convicted felon who had not undergone his sentence. The first disqualification being a perfectly clear one, it is not necessary to say much about the second; but as a question of law has been discussed with reference to it, I take the opportunity of saying that I entertain no doubt whatever as to what the law is; that transportation is not merely exile, and that a person does not complete a sentence of transportation by remaining out of the country; that transportation, as laid down in the case in Barnwall *and* Alderson, is being sent out of the country to some place, and there remaining to endure and to suffer that sentence. There is also another point on which I think no doubt ought to remain, namely, that this disqualification by reason of conviction of felony attaches to every felony, even although there was no attainder. The law on that point was clearly laid down in the case of The Queen *and* Gray, and was followed by that great Judge, Chief Justice Blackburn, in the case of Grace *versus* The Bishop of Ossory, in which he lays down that there is no foundation for the distinction attempted to be raised between disqualification from felonies capital and felonies not capital. If a person is convicted of felony he becomes incapable of having civil rights, and of taking his seat in the House of Commons. That disability there are certain ways of getting rid of, and the Act of 9 Geo. 4 is a clear legislative declaration, that in no other way can the disability be got rid of except by a pardon from the Crown, or enduring the sentence. A person transported to a penal colony, and who escapes from it before his sentence has expired, cannot be said, either in law or common sense, to have endured that sentence, and therefore cannot bring himself within the clause of the Act of Parliament, or the principle of law, which entitles him to say, "I have now suffered my sentence, and therefore my *status* is restored." Therefore these two disqualifications being established, and notice to the electors being found, the rest of the case seems to follow as a matter of course; for we have decided in the case of Trench *and* Nolan, acting on all the authorities, that votes given to a candidate who is disqualified, after notice of that disqualification had

had been given, are thrown away. And I must say if any case were wanted to show the soundness and propriety of that decision it would be the present case; because if such were not the law, persons who were disposed to set the law at defiance might select candidate after candidate from a list of disqualified persons, disqualified either by alienage or conviction for felony, and the properly qualified candidate, although in a minority, could not be seated, but there should be a new election. Therefore, according to our decision in Trench *and* Nolan, the electors having had notice of the disqualification, the necessary result must follow in this which followed in that case, namely, that the properly qualified candidate should be declared to have been duly elected. The case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin has been cited. I am perfectly familiar with that case, but it is not necessary for us to express any opinion on a matter in which the Court of Common Pleas in England seemed to differ to some extent with this Court, for the judges laid down in that case that felony and alienage are such disqualifications, that if notice of them is given to the electors the votes given for a person thus disqualified are thrown away. At the same time, on a very careful reading of the learned judges' judgments in that case, my opinion of the soundness of the judgment of this Court is not at all shaken. It is however not necessary to go into that. Both on the authority of Trench *and* Nolan, and on the authority of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin, when once we arrive at the conclusion that there were these two disqualifications and notice to the electors, it necessarily follows that the other candidate must be declared duly elected.

Mr. Justice *Morris.*] In this case I concur in the opinion of my Brother Lawson. As I collect from the case, the notice that was served upon the electors relied upon three grounds of disqualification of John Mitchel, each of which was stated in the notice and brought home to the knowledge of the electors, as the learned judge has found, viz., first, that John Mitchel was a convicted felon, who had escaped without enduring his punishment; secondly, that he was an alien; and thirdly, that there was a resolution of the House of Commons declaring him incapable of being elected. I believe each of these three grounds was set forth in the notice, and with that knowledge the electors became "purchasers with notice" of the Member whom they chose to return. As regards the latter of these, namely, the resolution of the House of Commons declaring Mr. Mitchel incapable of being elected, it becomes unnecessary to consider it, because in the argument before us it has only been urged to this extent, as bringing home to the electors' notice and knowledge of the other allegations of disqualification. It was in the notice alleged, as in itself a clear ground of disqualification, but I pass it by here by saying that it would take a good deal of argument to bring me to the conclusion that it would be a ground of disqualification if the others did not exist. As regards the first ground of disqualification, it is A B C law that a convicted felon would be incapable of being elected to Parliament from the very fact of his conviction. The definition of felony was a forfeiture of goods and chattels, and it was a crime of such a character that in our earliest law books, one of the instances given among other disabilities attaching to the convicted felon, is that he cannot be elected to Parliament. That being so, how is John Mitchel rid of that disability which was attachable to him? He escaped from transportation without suffering his punishment. The case finds that "he was sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years; that he escaped within that period, and did not, by undergoing his sentence, or by obtaining the Queen's pardon, or in any other way, remove the disabilities created by such sentence and conviction." The case, in fact, finds that Mitchel, who was a convicted felon, did not in any way known to the law purge himself of his disability. He was therefore a disqualified person, and notice was given to the electors, both by service on them and in other ways; and if ever there was a case in which knowledge was brought home to the electors, it was in this case; the necessary result follows that the votes given to the disqualified person were thrown away. This is established, not only by the decision in the case of Trench *and* Nolan, but by that in the case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. For while the Court of Common Pleas declined to seat Mr. Deakin, in giving illustrations and instances of cases in which a man would be clearly disqualified, so as to entitle his opponent to claim his seat, one of the very instances given is that of a convicted felon. I now come to the question of alienage. If the other question is clear, this one of alienage is, if possible, clearer. From the earliest times an alien was incapable of being elected to Parliament. The Act of Parliament passed in the year 1870 conferred a boon on persons who, for their own purposes, leaving this country, wished to divest themselves of that which the common law attached to them, that which previously they never could have got rid of by any act of their own —their allegiance to the Sovereign of this country. The Act of 1870 enabled them to get rid of that which had indelibly by common law attached to them, namely, being a subject of the Queen; and the statute provides that any person going through certain forms for the purpose of divesting himself of his allegiance to the Sovereign of this country becomes an alien; and it is found by the case that Mr. Mitchel went through the necessary forms, according to the laws of the United States, to become a naturalized citizen of that country, and thereby became an alien for all purposes, and subject to all the disabilities that attach to aliens. Of course he could not blow hot and cold; he could not become an alien for his own objects, and a subject of Her Majesty when he so thought fit. That is also one of the instances mentioned in Drinkwater *v.* Deakin of disqualification. The case of disqualification and its effects was and is unarguable, and no one can raise any question about it. Then another question was started by Mr. Dillon, and

indeed it was the only question that could be started if the Court were at liberty to entertain it, and that is, that the whole proceeding was *coram non judice;* that there was really no election at all; that the writ issued from the Court of Chancery under the Speaker's warrant was *ultra vires*, because he says the House of Commons had no power to declare Mitchel incapable of being elected; that they had parted with their jurisdiction to do so, and consequently had no power to declare a vacancy and issue the writ for a new election. We cannot enter into such an inquiry as that. It would be a ground for refusing to go before this tribunal, and objecting to have this case entertained; but so far from that, the present respondent came in and asked leave to defend this suit, while now he contends that there was no suit legally in existence. I have no hesitation in saying that while we have had delegated to us the power of deciding who was the person elected under a writ issued on the Speaker's warrant, we are to assume that the writ has been properly issued. We have no power to sit at all except under it, and when all matters subsequent to that are delegated to us, we cannot enter into an idle inquiry as to whether the House of Commons was right or wrong in resolving that there was a vacancy. The House of Commons took that upon themselves. We cannot go behind the writ, and I decline to enter into the discussion whether the House of Commons had the power to direct that there was a vacancy. The writ justified and authorised the holding of the election. On the holding of the election, once a petition was lodged in this Court, it became a cause pending in this Court, and should be decided; and we now accordingly answer the two questions submitted to us by the learned judge in the affirmative.

Mr. Justice *Keogh.*] The question of our jurisdiction was raised below, and was there as here argued very ingeniously by Mr. Dillon; but I entertained no doubt, notwithstanding the ability of his argument, that I was sitting there to try that election petition, under the writ and the return made to that writ, and that I had no right to question it or go behind it in any way. There were three grounds raised for the disqualification of Mr. Mitchel, and those three grounds were fully set forth in the notice served upon the electors; for although the resolution of the House of Commons confined itself to the objection arising from the conviction for felony, the notice served on the electors, cautioning them against voting for Mitchel, put forward, first, the objection of alienage, then the conviction for felony, and thirdly, the resolution of the House of Commons. I distinctly guarded myself in my judgment against being supposed to attach any disqualification to Mr. Mitchel by virtue of that resolution; that, of course, fully admitting the right of the House of Commons to pass that resolution, I could not think it would fix any disqualification of itself that would cause the votes given at a future election to be thrown away. The House of Commons might pass the resolution, and the next day the person declared disqualified might receive the Queen's pardon and become eligible. Therefore I put aside the resolution of the House of Commons, as in itself a ground of disqualification; but on the other two grounds, that is, alienage, and conviction for felony without having received the Queen's pardon, or fulfilled the period of his imprisonment, I had no doubt that he was unmistakably disqualified; and that if the electors had had sufficient notice of these facts their votes would be thrown away, and that the only other qualified candidate was entitled to succeed. But I thought it right, as so important a question was involved, to take the opinion of this Court on that question. I am now happy to find that there is an entire concurrence on both the questions I submitted by the other members of the Court, and that no doubt whatever exists in their minds that our decision in Trench *and* Nolan has not been, so far as this case is concerned (as I stated in my judgment below), in the slightest degree affected by the case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin. Indeed that case of Drinkwater *v.* Deakin is, as regards the present petition, *à fortiori* with that of Trench *v.* Nolan, for Lord Coleridge distinctly puts the case of there being no question at all of its being an inherent disqualification to the candidate that he was either an alien or a convicted felon. Mitchel when he went to this election was both. As regards notice, it appeared to me that in every possible way in which notice could be given, it was given in this case; and the resolution of the House of Commons appeared to me to be valuable in this sense, that it gave a notoriety to the facts that it is scarcely possible to give by notices in any other way. I therefore concur in the opinion expressed by my Brothers Lawson and Morris on my requisition, and I shall certify in the words of the statute to the Speaker, that John Mitchel named in the return was not duly elected, but that Mr. Stephen Moore, the other candidate, was duly returned and elected a Member of Parliament, and is, in fact, now Member for the county of Tipperary. I reserved the question of costs pending the opinion of this Court; but now the opinion of this Court being unanimous, I do not see any reason why these should not follow the usual rule, and why the respondent who interposed in the matter should not bear the costs of the petition and of this argument.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

COPIES of the SHORTHAND WRITER'S NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*, on the 29th day of April, upon the Motion to set aside the PETITION against the Return of *John Mitchel* for the County of *Tipperary*, on the ground of the Death of the Sitting Member; of the EVIDENCE given on the TRIAL of the recent ELECTION PETITION for the County of *Tipperary*; of the JUDGMENT delivered in that Case by Mr. Justice *Keogh* at *Clonmel*; of the CASE submitted by him to the COURT of COMMON PLEAS in *Ireland*; and of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES of that COURT.

(*Mr. O'Conor.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *June* 1875.

241.

Under 4 *oz.*

CATTLE (PLEURO-PNEUMONIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 April 1875;—*for*,

"COPY of the REPORT by Mr. CHAMBERS, V.S., of the Veterinary Department of the Irish Privy Council, on the Cases of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA among CATTLE recently imported from *Ireland* into *Norfolk*, investigated by him, along with Professor FERGUSON'S REPORT on the same Subject."

REPORT by Mr. *William Chambers*, V.S.

Sir, Dublin, 25 January 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report the result of my inquiry into the alleged outbreaks of contagious diseases amongst cattle exported from Ireland into Norfolk, having received a large amount of reliable information upon the subject from various sources, but principally from the clerk to the local authority at Norwich, whom I found most anxious to give me every assistance in the matter. As you are aware, a most extensive cattle trade is transacted weekly at Norwich, both in Irish and other cattle, which necessarily makes the county of Norfolk a great centre for the spread of contagious diseases, and, as the supply is almost solely from Ireland, public opinion naturally blames that country for the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia, but I think not without a certain amount of prejudice.

Judging from the returns of the county received at the office of the Central Committee, little doubt exists but that Norfolk stockowners sustain heavy losses from disease in freshly purchased stock, and certainly some amount of suspicion rests upon Irish stock, as occasionally being the medium of introduction of pleuro-pneumonia. For, as you will see by annexed copy of inspectors' special reports, out of 178 outbreaks, 58 occurred within one month, 54 within two months, and 66 within three months from the date of purchase, apparently proving that many of the infected animals were incubating the disease when sold. But, in fairness to Irish cattle, I may state that we have no positive proof of the cattle in question being all directly imported from Ireland, although it is most probable that such was the case with the majority of those sold at Norwich, Lynn, Dereham, and Takenham markets.

And again we have to consider the doubtful question about the period of the incubative stage in pleuro-pneumonia, together with other peculiarities of the disease, for such strange incidents occur in practice, and such varied opinions exist with professional men and others, that it leaves little doubt that pleuro-pneumonia is a disease but imperfectly understood in the present day, which shows the advisability of adopting a well-conducted series of experiments, (of a more practical and extensive nature than those recently carried on in London), to further enlighten the profession upon the pathology of the malady.

My own experience, as well as that of others, proves that pleuro-pneumonia is seldom incubated less than three weeks, or more than two months. But, taking three weeks for the average, which period compares closely with the time between dates of purchase and outbreak, in many cases, in annexed list, a fact which shows some probability of Irish cattle being exposed to contagion, either in transit, or after their arrival in England. Although, I am perfectly aware that a diseased animal cannot be shipped at any of the Irish ports, unless

under very exceptional circumstances, nor is it likely that a case would be in that stage previous to shipment so as to break out on the passage.

I am further aware of the comparative freedom of cattle diseases in the country districts of Ireland, that is, so far as official reports and my own observations are to be valued. And again, under the existing regulations, there is little probability of healthy cattle coming in contact with others suffering from pleuro-pneumonia on railways, or in public fairs, or markets. Yet, with all these facts, lung distemper undoubtedly breaks out amongst newly purchased Irish cattle, within the admitted period of the incubative stage, from the date of embarkation, which proves that we have either more infected herds in Ireland than are officially reported, that exported cattle are exposed to contagion in transit, or, lastly, that we must dismiss a portion of the "contagion theory," and allow of the possibility of spontaneous origin under certain predisposing and exciting causes, together with idiocrasy on the part of certain animals. However, it certainly seems probable that many of the infected animals alluded to would have continued healthy, provided they had remained in their own country. Yet, I do not venture to form an opinion upon this point, but must confess that I fail to trace satisfactorily the true origin of the many outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia amongst Irish cattle imported into England.

I may add that the weekly returns of the fresh cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the county of Norfolk are but small, considering the large number of cattle sold in Norwich and other markets, about five being the average of the last few weeks, although a much larger number were reported during the months of September, October, and November.

I also learn that many outbreaks originate in young stock, disembarked at Bristol for St. Ives Market, many of which find their way into Norfolk.

I have had many opportunities of inquiring into the sanitary condition of Irish cattle in the Midland Counties, purchased at Bristol, Hereford, and Gloucester markets, but can hear of no particular complaints against them in that part of England, but of course the cattle trade there is principally in home-bred stock, and as far as Herefordshire is concerned, neither pleuro-pneumonia nor foot-and-mouth disease is scarcely known.

Whatever blame may be attached to Irish cattle relative to introducing pleuro-pneumonia into England, they are, in my opinion, almost blameless in the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease, for it is distinctly noticed by the inspector at Norwich that the cattle direct from the ports of disembarkation are always perfectly healthy, and, on the other hand, if they have previously stood another market, some of them will certainly show symptoms of disease, proving that the animals are exposed to the contagion in England.

So that there is little doubt that if cattle were exported from England to Ireland, the Irish stockowner would have more reason to complain than farmers in England have at the present day. And one thing is certain, viz., that England cannot do without Irish cattle, so that unless it becomes absolutely necessary, no further legislative measures must be adopted to restrict so important a branch of trade as the one in question.

In conclusion, I may state that the present system of branding animals at the ports of embarkation does not attain the desired object, and it would consequently be advisable to adopt an improved system.

Upon inspecting the Irish cattle at Norwich market, I was unable to detect that a single animal had been branded, the marks having been obliterated by some means. I also found that the inspector was almost ignorant of such a system being in use.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Chambers*, M.R.C.V.S.

To Professor Ferguson, H.M.V.S.,
Ireland.

Copy of Mr. Chambers' Prefatory Minute.

The Annexed List contains the dates of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia, amongst stock in Norfolk, the time of Purchase of which is known; there were of course other outbreaks, but the date of the Purchase is not known from the papers in the hands of Local Authority.

County of Norfolk.

Where Purchased.	Date of Purchase.	Date of Outbreak.	Whether any Disease in the Locality.
Norwich	3 January 1874	1 March 1874	No.
Ditto	Nov. 1873	2 „ „	No.
Hales, Norfolk	January 1874	3 „ „	Yes.
Norwich	13 Dec. 1873	4 „ „	No.
Ditto	6 Sept. „	5 „ „	No.
Ditto	29 Nov. „	8 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	Three months previous to outbreak.	10 „ „	No.
Lakenham, Norfolk	January 1874	8 „ „	No.
Yorkshire	Dec. 1873	14 „ „	No.
Norwich	3 January 1874	14 „ „	No.
Ditto	7 February „	21 „ „	No.
King's Lynn	8 Dec 1873	23 „ „	No.
Ditto	Nov. „	23 „ „	No.
East Dereham	20 March 1874	23 „ „	Yes.
Harleston	Dec. 1873	17 „ „	No.
Watton	20 Nov. „	28 „ „	No.
Norwich	March 1874	1 April „	No.
Ditto	„ „	„ „	No.
Ditto	11 April „	16 „ „	No.
Holt	„ „	18 „ „	No.
Wymondham	10 „ „	18 „ „	No.
Norwich	January „	20 „ „	No.
Ditto	February „	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	January „	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	28 March „	25 „ „	No.
Ditto	25 April „	28 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	„ „	29 „ „	No.
Ditto	4 „ „	29 „ „	Yes.
St. Ives, Hunts	„ „	30 „ „	Yes.
Norwich	28 February „	1 May „	No.
Wymondham	1 May „	13 „ „	Yes.
Ely	About six weeks previous to outbreak.	17 „ „	No.
Norwich	March 1874	19 „ „	No.
Ditto	3 May „	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	11 April „	22 „ „	No.
East Dereham	22 May „	24 „ „	No.
Norwich	23 „ „	25 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	11 April „	25 „ „	No.
Ditto	25 „ „	27 „ „	No.
Ditto	„ „	28 „ „	No.
Melton Constable	1 May „	31 „ „	No.
Old Buckingham	March „	4 June „	No.
Norwich	2 May „	5 „ „	No.
Ditto	March „	6 „ „	No.
Lakenham	30 April „	6 „ „	No.
Norwich	28 March „	9 „ „	No.
Ditto	Early part of May	9 „ „	No.
Ditto	9 May 1874	9 „ „	No.
Ditto	23 „ „	11 „ „	No.
Lynn and Norwich	About six weeks previous to outbreak.	14 „ „	No.
Norwich	23 May 1874	14 „ „	No.
Lynn	19 May „	15 „ „	No.
Norwich	„ „	15 „ „	No.
Ditto	April „	15 „ „	No.
Ditto	March „	16 „ „	No.
Ditto	18 May „	16 „ „	No.
East Dereham	29 „ „	18 „ „	No.
Elmham	15 „ „	20 „ „	No.
Norwich	June „	19 „ „	No.
Ditto	2 May „	20 „ „	No.
Ditto	2 „ „	20 „ „	No.
Ditto	25 April „	20 „ „	Yes, but not within a quarter of mile.
Ditto	23 May „	21 „ „	No.
Bintry	About eight weeks previous to outbreak.	22 „ „	No.
Norwich	6 June 1874	24 „ „	No.
Ditto	25 April „	24 „ „	No.
Norwich	25 April 1874	27 June 1874	No.
Ditto	25 „ „	27 „ „	No.
Elmham	Three months previous to outbreak.	27 „ „	No.
Norwich	21 February 1874	29 „ „	No.
Lakenham	April „	2 July „	No.
Norwich	May „	4 „ „	No.
Hillborough	About four months previous to outbreak.	4 „ „	No.
Norwich	6 May 1874	4 „ „	No.
North Walsham	8 June „	6 „ „	No.
Norwich	11 April „	6 „ „	No.
Ditto	9 May „	7 „ „	No.
Thurning	28 March „	7 „ „	No.
Winfarthing	Middle of May	8 „ „	No.
Norwich	About three months previous to outbreak.	11 „ „	No.
Ditto	April 1874	12 „ „	No.
Ditto	16 May „	12 „ „	No.
Ditto	2 „ „	14 „ „	No.
Ditto	Six weeks previous to outbreak.	14 „ „	No.
Ditto	About two months previous to outbreak.	15 „ „	No.
Ditto	May 1874	15 „ „	No.
Ditto	About two months previous to outbreak.	15 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	2 May 1874	18 „ „	No.
Ditto	4 „ „	19 „ „	No.
Ditto	April „	20 „ „	No.
Morton	Three months previous to outbreak.	21 „ „	No.
Norwich	Ten weeks previous to outbreak.	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	2 May 1874	23 „ „	No.
Lynn	26 „ „	24 „ „	No.
Norwich	March „	25 „ „	No.
Ditto	18 April „	25 „ „	No.
Ditto	6 June „	26 „ „	No.
Browston	About six weeks previous to outbreak.	24 „ „	No.
Norwich	May 1874	26 „ „	No.
Ditto	13 June „	27 „ „	No.
Lakenham	May „	30 „ „	No.
Norwich	16 „ „	31 „ „	No.
Wisbeach	About three months previous to outbreak.	2 August „	No.
Norwich	18 July 1874	3 „ „	No.
St. Ives and Peterborough.	About two months previous to outbreak.	4 „ „	No.
Norwich	Three months previous to outbreak.	5 „ „	No.
Lynn	9 June 1874	6 „ „	No.
Norwich	11 April „	6 „ „	No.
Ditto	„ „	10 „ „	No.
Ditto	About six weeks previous to outbreak.	13 „ „	No.
Lakenham (brought over from Ireland)	Ditto	14 „ „	No
Norwich	16 May 1874	17 „ „	No.
Langley	June „	18 „ „	No.
Norwich	About six weeks previous to outbreak.	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	11 July 1874	23 „ „	No.

Where Purchased.	Date of Purchase.	Date of Outbreak.	Whether any Disease in the Locality.
Brooke	About two months previous to outbreak.	27 August 1874	No.
Norwich	April 1874	28 „ „	No.
Ditto	4 „ „	28 „ „	Yes, about three-quarters of a mile from the Premises.
Norwich and Lynn	May 1874	29 August 1874	Yes.
Norwich	30 „ „	29 „ „	No.
Ditto	Four months previous to outbreak.	31 „ „	No.
Ditto	6 June 1874	6 Sept. 1874	No.
Ditto	July „	6 „ „	No.
Ditto	June „	7 „ „	No.
Ditto	Three months previous to outbreak.	12 „ „	No.
Ditto	June 1874	16 „ „	No.
Ditto	Three months previous to outbreak.	21 „ „	No.
Ditto	12 September 1874	21 „ „	Yes.
Yarmouth	Two months previous to outbreak.	26 „ „	No.
Norwich	One month previous to outbreak.	27 „ „	No.
Ditto	Three months previous to outbreak.	30 „ „	Yes.
Lynn	6 October 1874	8 October „	No.
Thorpe Abbotts	25 June „	9 „ „	No.
Brooke	One month previous to outbreak.	10 „ „	No.
Dickleburg	28 September 1874	13 „ „	No.
Norwich	Two months previous to outbreak.	13 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	September 1874	16 „ „	No.
Ditto	August „	17 „ „	Yes.
Ditto	10 October „	17 „ „	No.
Ditto	23 May „	21 „ „	No.
St. Ives, Hunts.	June „	22 „ „	Yes.
Mantby	About one month previous to outbreak.	23 „ „	No.
Norton	1 September 1874	23 „ „	No.
East Dereham	23 October „	24 „ „	No.
Hardley	Sept. 1874	27 October 1874	No.
Norwich	19 „ „	30 „ „	No.
Ditto	10 October „	31 „ „	No.
Briston	27 „ „	1 Nov. 1874	No.
Norwich	One month previous to outbreak.	1 „ „	No.
Cawston	30 Sept. 1874	3 „ „	No.
Norwich	About three months previous to outbreak.	4 „ „	Yes
Acle, Norfolk	Two weeks previous to outbreak.	4 „ „	No.
Norwich	3 October 1874	7 „ „	No.
Ditto	One month previous to outbreak.	17 „ „	No.
Ditto	24 October 1874	18 „ „	No.
Ely	One month previous to outbreak.	18 „ „	No.
Norwich	Sept. 1874	24 „ „	No.
Cawston	Three months previous to outbreak.	24 „ „	No.
Norwich	15 October 1874	24 „ „	No.
Ditto	19 Sept. „	27 „ „	No.
Lynn	Two months previous to outbreak.	28 „ „	No.
Thwaite, Norfolk	2 Nov. 1874	28 „ „	No.
Bury St. Edmunds	11 „ „	2 Dec. „	No.
Lynn	October „	5 „ „	No.
Norwich	Four months previous to outbreak.	7 „ „	No.
Ditto	October 1874	9 „ „	No.
Lynn	Sept. „	10 „ „	No.
Norwich	Two months previous to outbreak.	11 „ „	No.
Ditto	5 Dec. 1874	19 „ „	No.
Ditto	Two months previous to outbreak.	24 „ „	No.
Ditto	Two months previous to outbreak.	26 „ „	No.
Ditto	Sept. 1874	3 January 1875	No.
Brooke	16 Dec. „	4 „ „	No.
Norwich	2 „ „	4 „ „	No.

REPORT by Professor *Ferguson*, Director of the Privy Council Veterinary Department (Ireland).

Privy Council Veterinary Department (Ireland),
Pitt-street, Dublin, 21 March 1875.

In reference to the subject-matter of several reports, official and otherwise, stating, among other things, that to Ireland Great Britain is principally indebted for the repeated introduction into and continuance of pleuro-pneumonia in the latter country, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government, that as a result of long, careful, and practical investigation into this question relative to pleuro-pneumonia, between the stock-holders and veterinary authorities of Great Britain and those of Ireland, I am unable to discover any reasonable grounds for coming to such a conclusion.

It is to be borne in mind that within the last two years no animal imported into Great Britain from Ireland, and becoming, after such importation, affected with pleuro-pneumonia, has been traced to have come from an Irish herd, farm, premises or place amongst, on, or in which such disease had existed, within the time usually accepted as the period in which the disease can be in a state of incubation in the system, although every facility is afforded by order of the Irish Government for such inquiries.

That

That many Irish cattle, on or after their importation into Great Britain, are more liable to contract contagious or infectious disease than native British cattle, can be easily understood, when the privations and hardships to which they are exposed during transit from the farms and pastures in Ireland on which they had been reared, to the farms or holdings in Great Britain receiving them as stores for feeding in confinement are taken into consideration, as well as the very different treatment to which they are there subjected from that to which they had received in Ireland on their native pastures. The more debilitated the animal system becomes from privation and hardship, such as those undergone by such Irish exported cattle during transit by steamships and railways, the more feeble are its powers of resisting the influence of infection or contagion, and the local causes of disease, whether infectious or otherwise.

Independent, however, of such predisposing causes of disease, it is a well-known fact that the collection of a large number of animals from their different native localities, within a confined space, into one place, such as on board ship or in a cattle-receiving pen, induces disease, particularly if the animals so collected are obliged, as in the cattle-crowded holds of cross-channel steamers, to respire impure air such as that which from want of ventilation has been several times used in respiration, and thus had its vitalising power consequently diminished.

The prevailing opinion as to three weeks being the shortest period during which pleuro-pneumonia can remain seemingly dormant and incubating in the system before it becomes recognisably developed, is fallacious. Animals bred and reared on or in a place where there never had been any disease, nor to which any strange animals had been introduced, have developed the disease within less than 10 days from their having been sent for sale to a public market, and brought back again from thence to such place, in consequence of not having been sold, although previously to such movement, and a day's exposure in the public market, they had not been in contact with any animals except such as had been bred on such place, and had not been even temporarily removed therefrom. It was not until subsequent to the year 1868, and only after a careful examination of all the ascertainable circumstances connected with some particular cases of pleuro-pneumonia which had come under my observation in the county of Dublin, that I had satisfactory evidence of an animal becoming recognisably affected with pleuro-pneumonia within 10 days after its exposure to the infection of that malady. But, between July 1868 and April 1870, the latter date being the time at which the Pleuro-Pneumonia Council Order was passed, many instances came under my own immediate observation of the disease having been brought from the Dublin Smithfield Market by and affecting an unsold cow, springer, or other bovine animal within 10 days immediately after its return to premises on which the disease had never hitherto existed, and on which, during upwards of a year previously, no strange animal had been introduced, and from which no animal except the one in question had been even temporarily removed. It is therefore my duty, while now dealing with the subject, to report, as a result of my own observation and experience, that the virus, infection, or whatever may be a direct cause of pleuro-pneumonia, when received into or first influencing the animal system, frequently has its effects developed sooner than within even so short a time as 10 days immediately subsequent to the exposure of the animal to the infection or contagion of the malady; although it must be admitted that in the great majority of cases of pleuro-pneumonia, resulting from infection or contagion, the length of time which elapses from the exposure of the animal to the exciting causes of the malady, to the period at which it becomes recognisably affected, is considerably greater, sometimes extending over a lapse of even very many weeks.

The frequency of the failures of attempting to intentionally produce pleuro-pneumonia in healthy cattle by experimentally exposing them to even prolonged contact with animals affected with that disease, should not be received as evidence of the malady not being infectious or contagious, the amount of evidence in favour of its being so being far too overwhelming to admit even of a reasonable doubt. It must, however, be admitted that pleuro-pneumonia, when contagious or infectious in its character, is much less so than foot-and-mouth distemper, a fortunate characteristic, taking into consideration the greater per-centage of its mortality, as well as the obscurity of its symptoms in the early stages, which

too frequently prevents its recognition being sufficiently timely for the efficacious adoption of isolation.

It appears, from a comparison of the Irish Veterinary Department Statistics relative to pleuro-pneumonia, with the statistical returns relative to that disease in Great Britain, which are courteously forwarded each week by Dr. Williams, the Secretary of the English Veterinary Department to the Irish Veterinary Department, that in the county of Norfolk alone there was a considerably greater number of certified reported outbreaks of cases of pleuro-pneumonia during the twelvemonths ended 6th March 1875, than there was in the entire of Ireland during the same period, the number of cases which occurred in Norfolk being 892, while the number of outbreaks which, according to the statistics in my possession, and on which, on the average, I have reason to rely, were reported and found to have actually occurred throughout the entire of Ireland, was 308.

Although compulsory slaughter and compensation may, in the estimation of many, form a greater inducement in Great Britain to report cases of pleuro-pneumonia as they occur, than exists in Ireland, on no reasonable grounds can it be concluded that such inducement, however great it may be, is sufficient to account for such a disparity between the number of cases reported as having occurred in Great Britain and in Ireland respectively, 7,018 in Great Britain and only 308 in Ireland. Neither are there reasonable grounds for believing that the Royal Irish Constabulary force, the non-professional machinery by which the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Acts, and the Council Orders passed thereunder, are principally carried out, are less successful than the police of Great Britain in detecting and dealing with the occurrence of disease, the police force in Ireland being much more perfectly organised and not subject to the varying discretion of local authorities, as are the police forces of Great Britain. The entire of the police force in Ireland is under the control of Government, and, in pursuance of the provisions of the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Acts, and of special Government Orders, its members are continually on the alert for the discovery or detection of non-reported outbreaks or cases of infectious or contagious animal diseases. Taking these points into consideration, it is unlikely that a much greater per-centage of non-reported cases of infectious or contagious cattle disease escapes detection in Ireland than in Great Britain, and it is quite impossible, under the circumstances, that such an almost immeasurably greater amount of cattle disease could exist in Ireland than in Great Britain, as is, although most erroneously, believed by the stock-holding classes of the latter country.

So far from the herds of Ireland being at present, or having been of late years, in an unhealthy state, when compared with the general sanitary state of cattle in Great Britain, quite the contrary is the actual state of the case; a fact which has been ascertained by a careful and impartial investigation.

A so much greater number of outbreaks and of cases of pleuro-pneumonia occurring in Norfolk than in any other county in Great Britain, and the animals attacked being in the great majority of cases Irish, have naturally assisted in creating the impression so prevalent among English stock feeders, that the affected animals must have brought the disease with them from infected herds in Ireland. But although the fact cannot be refuted that the animals attacked were principally Irish, yet, on the most careful investigation, even under the most favourable circumstances for obtaining information relative to their sanitary state and all matters connected with them previous to their exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, no reasonable grounds could be discovered for even suspecting that they had been infected or exposed to infection previous to such exportation. It was therefore deemed desirable to carry the inquiries into Norfolk, with which view Mr. William Chambers, one of the inspecting staff belonging to the Irish Privy Council Veterinary Department, and who is intimately acquainted with agricultural pursuits, and the mode of dealing with diseased and other animals in Norfolk and other English counties, was, on the 12th of January 1875, sent over to Norfolk to personally inquire and report upon the sanitary state of Irish animals when exposed for sale at the Norwich and other markets, and when subsequently being kept on the farms or premises of their purchasers. A copy of his report is annexed. Although replete with carefully collected facts, and, if viewed abstractedly, tending to confirm the opinion widely prevailing in England relative to the sanitary state of imported Irish cattle, yet a contrary conclusion appears inevitable if due weight is given

to

to additional evidence procured not alone from other reliable sources, but also from his own subsequent report of the 19th March 1875, a copy of which is also annexed, relative to the manner in which cattle are fed and kept in Norfolk, and that certain well ascertained and generally admitted facts and recognised laws of nature are carefully considered. A consideration of the following extract from a communication of the 9th December 1874, received from Messrs. Verdon and Cullen, of Liverpool, the most extensive Irish cattle salesmen or agents and importers in Great Britain, partly led to the decision to send an inspector from the Irish Veterinary Department to Norfolk to personally investigate into the matters to which it referred, so far as they related to that country:—

"Liverpool, 9 December 1874.

"In Norfolk the disease exists almost always, owing to the manner in which the animals are kept. They are put into covered boxes, and the 'excreta' of the beasts is allowed to accumulate until the animals are brought out to market fat; sometimes this is two, three, four, six, eight, or even ten months. This, of course, is very unhealthy. The excreta kneaded into a consistency by the animals' feet is termed 'bullock pudding,' and is highly recommended as a manure by such men as Mr. Mechi, Lord Kimberley, and others. It is much better than uncovered farmyard manure. But this result is attained at the cost of the health of the animals. A few years ago the cattle of this town were very much affected with lung disease. The usual hue-and-cry was made against Irish cattle. But the medical officer of health turned his attention to the facts. The cowhouses were cleansed and disinfected; no cattle were allowed to be kept within the borough, except with a license, and a guarantee that necessary sanitary precautions should be adopted. There are now licenses for 5,000 cattle within the borough, all healthy and all Irish, and moreover 200,000 Irish cattle pass annually through the borough, yet there are no cases of disease. These facts speak volumes for the health of Irish cattle.

"(signed) *Verdon & Cullen.*"

On the 19th of March 1875, Mr. William Chambers, in obedience to instructions, submitted a further report relative to the manner in which cattle were generally dealt with as fattening "stores" in Norfolk, a copy of which is annexed. It would appear from this report that, in Norfolk, it is the practice to put, as soon as possible, the store cattle intended for fattening into well littered and sheltered yards, covered stalls or boxes, constructed often by being fitted and having their ground surfaces and sides particularly adapted for the purpose, so as intentionally to prevent any drainage, and thus to retain even the urinary, along with the other excretations of the animals confined therein, and that, as Mr. Chambers describes:

"During the stall-feeding season, which continues about seven or eight months, the manure from the yards, stalls, or boxes, is not, as a rule, moved more than once, that is, when the farmer requires it for the wheat crop, about the latter part of October or the beginning of November; and again, in the following spring, for the root crops, after the cattle are disposed of; and that, during such length of time of the cattle being so circumstanced and being fattened, the feeding troughs have to be raised by chains and hoops according to the height to which the manure accumulates."

As well might human beings imprisoned for months together in cesspits or cesspools, or in reservoirs for the accumulation of their fecal, urinal, and other secretions, standing or lying continuously on such accumulations of their own excrements, constantly inhaling the pestilential emanations from their own ordure, fresh as well as stale, or in a state of fermentation or decomposition, be expected to continue, or be in such a vigorous state of health as not alone to resist diseases, but also to increase in healthiness and flesh, as that it could be reasonably expected that cattle, treated as they are in Norfolk, no matter from whence they come, could invariably remain in a sound or healthy state; not even the proverbial hardiness of Irish cattle can always successfully resist such disease-engendering or exciting influences. It is much to be regretted

that legislation, based upon the recognised principles of sanitary science, has not as yet, in the interest of the public welfare, extended to food-producing domesticated animals the same degree of sanitary protection as is already enjoyed by the human population of Great Britain; and I have the honour to most respectfully submit that, until such is the case, it would be unreasonable to hope or trust that the occurrence of pleuro-pneumonia in Great Britain, particularly in the county of Norfolk, will be diminished to an extreme minimum.

As to the prospects of contagious or infectious bovine pleuro-pneumonia being thoroughly stamped out of or eradicated from Great Britain, I regard it as quite an impossibility as long as—what is an absolutely imperial and national necessity—the importation of cattle from abroad continues. Under existing circumstances, the most that can be done is to diminish the evil.

It has been too much the habit to treat the important subject to which this report relates in a sensational manner, particularly by certain sections of the English and Scotch agricultural press and chambers; but, if prejudice be set aside, and all the circumstances of the question involved dispassionately and impartially investigated, the result of such investigation cannot be otherwise than immeasurably in favour of the sanitary state of agricultural live stock in Ireland, when compared with that of British stock of the same kind, particularly in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Chambers, at the conclusion of his report of the 19th of March 1875, referred to the fact that the second lots of cattle which are purchased during the year in Norfolk, almost invariably do well, and scarcely ever suffer from disease. As Mr. Chambers observes, the practice is to feed these cattle with turnips, thrown about the stubbles, until the weather becomes severe, when they are placed in littered yards and kept upon refuse roots, hay, and barley straw, until the end of April, then pastured, during the summer, on marsh lands, for the next season's stall feeding. The fact that the Irish store cattle thus treated, rarely become diseased must be regarded as strong evidence against the allegation that lung-distempered Irish cattle, in Norfolk, bring the malady with them from Ireland, and in favour of their having contracted it in consequence of the disease-developing influences to which they are there subjected, and which are inseparable from the present system of indoor cattle feeding in Norfolk, by which the functional and organic health of the animal is so frequently impaired, or even fatally sacrificed, to an increase in the quantity, and an improvement in the fertilising properties of its manure products.

Hugh Ferguson,
Director of the Privy Council,
Veterinary Department (Ireland).

To the Under Secretary.

REPORT by Mr. *William Chambers,* v.s.

Sir Dublin, 19 March 1875.

In reply to your question relative to the management of cattle in Norfolk, I beg to state that from the fact of the county being almost solely under cultivation, the system adopted differs in several ways from that of other counties. The usual method being to buy store cattle (invariably Irish) at the most convenient markets about the months of August, September, or October, when they are often at first turned into the barley stubbles (if there is a good growth of young grasses) for a week or two, and if then free from foot-and-mouth disease, which frequently breaks out, are then put either into well-littered and sheltered yards, or in stalls or boxes. The feeding depends upon the class of cattle, and when required for market, or perhaps upon the farmer's means. But, as a rule, stock owners commence with an unlimited supply of sliced white turnips, with a mixture of cut hay, meal, linseed or cotton cake, the quantity of the latter ingredients varying according to circumstances. When the white turnips are finished, swedes are then used, and followed by mangold wurzel, or sometimes mixed. Under this system of management cattle are generally fit for market in about four months, but the stall-feeding season continues about seven or eight months, during which time the manure from the yards, stalls, or boxes,

boxes, is not, as a rule, removed more than once, that is when the farmer requires it for the wheat crop about the latter part of October and beginning of November, but again in the spring for the root crop, after the cattle are disposed of. During this time the feeding troughs are raised by chains and hooks according as the manure accumulates.

A second lot of smaller cattle are frequently purchased by Norfolk farmers and fed with turnips thrown about the stubbles, till the weather becomes severe, when they are placed in a littered yard and kept upon refuse roots, hay, and barley straw until the end of April, and afterwards pastured on marsh lands during the summer and kept for stall feeding the next season. These cattle invariably do well, and scarcely ever suffer from disease.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Chambers.*

To Professor Ferguson, H.M.V.S.

CATTLE (PLEURO-PNEUMONIA).

COPY of the REPORT by Mr. CHAMBERS, V.S., of the Veterinary Department of the Irish Privy Council, on the Cases of Pleuro-pneumonia among CATTLE recently Imported from *Ireland* into *Norfolk*, investigated by him, along with Professor FERGUSON'S REPORT on the same subject.

(*Mr. James Barclay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *May* 1875.

193.

Under 1 *oz.*

631

CONSULAR. No. 3 (1875).

A Return showing the Changes and Alterations which have been made in the Consular Service since the 1st day of January, 1872; with a Statement in detail of the Consular Posts Established, Increased, Reduced, and Abolished; of the Annual Salaries and Allowances paid before and after such alterations; and an Account of the Fees Received and Remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in respect to each of these posts.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated May 27, 1875.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

[C.—1287.] *Price 1d.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated May 27, 1875;
for—

"A Return showing the Changes and Alterations which have been made in the Consular Service since the 1st day of January, 1872; with a Statement in detail of the Consular Posts Established, Increased, Reduced, and Abolished; of the Annual Salaries and Allowances paid before and after such alterations; and an Account of the Fees Received and Remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in respect to each of these posts."

Place.	January 1, 1872.			April 1, 1875.			Fees received by Government.		
	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
BELGIUM—		£	£		£	£	£	£	£
Antwerp	Consul	500	...	Consul	600 / 150*	250			
Ostend	Consul	300 / 100*	...	Vice-Consul	...	150			
Brussels	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	...	100			
BRAZIL—									
Rio de Janeiro	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	450	...	717	898	955
Pará	Consul	600	150	Consul	...	300	116	138	139
BUENOS AYRES—									
Buenos Ayres	Consul	900 / 100*	500	Consul	1,000	500	519	613	687
				Vice-Consul	400	...			
CHILI									
Valparaiso	...	...	...	Vice-Consul	300	...	1,095	1,138	1,141
COLOMBIA—									
Carthagena	Consul	700	100	Vice-Consul	...	150	32	28	20
Savanilla	Vice-Consul	300	...	Consul	600	150			
DENMARK—									
Copenhagen	Consul	400	150	Consul	500	200	115	133	85
Elsinore	Vice-Consul	200	75	Vice-Consul	200	150			
St. Thomas	Consul	250	150	Consul	800	300	...	...	187
EGYPT—									
Alexandria	Consul	1,000	870	Consul and Judge	1,000	...			
	Vice-Consul	300 / 100* / 50†	...	Vice-Consul	400 / *100 / †50	...	3,490	2,816	3,091
	Legal Vice-Consul	800	500	...	...	...			
	Law Clerk	400	...	Law Secretary	450	...			
Cairo	Consul	600 / 400*	550	Legal Vice-Consul	700	150	614	420	466
Port Said	...	...	...	Consul	600	220	...	...	165
FIJI—									
Ovalau	Consul	500	100	Consul	700	300	210	289	204
FRANCE—									
Dunkirk	Consul	500	...	Vice-Consul	...	250			
Calais	Consul	400	100	Consul	450	150	55	23	30
Boulogne	Consul	400 / 100*	...	Vice-Consul	250	150	...	...	117
Havre	Consul	700	300	Consul	800	200	509	229	348
	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	150	...			
Caen	Vice-Consul	200	50	Vice-Consul	...	75	35	62	29
Dieppe	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	...	150			
Honfleur	Vice-Consul	50	...	Vice-Consul	100	...			
Brest	Consul	550	150	Consul	600	150	37	84	16
Nantes	Consul	350	100	Consul	500	200	31	17	23
Charente	Consul	500	100	Consular Agent	...	50	81	72	81
La Rochelle	...	...	...	Vice-Consul	250	150			
St. Nazaire	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	...	100			
Bordeaux	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	250	107	109	102
Bayonne	Consul	550	...	Vice-Consul	...	100	29	17	18
Corsica	Consul	200	50	Consul	100	50	4	...	2
Nice	Consul	200	100	Vice-Consul	...	150			
Saigon	Consul	...	150	Consul	...	400			
Cayenne	Vice-Consul	400	50	Consul	500	100	...	2	2
GERMANY—									
Bremen	Consul	500	...	Consul	500	200			
Königsberg	Consul	500	100	Consul	600	130			
Dantzig	Consul	600	50	Vice-Consul	...	150	23	19	14
Hamburgh	Consul	800	300	Consul	900	400	819	574	566
Stettin	Consul	500	100	Consul	500	200			
Leipzig	Consul	750	...						
Düsseldorf	...	...	...	Consul-General	750	150	10	12	21
GREECE—									
Patras	Consul	700	100	Consul	...	250	54	53	48
Syra	Consul	400	100	Consul	...	150	28	29	16
Corfu	Consul	700	...	Consul	700	150	...	39	15
ITALY—									
Venice	Consul-General	800	...	Consul	...	150	116	147	159
	Vice-Consul	200	...						
Ancona	Consul	215	100	Vice-Consul	...	150	...	61	112
Brindisi	Consul	400	...	Consul	400	60			
Naples	Consul-General	900	300	Consul	600	250	302	265	257
Palermo	Consul	450	...	Consul	600	200			
Florence	Consul	500	150	Consul	600	150	27	30	71
Cagliari	Consul	350	...	Consul	...	150			
Civita Vecchia	Consul	250	100	Consul	...	150			
Rome	Consul	400	100						

* Personal allowance.

† Allowance as Delegate to Board of Health.

Place.	January 1, 1872.			April 1, 1875.			Fees received by Government.		
	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	1871–72.	1872–73.	1873–74.
		£	£		£	£	£	£	£
MONTE VIDEO—									
Monte Video	Consul	800	250	Consul	1,000	500	463	577	551
				Vice-Consul	400	...			
MOROCCO—									
Tangier	Consul-General	1,600	75	Consul-General	1,600	260	21	5	
Mogador	Vice-Consul	250	65	Consul	250	115			
Rabat	Vice-Consul	300	115	Vice-Consul	...	50			
Muzagan	Vice-Consul	250	65	Vice-Consul	...	80			
Saffee	...	...	...	Vice-Consul	...	50			
Dar-el-Baida	Vice-Consul	150	65	Vice-Consul	...	80			
Larraiche				Vice-Consul	...	50			
NETHERLANDS—									
Amsterdam	Consul	600	150	Consul	600	200	227	148	361
Rotterdam	Consul	100	...	Consul	...	500			
Surinam	Consul	150	...	Consul	500	100	...	...	52
PERU—									
Callao	Vice-Consul	200	...	Vice-Consul	400	...	485	460	544
RUSSIA—									
Riga	Consul	650	200	Consul	650	250	1	5	
Wiborg	Consul	150	...	Consul	...	...			
Odessa				Vice-Consul	300	...	247	174	215
Nicolaieff	Consul	450	150	Vice-Consul*	300	150	...	53	23
Berdiansk	Consul	450	150	Vice-Consul	...	200	8	4	7
	Clerk	150	...						
Taganrog	Consul	400	...*	Consul	500	200			
Theodosia	Vice-Consul	400	50	†					
Poti	Vice-Consul	400	100	Vice-Consul	...	200	...	...	5
Tiflis				Consul-General	1,200	...			
SPAIN—									
Bilbao	Consul	500	150	Consul	500	250	309	396	274
Cadiz	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	260	270	220	255
Seville	Consul	300	...	Vice-Consul	...	100			
Malaga	Consul	300	100	Consul	600	250	...	48	132
Carthagena	Consul	400	...	Vice-Consul	200	100			
Barcelona	Consul	600	200	Consul	600	250	68	99	70
Manila	Consul	1,100	200	Consul	1,100	500	52	55	52
	Vice-Consul	300	...						
Sual	Vice-Consul	400	...						
Iloilo	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	...	100			
Puerto Rico	Consul	800	...	Consul	800	200	45	62	89
SWEDEN—									
Stockholm	Consul	500	100	Consul	500	150	49	31	53
Gottenburg	Consul	400	...	Consul	...	200			
TRIPOLI—									
Susa	Vice-Consul	300	15	Vice-Consul	300	30			
TURKEY—									
Bucharest	Consul-General	1,000	800	Consul-General	1,600	200	...	15	12
Jassy	Vice-Consul	300	...	Vice-Consul	300	100	...	...	1
Varna	Consul	300	50	Vice-Consul	...	100	4	6	
Bosna Serai	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	250			
Constantinople	Consul-General and Judge	1,500	...	Consul-General and Judge	1,600	...	9,164	6,708	6,402
Dardanelles	Vice-Consul	300	150	Vice-Consul	300	200	439	44	30
Salonica	Consul	500	100	Consul	600	300	...	28	161
Monastir	Consul	600	200	Vice-Consul	...	50			
Prevesa	Vice-Consul	150	75	Vice-Consul	250	100‡	2	4	3
Janina	Consul	800	250						
Brussa	Vice-Consul	350	100	Vice-Consul	...	100	...	...	4
Rhodes	Vice-Consul	...	250	Vice-Consul	250	100			
Scio	Vice-Consul	250	...						
Trebizond	Consul	600	200	Vice-Consul	400	100	...	2	
Jeddah	Consul	...	...	Consul	...	200§			
UNITED STATES—									
Portland	Consul	600	200	Consul	700	250	210	204	231
Boston	Consul	300	...	Consul	1,200	350			
	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	400	...			
New York	Consul-General	1,500	960‖	Consul-General	2,000	2,020‖	3,504	4,059	3,870
		500¶			500¶				
	Vice-Consul	400	...	Vice-Consul	600	...			
				2nd Vice-Consul	400	...			
Philadelphia	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300	447	458	406
Baltimore	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300	588	440	425
Charleston	Consul	800	350	Consul	900	350	131	159	152
Savannah	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300	267	254	310
Mobile	Consul	700	150	Consul	800	250	68	50	57
Pensacola	Vice-Consul	...	...	Vice-Consul	300	100			
New Orleans	Consul	1,000	350	Consul	1,100	375	369	450	438
Galveston	Consul	400	...	Consul	500	150			
San Francisco	Consul	1,000	600	Consul	1,200	750	502	773	874
VENEZUELA—									
Maracaibo	Vice-Consul	200	...	Vice-Consul	...	100			

* Vote also taken for Consul's salary and office allowance on old scale till September 30, 1875.
† Vote taken for Vice-Consul's salary and office allowance on old scale up to September 30, 1875.
‡ Including 50*l.* paid to Consular Agent at Janina.
§ Consul at Jeddah receives another 200*l.* from India Office.
‖ Including an allowance of 260*l.* for preparing Board of Trade Returns, which sum Mr Archibald has since given up.
¶ Personal Allowance.

Posts Established.

	Arrangement before Changes.			Arrangement after Changes.		
	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.
		£	£		£	£
Buenos Ayres	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	..
Valparaiso ..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	..
Port Saïd ..	..	..	..	Consul	600	220
La Rochelle ..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	250	150
Düsseldorf ..	..	..	..	Consul-General ..	750	150
Monte Video..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	..
Saffee ..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	50
Laraiche ..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	50
Odessa ..	..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	..
Tiflis* ..	..	..	..	Consul-General ..	1,200	..
Jeddah ..	..	..	..	Consul	..	200
New York ..	..	..	..	2nd Vice-Consul ..	400	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	4,600	820

Posts Increased.

Antwerp ..	..	Consul	500	..	Consul	{ 600 / 150 }	250
Brussels ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	100
Rio de Janeiro	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	450	..
Savarilla ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	..	Consul	600	150
Copenhagen ..	..	Consul	400	150	Consul	500	200
Elsinore ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	200	75	Vice-Consul ..	200	150
St. Thomas ..	..	Consul	250	150	Consul	800	300
Alexandria ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	..
		Law Clerk.. ..	400	..	Law Secretary ..	450	..
Ovalau ..	..	Consul	500	100	Consul	700	300
Calais ..	..	Consul	400	100	Consul	450	150
Havre ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	150	..
Dieppe ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	150
Honfleur ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	50	..	Vice-Consul ..	100	..
Brest ..	..	Consul	550	150	Vice-Consul ..	600	150
Nantes ..	..	Consul	350	100	Consul	500	200
St. Nazaire ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	100
Bordeaux ..	..	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	250
Saïgon ..	..	Consul	..	150	Consul	..	400
Cayenne ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	50	Consul	500	100
Bremen ..	..	Consul	500	..	Consul	500	200
Königsberg ..	..	Consul	500	100	Consul	600	130
Hamburgh ..	..	Consul	800	300	Consul	900	400
Stettin ..	..	Consul	500	100	Consul	500	200
Corfu ..	..	Consul	700	..	Consul	700	150
Brindisi ..	..	Consul	400	..	Consul	400	60
Palermo ..	..	Consul	450	..	Consul	600	200
Florence ..	..	Consul	500	150	Consul	600	150
Monte Video..	..	Consul	800	250	Consul	1,000	500
Tangiers ..	..	Consul-General ..	1,600	75	Consul-General ..	1,600	260
Mogador ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	250	65	Consul	250	115
Amsterdam ..	..	Consul	600	150	Consul	600	200
Rotterdam ..	..	Consul	400	..	Consul	..	500
Surinam ..	..	Consul	150	..	Consul	500	100
Callao ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	200	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	..
Riga ..	..	Consul	650	200	Consul	650	250
Taganrog ..	..	Consul	400	..	Consul	500	200
Bilbao ..	..	Consul	500	150	Consul	500	250
Cadiz ..	..	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	260
Malaga ..	..	Consul	300	100	Consul	600	250
Barcelona ..	..	Consul	600	200	Consul	600	250
Manila ..	..	Consul	1,100	200	Consul	1,100	500
Iloilo ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	100
Puerto Rico ..	..	Consul	800	..	Consul	800	200
Stockholm ..	..	Consul	500	100	Consul	500	150
Susa ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	15	Vice-Consul ..	300	30
Jassy ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	100
Bosna Serai ..	..	Consul	700	200	Consul	700	250
Constantinople	..	Consul-General and Judge	1,500	..	Consul-General and Judge	1,600	..
Dardanelles ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	150	Vice-Consul ..	300	200
Salonica ..	..	Consul	500	100	Consul	600	300
Prevesa ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	150	75	Vice-Consul ..	250	100
Rhodes ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	250	Vice-Consul ..	250	100
Portland ..	..	Consul	600	200	Consul	700	250
Boston. ..	..	Consul	300	..	Consul	1,200	350
		Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	400	..
New York ..	..	Consul-General ..	1,500	960	Consul-General ..	2,000	2,020
		Vice-Consul ..	400	..	Vice-Consul ..	600	..
Philadelphia ..	..	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300
Baltimore ..	..	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300
Charleston ..	..	Consul	800	350	Consul	900	350
Savannah ..	..	Consul	800	250	Consul	900	300
Mobile ..	..	Consul	700	150	Consul	800	250
Pensacola ..	..	Vice-Consul ..	..	..	Vice-Consul ..	300	100
New Orleans..	..	Consul	1,000	350	Consul	1,100	375
Galveston ..	..	Consul	400	..	Consul	500	150
San Francisco	..	Consul	1,000	600	Consul	1,200	750
Total ..	..	..	32,050	7,715	..	39,650	15,100

* Appointment not yet filled up.

Posts Reduced.

	Arrangement before Changes.			Arrangements after Changes.		
	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.	Rank.	Salary.	Office Allowance.
		£	£		£	£
Ostend	Consul	400	..	Vice-Consul	..	150
Pará	Consul	600	150	Consul	..	300
Carthagena (Columbia)	Consul	700	100	Vice-Consul	..	150
Alexandria	Consul	1,000	870	Consul and Judge	1,000	..
	Legal Vice-Consul	800	500			
Cairo	Consul	1,000	550	Legal Vice-Consul	700	150
Dunkirk	Consul	500	..	Vice-Consul	..	250
Boulogne	Consul	500	..	Vice-Consul	250	150
Caen	Vice-Consul	200	50	Vice-Consul	..	75
Charente	Consul	500	100	Consular Agent	..	50
Bayonne	Consul	550	..	Vice-Consul	..	100
Corsica	Consul	200	50	Consul	100	50
Nice	Consul	200	100	Vice-Consul	..	150
Dantzig	Consul	600	50	Vice-Consul	..	150
Patras	Consul	700	100	Consul	..	250
Syra	Consul	400	100	Consul	..	150
Venice	Vice-Consul	200	..	Consul*	..	150
Ancona	Consul	215	100	Vice-Consul	..	150
Naples	Consul-General	900	300	Consul	600	250
Cagliari	Consul	350	..	Consul	..	150
Civita Vecchia	Consul	250	100	Consul	..	150
Rabat	Vice-Consul	300	115	Vice-Consul	..	50
Mazágan	Vice-Consul	250	65	Vice-Consul	..	80
Dar-el-Baida	Vice-Consul	150	65	Vice-Consul	..	80
Wiborg	Consul	150	..	Consul	..	..
Nicolaieff	Consul	450	150	Vice-Consul	300	150
Berdiansk	Consul	450	150	Vice-Consul	..	200
Poti	Vice-Consul	400	100	Vice-Consul	..	200
Seville	Consul	300	..	Vice-Consul	..	100
Carthagena (Spain)	Consul	400	..	Vice-Consul	200	100
Gottenburg	Consul	400	..	Consul	..	200
Varna	Consul	300	50	Vice-Consul	..	100
Monastir	Consul	600	200	Vice-Consul	..	50
Brussa	Vice-Consul	350	200	Vice-Consul	..	100
Trebizond	Consul	600	200	Vice-Consul	400	100
Maracaibo	Vice-Consul	200	..	Vice-Consul	..	100
Total	..	16,065	4,515	..	3,550	4,585

Posts Abolished.

Leipzig	Consul	750	..	..	..	..
Venice	Consul-General	800	..	..	..	..
Rome	Consul	400	100	..	..	..
Berdiansk	Clerk	150	..	..	..	..
Theodosia	Vice-Consul	400	50	..	..	..
Manila	Vice-Consul	300	..	..	..	..
Sual	Vice-Consul	400	..	..	..	..
Janina	Consul	800	250	..	..	..
Scio	Vice-Consul	250	..	..	..	..
Total	..	4,250	400	..	..	..

* Rank of Consul personal to present holder.

Summary.

	£
Total Increase	20,405
Total Decrease	17,095
Net Increase*	3,310

* Against this net increase will, however, have to be deducted the increased amount of fees which will be received from certain Consulates, now returning their fees to Government, where they have been hitherto retained by the Consuls.

CONSULAR. No. 3 (1875).

A RETURN showing the Changes and Alterations which have been made in the Consular Service since the 1st day of January, 1872; with a Statement in detail of the Consular Posts Established, Increased, Reduced, and Abolished; of the Annual Salaries and Allowances paid before and after such alterations; and an Account of the Fees Received and Remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in respect to each of these Posts.

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated May 27, 1875.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

DEAN FOREST.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4 May 1875; *for*,

RETURN "showing the Number of FREE MINERS in the FOREST of DEAN actually on the Register on the 1st day of January 1874, and the Number on the Register on the 1st day of April 1875, with an Estimate of the Number of those on the Register who are supposed to have Died or left the District."

Number of Free Miners in the Forest of Dean actually on the Register on the 1st day of January 1874 - - -	1,176
Number on the Register on the 1st day of April 1875 -	1,604
Estimate of the Number of those on the Register who are supposed to have died or left the District - - -	630

Office of Woods, &c.,
11 May 1875.

JAMES K. HOWARD,
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.,
in charge of the Forest of Dean.

DEAN FOREST.

RETURN showing the Number of Free Miners in the Forest of Dean actually on the Register on the 1st day of January 1874, and the Number on the Register on the 1st day of April 1875, with an Estimate of the Number of those on the Register who are supposed to have Died or left the District.

(*Mr. Pease.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *June* 1875.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18th February 1875;—*for,*

RETURN "of the Amounts and Dates of all Payments to the Arbitrators, Assessors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Secretary, and Clerks appointed by or since the passing of the EUROPEAN SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACT, 1872, for Services in the Arbitration, and the Days and Dates of each Sitting of the Arbitrator, and the Number of Judgments delivered."

26 February 1875.

THOMAS PRESTON,
Secretary.

AMOUNTS and DATES of PAYMENTS.

		£.	s.	d.
21 Aug. 1872	Assistant Secretary	50	–	–
21 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	11	–	–
29 Oct. „	Secretary	100	–	–
29 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
29 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	11	–	–
23 Nov. „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
23 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	11	–	–
14 Dec. „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
14 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	11	10	–
9 Jan. 1873	Solicitors (in Canada)	50	–	–
20 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
20 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	14	10	–
31 „ „	Secretary	100	–	–
17 Feb. „	Ditto	16	–	–
17 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
17 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
20 „ „	Clerks of Joint Official Liquidator	1,774	15	11
20 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's remuneration	2,000	–	–
18 Mar. „	Secretary	16	–	–
18 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
18 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
21 „ „	Solicitors	500	–	–
2 April „	Arbitrator	1,050	–	–
2 „ „	Assessor	1,050	–	–
2 „ „	Assessor's Clerk	80	–	–
18 „ „	Secretary	20	–	–
18 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
18 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	16	–	–
13 May „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
13 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
13 „ „	Secretary	16	–	–
20 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's Clerks	1,184	1	3
4 June „	Solicitors	2,500	–	–
16 „ „	Secretary	16	–	–
16 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
16 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
10 July „	Solicitors	632	19	5
6 Aug. „	Secretary	20	–	–
6 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
6 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	16	–	–
6 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's remuneration	2,000	–	–
6 „ „	Solicitors	3,000	–	–
13 „ „	Secretary	16	–	–
13 „ „	Assistant Secretary	25	–	–
13 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
25 „ „	Secretary	25	–	–
25 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
9 Oct. „	Joint Official Liquidator's Clerks	1,172	8	2
16 „ „	Secretary	25	–	–
16 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
16 Oct. 1873	Solicitors (in Canada)	135	–	–
15 Nov. „	Secretary	25	–	–
15 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	16	–	–
12 Dec. „	Secretary	25	–	–
12 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	13	–	–
22 „ „	Solicitors	1,000	–	–
12 Jan. 1874	Secretary	25	–	–
12 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	18	5	–
16 „ „	Assessor	525	–	–
16 „ „	Assessor's Clerk	40	–	–
20 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's Clerks	2,168	9	6
10 Feb. „	Secretary	25	–	–
10 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	20	–	–
16 Mar. „	Joint Official Liquidator's remuneration	2,000	–	–
16 „ „	Secretary	25	–	–
16 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	20	–	–
17 „ „	Solicitors	2,500	–	–
24 „ „	Ditto	508	17	6
15 April „	Secretary	25	–	–
15 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	20	–	–
18 May „	Secretary	25	–	–
18 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	27	15	–
1 June „	Solicitors	2,000	–	–
15 „ „	Secretary	25	–	–
15 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	22	–	–
4 July „	Secretary	25	–	–
4 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	22	–	–
27 „ „	Assessor	1,050	–	–
27 „ „	Assessor's Clerk	80	–	–
31 „ „	Solicitors	2,000	–	–
31 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's remuneration	2,000	–	–
31 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's Clerks	3,518	4	10
31 „ „	Secretary	50	–	–
31 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	23	–	–
4 Aug. „	Arbitrator	787	10	–
29 Sept. „	Secretary	25	–	–
29 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	30	10	–
31 Oct. „	Secretary	25	–	–
31 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	23	–	–
23 Nov. „	Secretary	25	–	–
23 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	23	–	–
26 „ „	Solicitors	2,000	–	–
30 Dec. „	Secretary	25	–	–
30 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	30	10	–
20 Jan. 1875	Secretary	25	–	–
20 „ „	Secretary's Clerks	23	–	–
25 „ „	Assessor's Clerk	80	–	–
25 „ „	Joint Official Liquidator's Clerks	1,719	19	3
4 Feb. „	Joint Official Liquidator's remuneration	2,000	–	–
11 „ „	Solicitors	4,500	–	–

DAYS and DATES of each SITTING of the ARBITRATOR and the Number of JUDGMENTS delivered.

Sittings.	Number of Judgments.	Sittings.	Number of Judgments.	Sittings.	Number of Judgments.	Sittings.	Number of Judgments.
22 Oct. 1872	2	3 Feb. 1873	5	26 Nov. 1873	3	11 May 1874	2
23 „ „	3	4 „ „	4	3 Dec. „	1	12 „ „	1
25 „ „	2	5 „ „	2			14 „ „	3
26 „ „	2	6 „ „	8	6 Jan. 1874	1	15 „ „	1
29 „ „	1	8 April „	7	7 „ „	1	18 „ „	1
31 „ „	1	17 June „	3	8 „ „	—	15 June „	1
1 Nov. „	2	18 „ „	4	9 „ „	1	18 „ „	1
2 „ „	2	19 „ „	2	2 Feb. „	5	8 July „	6
5 „ „	2	27 Oct. „	—	27 Mar. „	1	3 Aug. „	6
		28 „ „	1	28 „ „	3		
20 Jan. 1873	3	29 „ „	1	30 „ „	1	28 Oct. „	2
21 „ „	2	30 „ „	2	31 „ „	3	29 „ „	1
22 „ „	3	31 „ „	3	1 April „	2	18 Nov. „	2

EUROPEAN SOCIETY.

RETURN of the Amounts and Dates of all Payments to the Arbitrators, Assessors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Secretary, and Clerks appointed by or since the passing of the EUROPEAN SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACT, 1872, for Services in the Arbitration, and the Days and Dates of each Sitting of the Arbitrator, and the Number of Judgments delivered.

(*Sir Eardley Wilmot.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *March* 1875.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1875;—*for*,

"RETURN of the NAMES of the LORD LIEUTENANTS of COUNTIES in *Ireland*, in part continuation of Return, No. 264, of Session 1831, as the same stood on the 1st day of January 1875, stating the Dates of Appointment and for what Counties:"

"And, similar RETURN for *England*, for *Wales*, and for *Scotland*."

IRELAND.

RETURN of the NAMES of the LIEUTENANTS of COUNTIES in *Ireland*, in part continuation of Return, No. 264, of Session 1831, as the same stood on the 1st day of January 1875, stating the Dates of Appointment, and for what Counties.

COUNTY.	Name of Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Date of Appointment as Lieutenant.	Date of Appointment as Custos Rotulorum.	Name of Vice Lieutenant.	Date of Appointment of Vice Lieutenant.
Antrim	Marquess of Donegal	24 April 1841	26 May 1842		
Armagh	Baron Lurgan	7 July 1844	7 July 1844		
Carlow	Earl of Bessborough	5 Sept. 1838	23 April 1840		
Clare	Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Charles W. White.	15 May 1872	24 June 1872		
Cavan	Lord Lisgar	9 Mar. 1871	9 Mar. 1871		
Cork	Earl of Bandon	2 Nov. 1874	2 Nov. 1874		
Cork, County of City	Earl of Bandon	2 Nov. 1874			
Donegal	Duke of Abercorn	13 Nov. 1844	25 Jan. 1855	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	18 Mar. 1874
Down	Earl of Dufferin	22 Mar. 1864	22 Mar. 1864	Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart.	17 June 1872
Drogheda	Lord Rathdonnell	18 Nov. 1867			
Dublin	Viscount Monck	21 Feb. 1874	21 Feb. 1874		
Fermanagh	Earl of Erne	23 April 1840	23 April 1840		
Galway, County and Town.	Lord Clonbrock	14 May 1874	14 May 1874		
Kerry	Earl of Kenmare	19 Mar. 1866	19 Mar. 1866		
Kildare	Marquess of Drogheda	24 Nov. 1874	24 Nov. 1874		
Kilkenny	Right. Hon. William F.F. Tighe.	19 June 1847	19 June 1847		
Kilkenny, County of City.	Right Hon. William F. F. Tighe.	19 June 1847			
King's County	Colonel Thomas Bernard	5 Dec. 1867	5 Dec. 1867		
Leitrim	Viscount Southwell	31 Aug. 1872	27 Sept. 1872	Major W. R. Ormsby Gore, M.P.	11 Nov. 1874
Limerick	Lord Emly	22 Nov. 1871	22 Nov. 1871		
Limerick, County of City.	Lord Emly	22 Nov. 1871			
Londonderry, City and County.	Colonel Robert Peel Dawson.	23 June 1870	23 June 1870		
Longford	Earl of Longford	21 Mar. 1874	21 Mar. 1874		
Louth	Lord Rathdonnell	3 Jan. 1867	5 May 1870		
Mayo	Earl of Lucan	14 Feb. 1845	25 Feb. 1845		
Meath	Marquess Conyngham	27 May 1869	27 May 1869		
Monaghan	Earl of Dartrey	25 Sept. 1871	25 Sept. 1871		
Queens' County	Lord Castledown	15 Nov. 1855	15 Nov. 1855		
Roscommon	Colonel Edward King Tenison.	26 Nov. 1856	26 Nov. 1856	Earl of Kingston	8 Nov. 1873
Sligo	Sir Robert Gore Booth	7 Dec. 1868	21 Aug. 1873		
Tipperary	Viscount Lismore	20 June 1857	20 June 1857		
Tyrone	Earl of Charlemont	1 Feb. 1864	1 Feb. 1864		
Waterford	Marquess of Waterford	19 Aug. 1874	19 Aug. 1874		
Waterford, County of City.	Marquess of Waterford	19 Aug. 1874			
Westmeath	Lord Greville	27 Mar. 1871	9 June 1871		
Wexford	Lord Carew	2 July 1856	11 Dec. 1858		
Wicklow	Earl of Meath	28 June 1856	28 June 1856		

T. H. Burke.

Ralph S. Cusack,
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN of the NAMES of LORD LIEUTENANTS of COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, as the same stood on the 1st day of January 1875, with the Dates of their Appointments.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	NAME.	DATE.	COUNTY.	NAME.	DATE.
Bedford	Earl Cowper	7 June 1861	Monmouth	Duke of Beaufort	21 May 1867
Berks	Earl of Abingdon	13 Feb. 1855	Norfolk	Earl of Leicester	28 July 1846
Buckingham	Duke of Buckingham	23 July 1868	Northampton	Earl Spencer	12 Aug. 1872
Cambridge	Chas. Wm. Townley, Esq.	20 Jan. 1874	Northumberland	Earl Grey	5 Mar. 1847
Chester	Lord Egerton	29 Jan. 1868	Nottingham	Lord Belper	6 Dec. 1864
Cornwall	Lord Vivian	17 Dec. 1856	Oxford	Duke of Marlborough	25 Aug. 1851
Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	14 Dec. 1868	Rutland	Earl of Gainsborough	18 Feb. 1867
Derby	Duke of Devonshire	20 Feb. 1858	Salop	Viscount Hill	14 Nov. 1845
Devon	Duke of Somserset	9 Nov. 1861	Somerset	Earl of Cork	28 June 1864
Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury	4 June 1856	Southampton	Marquess of Winchester.	22 Oct. 1852
Durham	Earl of Durham	31 Mar. 1854	Stafford	Lord Wrottesley	14 July 1871
Essex	Lord Carlingford	4 Sept. 1873	Suffolk	Earl of Stradbroke	29 Jan. 1844
Gloucester	Earl of Ducie	6 Nov. 1857	Surrey	Earl of Lovelace	17 July 1840
Hereford	Lord Bateman	11 Nov. 1852	Sussex	Earl of Chichester	21 Nov. 1860
Hertford	Earl of Verulam	17 Jan. 1846	Warwick	Lord Leigh	12 Mar. 1856
Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	25 Sept. 1841	Westmorland	Earl of Lonsdale	14 Dec. 1868
Kent	Earl Sydney	10 June 1856	Wilts	Marquess of Ailesbury	25 Mar. 1863
Lancaster	Earl of Sefton	28 Feb. 1858	Worcester	Lord Lyttelton	7 Nov. 1839
Leicester	Duke of Rutland	13 Feb. 1857	York, East Riding	Lord Wenlock	6 Dec. 1864
Lincoln	Earl Brownlow	4 Dec. 1867	„ West Riding	Earl Fitzwilliam	31 Mar. 1857
Middlesex	Duke of Wellington	28 May 1868	„ North Riding	Marquis of Ripon	21 Mar. 1873

WALES.

Anglesey	Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley.	21 Mar. 1869	Flint	Hugh R. Hughes, Esq.	4 Aug. 1874
Brecknock	Lord Tredegar	29 Sept. 1866	Glamorgan	C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.	5 May 1848
Cardigan	Edward Lewis Pryse, Esq.	14 Sept. 1851	Merioneth	Lord Mostyn	25 Jan. 1840
Carmarthen	Earl Cawdor	22 April 1861	Montgomery	Lord Sudeley	21 April 1868
Carnarvon	Lord Penrhyn	14 Sept. 1866	Pembroke	Lord Kensington	26 April 1861
Denbigh	W. Cornwallis West, Esq.	5 June 1872	Radnor	Lord Ormathwaite	22 July 1842

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the NAMES of the LORD LIEUTENANTS of COUNTIES in *Scotland*, as the same stood on the 1st day of January 1875, stating the Dates of Appointment, and for what Counties.

COUNTY.	Name of Lord Lieutenant.	Date of Appointment.	Whether Resident.	REMARKS.
Aberdeen	The Earl of Kintore	June 1856	Resident.	
Argyll	The Duke of Argyll	Nov. 1862	- ditto.	
Ayr	The Earl of Stair	29 June 1870	- ditto.	
Banff	The Earl of Fife	- - 1856	- ditto.	
Berwick	The Duke of Roxburgh	9 July 1873	Resident in neighbouring county of Roxburgh.	
Bute	Lieutenant Colonel James Frederick Dudley Crichton Stuart.	Nov. 1859	Not resident.	
Caithness	The Earl of Caithness	Mar. 1856	Resident.	
Clackmannan	The Earl of Mansfield	Aug. 1852	Resident in adjoining county of Perth.	
Cromarty	The Duke of Sutherland	May 1853	Resident in county of Sutherland.	
Dumbarton	Humphrey E. Crum Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven.	27 Feb. 1874	Resident.	
Dumfries	The Earl of Dalkeith	22 Mar. 1858	- ditto.	
Edinburgh	The Duke of Buccleuch	- - 1826	- ditto.	
Elgin	The Viscount Macduff, M.P.	Jan. 1874	- ditto.	
Fife	Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart.	17 June 1864	- ditto.	
Forfar	The Earl of Strathmore	3 Aug. 1874	- ditto.	
Haddington	The Marquis of Tweeddale.	Mar. 1823	- ditto.	
Inverness	The Master of (now Lord) Lovat.	May 1873	- ditto.	
Kincardine	Sir James Horn Burnett, of Leys, Bart.	5 Jan. 1864		
Kinross	Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart.	Aug. 1854	Resident at Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire.	Has estates in both Kinross-shire and Peeblesshire.
Kirkcudbright	The Earl of Selkirk	Aug. 1852	Resident.	
Lanark	Sir Thomas E. Colebrooke, Bart.	Jan. 1869	- ditto.	
Linlithgow	The Earl of Roseberry	5 June 1873	- ditto.	
Nairn	James C. J. Brodie, of Lethen.	June „	- ditto.	
Orkney and Shetland	The Hon. John Charles Dundas.	Dec. 1872	Not resident.	
Peebles	The Earl of Wemyss	22 Aug. 1853	Resides at Gosford House, Haddingtonshire.	His Lordship has estates in both Peeblesshire and Haddingtonshire.
Perth	Lord Kinnaird	19 Mar. 1866	Resident.	
Renfrew	Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.	23 April 1869	- ditto.	
Ross	Sir James Mathieson, Bart.	June 1866	- ditto.	
Roxburgh	The Duke of Buccleuch	28 Nov. 1841	- ditto.	
Selkirk	Allan Elliot Lockhart, of Borthwickbrae, Esq.	14 Nov. 1867	- ditto.	
Stirling	The Duke of Montrose	27 Feb. 1843	- ditto	The Duke of Montrose died on 30th December 1874, and the office was vacant on the 1st day of January 1875. His successor, the Right Hon. Charles Adolphus Earl of Dunmore, was appointed on 16th February 1875, and he is resident.
Sutherland	The Duke of Sutherland	30 April 1861	- ditto.	
Wigtown	The Earl of Stair	16 May 1851	- ditto.	

Jas. Auldjo Jamieson,
Crown Agent.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

RETURN of the NAMES of the LORD LIEUTENANTS of COUNTIES in *Ireland*, in part continuation of Return No. 264, of Session 1831, as the same stood on the 1st day of January 1875, stating the Dates of Appointment, and for what Counties;—And, similar RETURN for *England*, for *Wales*, and for *Scotland*.

(*Sir George Balfour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *August* 1875.

443.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 June 1875;—*for*,

"LIST of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (*England* and *Wales*) which are not Incorporated under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, showing, with respect to each, in a Tabular Form, the Amount of REVENUE at the Date of the Inquiry held in 1835:"

"COPIES of the PETITION of the Inhabitants of *Woodstock* to Her Majesty in Council in 1867:"

"And, of the PETITION of the Inhabitants of *New Romney* to Her Majesty in Council in 1869."

A LIST of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (*England* and *Wales*) which are not Incorporated under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, showing, with respect to each, in a Tabular Form, the Amount of REVENUE at the Date of the Inquiry held in 1835.

NAME of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (not incorporated under 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76).	Average Revenue in 1835.	REMARKS.
ENGLAND.	£. s. d.	
BERKS:		
Oakingham	None.	
CHESHIRE:		
Altrincham	58 – –	
Over	3 – –	From tolls.
CORNWALL:		
Bossiney	4 4 –	
Camelford	55 – –	
Fowey	-	Charter forfeited in 1826.
Grampound	8 – –	
East Looe	100 16 –	
West Looe	48 – 4½	
Lostwithiel	153 18 3	
Marazion	38 1 –	
Saltash	400 – –	Estimated at; could not be ascertained accurately.
Tregony	28 5 –	
DEVON:		
Bradninch	64 10 –	
Okehampton	423 4 7	
Plympton Earle	18 1 8	
DORSET:		
Corfe Castle	-	The Mayor and Justice, on part of the Corporation, refused all information.
Wareham	40 – –	The corporate property is all received by the Mayor, without account.
ESSEX:		
Dumow	21 – –	
Romford	No public property.	
GLOUCESTER:		
Berkeley	28 – –	
Chipping Sodbury	None.	
Dursley	-	A prescriptive Corporation, without municipal functions or property.
Thornbury	-	- - - Ditto.
Wickwar	-	- - - Ditto.
Wootton-on-Edge	-	- - - Ditto.

NAME of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (not incorporated under 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76).	Average Revenue in 1835.	REMARKS.
ENGLAND—*continued.*	£. s. d.	
HANTS:		
Brading	6 17 11	
Christchurch	60 – –	
Newport	211 5 7	
Newtown	Trifling.	
Petersfield	- - -	No longer a municipal Corporation.
Yarmouth	30 – –	
HEREFORD:		
Weobley	- - -	No charter.
KENT:		
Fordwich	59 4 –	
Lydd	29 4 6	
New Romney	- - -	All information refused.
Queenborough	From 10,000 *l.* to 15,000 *l.*	Not publicly audited; kept by Chamberlain.
Romney Marsh	None.	
LANCASHIRE:		
Garstang	35 – –	
Newton	None.	
MONMOUTH:		
Usk	15 *l.* and 7 *l.* or 8 *l.*	15 *l.* towards paving the town, the rest to the portreeve.
NORFOLK:		
Castle Rising	15 – –	The annual value of a meadow which the Mayor has rent free; no other property.
NORTHAMPTON:		
Brackley	None.	
Higham Ferrers	174 – –	
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Alnwick	600 – –	
OXFORD:		
Henley on-Thames	72 – –	
Woodstock	140 – –	A prescriptive Corporation, without municipal functions or property.
SALOP:		
Bishop's Castle	29 – –	
Clun	None.	
Newport	None.	
Ruyton	None.	
SOMERSET:		
Axbridge	100 – –	
Ilchester	17 – –	Exclusive of the fines on renewals, which carry the income above the average expenditure.
Langport	169 – –	Exclusive of the extraordinary expenditure on the bridges and arches which the Corporation is bound to uphold.
STAFFORD:		
Burton-on-Trent	No report	Municipal only in name.
SUFFOLK:		
Aldeburgh	300 – –	
Dunwich	150 – –	
Orford	100 – –	
SURREY:		
Farnham	- - -	Extinct about 1790.
SUSSEX:		
Pevensey	85 – –	
Seaford	60 – –	
Winchelsea	22 3 7½	
WARWICK:		
Sutton Coldfield	747 11 9	
WESTMORELAND:		
Appleby	370 17 9½	
WILTS:		
Malmesbury	None.	
Westbury	45 – –	
Wilton	203 – –	
Wootton Basset	None.	

NAME of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (not incorporated under 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76).	Average Revenue in 1835.	REMARKS.
WALES.	£. s. d.	
ANGLESEY:		
Newborough	None.	
BRECKNOCK:		
Crickhowell	-	No charter.
Hay	-	Ditto.
CARNARVON:		
Bangor	Contributory to Carnarvon.	Municipal only in name.
Conway	207	Average of eight years.
Criccieth	-	Municipal only in name.
Nevin	Contributory to Carnarvon.	Ditto.
CARDIGAN:		
Lampeter	None.	
CARMARTHEN:		
Kidwelly	145	25 *l.* on account of tolls taken by corporate officers.
Laugharne	70	
Llanelly	425	The revenue is chiefly divided amongst the members of the corporation.
St. Clears	45	Ditto.
DENBIGH:		
Holt	None.	
FLINT:		
Caergwele	-	All traces of incorporation long extinct.
Caerwys	None	Since the Inclosure Act, 53 Geo. 3, c. 69 (Local), the burgesses have possessed no property.
Overton	-	A mere conventional body, with a nominal Mayor and Alderman, not pretending to exercise any magisterial functions, taking no oaths, and holding no property.
Rhuddland	None	Since the Inclosure Act, 53 Geo. 3, c. 69 (Local), the burgesses have possessed no property.
GLAMORGAN:		
Cowbridge	130	
Kenfig	25	
Llantrissant	None	There are 300 acres of waste land, on which the burgesses have right of common.
Llonghor	None	Except certain small tolls taken by the portreeve.
MERIONETH:		
Bala	-	No report.
Dinas Mwddy	None.	
Harlech	None.	
MONTGOMERY:		
Montgomery	50 *s.* or 55 *s.* per burgess.	Produce of an allotment in lieu of right of common.
Llanfillan	Contributory boroughs of Montgomery.	
Machynlleth	Contributory boroughs of Montgomery.	
PEMBROKE:		
Fishguard	-	No charter.
Kilgerran	No revenue, except tolls.	There are about 100 acres of grazing land uninclosed, and some stone and slate quarries which the burgesses enjoy under the control of the court leet.
Newport	Small tolls are taken by the Mayor.	
St. David's	-	No charter.
Wiston	8 *l.* or 10 *l.*	Tolls taken by Mayor.
RADNORSHIRE:		
New Radnor	Below 30 *l.*	And wholly received (without the interference of the Corporation) by the alienee of the fee-farm rent of 37 *l.* 8 *s.* 1½ *d.*
Presteign	-	No charter.

PETITION of the Inhabitants of *Woodstock.*

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned Inhabitant Householders of the Borough of New Woodstock, in the County of Oxford,

Sheweth,

1st. THAT the borough of New Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, was made a free borough by a Charter of Incorporation granted by his Majesty King Henry 6th, and further extended and confirmed by their Majesties King Edward 4th, Henry 7th, Edward 6th, Queen Elizabeth, and King James 1st; and finally confirmed, extended, altered, and regulated by a Charter of Incorporation granted by his Majesty King Charles 2nd, under the name and style of "The Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of New Woodstock."

2nd. That in virtue of the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation the local government of the borough is vested in a high steward, recorder, town clerk, mayor, four aldermen, two chamberlains, and 15 common councilmen, being in all 25 members, a major part of whom (*i. e.*, 13) being required to be present at the commencement of all meetings of the body for Corporation purposes.

3rd. That the Royal Charter above recited, *videlicet*, the Charter of King Charles 2nd, requires only that those who are chosen members of the Corporation shall at the time of being chosen be inhabitants of the borough; that the mayor and four aldermen are justices of the peace in the borough, and the Corporation have power to hold, and do hold, property, and they are trustees for the administration of charitable bequests in the borough.

4th. That Your Majesty's Petitioners are informed that many years ago the Corporation affairs were administered with the object of advantage to members of the Corporation more than with a view to the benefit of the inhabitants and the good government of the borough; that they have been in receipt of moneys as premiums on the granting of leases, and fines for renewals of leases, rents, and quit-rents, &c., and they are not accountable to any other for the mode of disbursements of any moneys coming into their hands, and that until about six years ago, when public attention was directed to the affair, the lands granted to them by charter were held exclusively by members of the Corporation.

5th. That Your Majesty's Petitioners are informed that in the first year of Your Majesty's reign the then members of the Corporation neglected, or refused, to appoint two chamberlains as required by the aforesaid charter, and a mandamus was issued from Your Majesty's Court at Westminster, dated the 29th day of January, commanding them to appoint persons to the office of chamberlains, and that certain considerable expenses were incurred in relation thereto which were discharged out of the moneys belonging to the Corporation.

6th. That Your Majesty's Petitioners are informed that only a few months ago the Corporation has been the purchaser of property in the borough at an exceedingly high price, and in addition a considerable expense has been incurred for legal charges and in obtaining Your Majesty's Royal License to allow them to have an income of upwards of 100 *l.* per year, although, as your Petitioners are informed, the property purchased will not yield more than Two per cent. on the whole cost; and your Petitioners are of opinion that this purchase was made in consideration of the property being occupied by one of the aldermen.

7th. That by virtue of the aforesaid charter the members of the Corporation elect the successors of members, and there appears to be no qualification of property, income, or ratability necessary to enable members to hold their respective offices of mayor, alderman, or common councilman, and they are chosen for the whole term of life, but they can resign if they think proper so to do; and the Corporation, or a major part of them, have power to remove individual members in case of ill-behaviour or any sufficient cause; these powers, however, your Petitioners believe have never been exercised, and at the present time seven members (exclusive of the high steward and the recorder) do not reside in the borough. Two of these are believed to have resided in Germany for many years, others in different parts of this country, and do not visit the borough; and in addition to these there are at present two members of the council who have never been ratepayers. The present mayor has, since he was appointed, made an assignment of his effects for the benefit of his creditors, and has entirely left the borough, and your Petitioners understand he is

at

at present residing in London; and that of the original number of 25, the present Corporation is composed as follows:—

Resident.		Non-Resident.	
Aldermen	4	High Steward	1
Councillors	9	Recorder	1
Chamberlains	2	Alderman	1
Town Clerk	1	Councillors	6
	16		9
Whole number	25		

But of the 16 members resident, two are not ratepayers.

8th. That your Petitioners have observed that in all cases of choosing members to fill up vacancies the rule has been to appoint relatives, dependants, political partisans, and co-religionists; and that in consequence of this practice and the numbers of non-resident members, many respectable and otherwise eligible inhabitants have not been chosen in the council, the staple trade of the town which contributes so much to its material prosperity being wholly unrepresented therein, thus manifestly destroying the confidence of the people as to the honest and intellectual administration of the affairs of the Corporation; and as none but members are admitted to their meetings, and also on account of the strict secrecy observed, your Petitioners have not the information necessary to ensure confidence in their honesty and integrity.

9th. That your Petitioners beg humbly to represent to your Majesty that a Corporation and local government so constituted does not encourage a proper respect for the administration of the law, is not conducive to the good government of the borough, and is at variance both with the spirit of the age and the principles of the Municipal Corporations Act.

10th. Wherefore, your Petitioners humbly pray Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to order and direct that a new Charter of Incorporation be granted to the borough of New Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and that the name of the borough of New Woodstock be inserted in a schedule of the Municipal Corporations Act, under the name and title of the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of New Woodstock, and that the local government of the borough be in conformity with the Municipal Corporations Act. And Your Majesty's faithful subjects, your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *John Parker*, upholsterer.
E. Hivrus, house agent, &c.
John Banbury, draper.
Henry Collett, draper.
G. W. P. John, rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock.
Fredk. Pentycross, tailor.
W. Griffin, labourer.
Wm. Upstone, labourer.
W. Morris (councilman), plumber, &c.
T. Morris Freeman, labourer.
Thomas Levisbrook, shepherd. his + mark.
Joseph Margetts, glover.
Richd. Knibbs, cordwainer.
George Willoughby, labourer.
Thomas Green, labourer.
William Margetts, coach builder.
Wm. Morris, freeman.
John Clarke, gardener.
James Slatter, wheelwright.
John Hanwell, innkeeper.
William Eccles, printer, &c.
Thomas Fardon, watch maker.
Richard Wilsdon, coal merchant.
George Griffin, leather dresser.
Henry Miles, hawker.
Benjamin Trinder, smith.
Thomas Beach, glover.
George Ryman, grounder.
William George, glover.
Joseph Smith, grounder.
Walter H. Trascott, warehouseman.
Henry Knap Mooney, glove manufacturer.
William Leggatt, ironmonger.
James G. Budd, baker and mealman.
Chas. Daggett, glove manufacturer.
Robert Trash, glover.
Henry Leggatt, tinman and zinc-worker.
Arthur Whitley, grounder. his + mark.
Thomas Luckett, grounder.
David Morgan, grounder.
J. Beck, glover.
R. Beck, glover.
P. Holloway, boot and shoe maker.
W. Pentycross, tailor.
Joseph Turner, glover.
James James, glover.
Robert Warner, glove grounder. his + mark.
John Warner, glove grounder. his + mark.
Job Phipps, tailor.
Ebenezer Le Ferri, dissenting minister.

(signed) *James Mitchell*, slater and plasterer.
Battin Harrison, freeman of Woodstock.
Edward Green, butcher.
G. G. Banbury, draper.
E. Webby, glover.
F. G. Fardon, glover.
Wm. Scarisbrook, saddler.
Reuben Tolley, labourer.
his + mark.
Jonas Clarke, confectioner.
William Rywam, sen., leather grounder.
Arthur Hitchcock, glover.
Joseph Newport, leather grounder.
his + mark.
E. Mills Raggett, burner.
George Foster, innkeeper.
George Neems, innkeeper.
Josiah Nutt Godden, glove maker.
G. Gubbins, glove cutter.
G. Pentycross, glove cutter.
T. Poan, glove cutter.
A. White, glover.
P. Baker, glover.
S. H. Watson, foreman of cordwainer.
A. Webbey, glover.
F. Hicks, glover.
William Webbey, glove cutter.
William Cannock, glover.
Richard Lay, glover.
Alfred G. Webley, glove manufacturer.
William Newport, boot and shoe maker.
Edwin Laggatt, boot and shoe warehouse.
James Fowler, land surveyor.
John Castle, carpenter.
James Hown, boot and shoe maker.
T. S. Peake, horse breaker.
A. Barratt, dealer.
Thomas Meek, glover.
Thomas Becklog, smith.
J. Dean, iron and brass founder.
William Freeman, labourer.
his + mark.
John Whitlock, coal merchant.
Thos. C. Townsend, bootmaker.
Richard Hine, innkeeper.
his + mark.
Robert Haynes, carpenter.
Andrew Jardine, drayman.
Joseph Baker, watchmaker.
Edward Tuttle, boot and shoe maker.
George Farley, painter.
William Watson, butcher.
Thomas Farley, jun., plumber, innkeeper.
John Price, labourer.
his + mark.
John Barrett, labourer.
his + mark.
Edward Brice, boot and shoe maker.
Henry Goddard, plumber and glazier.
Josiah Brotherton, carrier.
Thomas Morley, practical engineer.
William Shoyler, carrier.
Thomas Edwards, glover.
John Sotham.
John Rogers, carver.
William Underhill, assurance agent.
Thomas Mills, engineer.
his + mark.
John Bryden, draper.
Joseph Crosbie, draper.
John Mayes, draper.
Matthew Tallbey.
James Bradley, innkeeper.
Charles Heynes, gentleman.
R. Lay, glove cutter.
James White, leather grounder.
his + mark.
John Pritchett, gentleman.
his + mark.
William Morris, leather grounder.
Jonathan Clay, tailor.
H. E. Williams, grocer.
George Warmington, drillman.
Charles Hanniss, dealer.
George Wilsdon, tailor.
William M. Duke, accountant.
John Nash, gardener.
Jessie Hawkins, gardener.
his + mark.
Thomas Broom, labourer.
Thomas Pentycross, tailor.
Thomas Baylis, labourer.
William Pyman, glove manufacturer.
E. Brice, glover.

STATEMENT respecting *Woodstock* Corporation.

To accompany the Petition for a New Charter of Incorporation.

1st. THE inhabitants of Woodstock have long been dissatisfied with the Corporation; such dissatisfaction is known to have existed for 50 years. About that time some considerable properties belonging to the Corporation, and properties left to them in trust for certain charitable purposes, were let on long leases, for which considerable sums were received by the Corporation as premiums, and the inhabitants were never informed as to the appropriation of such moneys. The Corporation also are trustees for the administration of property left many years ago for the purpose of a *Grammar School*, but the town cannot be said to receive any benefit from the foundation, as, at the present time, although there is a master, there are only three boys attending the school, and they pay one guinea per quarter, being about the sum they would pay if there were no charity, and it, in fact, prevents a better school being established.

2nd. The

2nd. The income of the Corporation has, up till about eight years ago, been solely appropriated among the members, and the public have now no knowledge whatever as to the manner of disbursing their moneys; it is said that 40 *l.* per annum was devoted to a Mayor's feast; it is quite certain the town received no benefit whatever from the existence of the Corporation, and even the meadows given them at the time of granting the charter for the purpose of repairing the roadways and bridges of the borough were occupied solely by members of the Corporation, and a road rate levied on the inhabitants of the borough.

3rd. About that time public attention was directed towards the Corporation and the abuses existing, and the newspapers were the mediums of expression of opinions which added much to the odium with which they were regarded, and at that time a Gas Company being established, the Corporation agreed to pay for the public gas lights.

4th. They have also let the meadows by auction tender to the highest bidder, and by this means have added considerably to the revenues of the body. These acts had the effect of somewhat conciliating public opinion; but the question always remained, "to what purpose is the revenue (now considerably increased) applied?" as nothing more is visible.

5th. A late act of the Corporation has brought about another climax, and great dissatisfaction has ensued; the facts are these: A property belonging to the Corporation was leased to an alderman. This property adjoins other property which was rented also by the alderman, and both properties are so situated, that occupation of the one was almost necessarily occupation of the other; the front shop, one room, and part of a room belonging to the Corporation, and the kitchen, offices, and garden being private property. This latter portion was sold by auction, and at about the same time a lease of the Corporation portion expired. A general opinion prevails that the Corporation should have sacrificed their portion and pulled it down, as it projects from the line of other houses, and, in fact, stands in the street, and it would be a great improvement to the street to remove it; however, an alderman was occupier, and it was decided by the Corporation to buy the other portion, and add both together as one property. This they did, and the price paid was considered very high indeed, and as a commercial transaction is a permanent loss to the Corporation; they have no funds to complete the purchase, but are obliged to borrow the sum at interest, and the deficiency of income to meet expenditure has to be met from the other sources of revenue, thus considerably reducing their annual income in order to suit the convenience of an alderman.

6th. The Corporation having purchased this property, and legal minds being engaged on a conveyance, it was discovered that the Corporation was not allowed to have an income exceeding 100 *l.* per annum, although it had long exceeded that amount, and the fact of purchasing this property would reduce it considerably, yet it was necessary to obtain a Royal license before the conveyance would be a legal one. This caused a great expense to be incurred, and the effect is to enhance the already high price of the property; and lastly, the whole property being very old, a considerable sum is also to be expended in repairs; all being done, the income derived from such property will be quite inadequate to pay interest of the moneys borrowed. The loss resulting from the purchase of this new property will considerably more than destroy the value of the old property.

7th. The matters above recited are sufficient to cause dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants, but when to the charge of mal-administration it is added that the Corporation is irresponsible, secret, and self-elected, there appears good grounds for this appeal of the Petitioners to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to be released from the stigma of being placed under a local government in whose appointment they have no voice, over whose actions they have no control, and which (although the object of its creation was to bestow benefits on the inhabitants), is in its present condition the cause of much dissatisfaction and distrust. There is no doubt but that at the time of its creation the Corporation was a most useful institution, and necessary to the good government of the borough; but this being comparatively in the early ages, the constitution is no longer suitable, and has indeed outlived its appropriateness.

8th. A respectful requisition, signed by a considerable portion of inhabitant householders, was sent to the Deputy Mayor, asking him to convene a public meeting, or to grant the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of holding a public meeting, to consider the propriety of petitioning Her Majesty to grant a new Charter of Incorporation; the answer was as follows:—

> "I decline to call a public meeting, or to grant the use of the Town Hall, for the purpose contained in a requisition you recently forwarded to me.
>
> "I am, &c.
>
> "(signed) *William Margetts*, Mayor."

This letter from the Deputy Mayor shows the feeling with which those who seek for a change are regarded, thus adding insult to the injury which the inhabitants have so long tolerated.

9th. The Petition is signed by 135 inhabitant householders; the whole number of names on the rate book who are qualified to sign is 202. It is, therefore, signed by two-thirds of the whole number.

10th. It is signed by the rector, by all the glove manufacturers, and the working glovers, by all shopkeepers of every degree who are free of the Corporation, except some few who are under the patronage of the Corporation, and who are in receipt of charities administered by them, thus showing (notwithstanding the influence of those interested in the continuance of the present state of things) the desire of a large majority of the inhabitant householders for the change.

11th. One more evidence of this utter worthlessness of the present body is to be found in the fact that not one house or one inhabitant has been added to the borough, but, strange anomaly, the trade of the town has more than quadrupled within the last few years.

The facts above recited have been carefully collected, and your Petitioners feel certain they are under rather than over stated, but Your Majesty's Most Honourable Council can obtain the official knowledge of the same, with perhaps other facts, by summoning to your presence the town clerk, and by examining the books and records of the Corporation.

Petition of the Inhabitants of *New Romney*.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitant Householders of the Town and Port of New Romney, in the County of Kent,

Sheweth,

1. That your Petitioners are inhabitant householders of New Romney, in the county of Kent.

2. That New Romney, a corporation town and one of the Cinque Ports, was incorporated by Royal Charter, granted by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in the fifth year of her reign, by the name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of New Romney, in whom the land and property of the town was vested for the use and benefit of the freemen and commoners, and their successors for ever.

3. That by the terms of the charter the Corporation was to consist of a mayor, 12 jurats, 26 common councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen; that one of the jurats should be chosen mayor annually by the jurats and commonalty, or the greater part present at the election, and every one of the jurats should from time to time be chosen by the commonalty, or the greater part present at the time of election, from among themselves in like manner as they had heretofore been used to be chosen, yet so that the jurats should not at any one time exceed the number of 12 besides the mayor.

4. That in the year 1780 the Corporation consisted, besides the mayor, the town clerk, a recorder, and a chamberlain, of eight jurats and 14 freemen. In the year 1842 the Corporation consisted of the mayor, town clerk, chamberlain, four jurats, and 12 freemen. During many years afterwards the number of jurats was reduced to two, who for a long period served the office of mayor alternately.

5. That at the present time the jurats are unlawfully restricted to two in number (Thos. Cobb, Esq., and H. B. Walker, Esq., one of them, Mr. Cobb, being mayor) and the freemen to three (Mr. O. Cates, Mr. H. Cobb, and Mr. I. Humphrey), which five persons, in conjunction with two non-residents in the township (W. D. Walker, Esq., and Rev. B. Cobb), and the town clerk (Mr. H. Stringer), constitute the entire Corporation, and exercise the powers and functions appertaining to the municipal office, to the exclusion of the rest of the inhabitant householders from all participation in the management of the affairs of the town, or even a voice in the election of its officers.

6. That great abuses have from time to time arisen not only by the usurpation of authority, but in the appropriation of the corporate lands and funds to the private use of the individual members of the Corporation. In particular, your Petitioners humbly state that large tracts of pasture land reclaimed from the sea (of right the common property of the inhabitants) have been taken possession of, and leased exclusively by the members of the Corporation, partly among themselves and partly to their friends, for their own private uses, thus shutting out all the other inhabitants of the township from the competition.

7. That New Romney and Liberty, lying within the district of the existing Charter of Incorporation, contains an area of 2,310 acres at a rateable value of 6,584 *l.*, a population exceeding 1,350, and upwards of 250 inhabited houses; but taken together with the precincts, which your Petitioners humbly submit should be incorporated with the town, contains an area of 2,400 acres, a population exceeding 1,650, and upwards of 290 inhabited houses. It is one of the polling places for the election of Members of Parliament for the Eastern Division of Kent. The county court and revising barristers' courts are held there, as is likewise a large stock fair. Much public business is also transacted there, and

and under good local corporate management, added to natural advantages of proximity to the sea and intended railway communication, the town possesses all the elements for a thriving and prosperous community; but in the present state of mismanagement of the municipal affairs, the inhabitants are prevented from carrying into effect those improvements which the importance of the locality is so eminently calculated to call forth.

8. That of 570 acres of Corporation land, 318 are held by the late mayor, 44 by his brother, 26 by one of the two jurats, 49 by his son, 23 by the chamberlain, 95 by one of the three freemen, and 14 by Mrs. Stringer (mother of the town clerk, who is the son-in-law of the late mayor).

9. That there is a considerable amount of other real property unlawfully held by the present Corporation of which no account is rendered to the inhabitants, one year's surplus annual value whereof will be found more than adequate to meet the expenses attending the grant of a new Charter of Incorporation, leaving besides a large balance annually to be employed for town improvements.

10. That the election of the present mayor (in March 1868) took place with closed doors, the only persons permitted to be present being the late mayor, his brother the mayor elect, the chamberlain, the two jurats, a freeman (son of one of the jurats), another freeman and a relative of his; in all, eight persons.

11. That all the other Cinque Ports, sister towns of New Romney, that is to say, Dover, Hastings, Hythe, and Sandwich, and the two ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, with institutions and charters originally similar to, and almost identical with, those of New Romney, and with scarcely better prospects, have long since been admitted to the rights and privileges conferred by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, with no less advantage to the inhabitants of the respective towns so incorporated than to the community at large.

That your Petitioners feel aggrieved at the isolated and neglected state of their town, attributed solely as they believe to the premeditated and continuous system of maladministration of a few irresponsible individuals monopolising all the privileges of the existing charter, and depriving your Petitioners of that control over the corporate funds which, by virtue of the terms of the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, they are justly entitled to exercise.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council, under the 49th Section of the Act 1 Vict. c. 78, that Your Majesty will be pleased to grant to the town of New Romney and its precincts Your Majesty's Royal Charter, by which the powers and provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, may be extended to the inhabitants of the said town of New Romney and its precincts, within the limits to be set forth in such charter according to the provisions of the said Act for regulating Corporations. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever humbly pray.

(signed) *Thos. T. Tunbridge.*
Thos. Buss.
Thomas Dalby.
Matthew Cowin.
Alfred R. Parsons.
John Cole.
John McCaskrie.
Edm. Hanison.
R. Keelers.
Edward Prior.
W. Hoskins.
Jas. Stonham.
Hy. Stonham.
Christopher Clark.
Henry Rayner.
George Hutchinson.
Thos. Hutchinson.
Willm. R. Hoskins.
Thomas Jenkins.
Ed. Wraight.
Edwd. Hixson.
Wm. Wood.
John Mann.
John Daniels.
J. Masters.
George Prior.
John Baker.
William Catt.
John Hills.
George Munn.
Michael Collyer.
William Catt.
John Minnis Ramsden.
William Bates.
John Francis.
James Spong.
Thomas Hoskins.
Richard Sherwood.
Richard Sims.
George Parrish.
James Lawrence.
William Willden.
George Ditch
John Drowley.
Richard Pearson, Jun.
William Barman.
William Miller.
William Moate.
William Sharpe.
Stephen Humphrey.
R. Crux.
Edward Catt.
Edward Ruck.
Jeffery Gilbut.
Allen Crust.
James Ramsden.
Thomas Tunbridge.
George Gravett, Jun.

LIST of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (*England* and *Wales*) which are not Incorporated under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, showing, with respect to each, in a Tabular Form, the Amount of REVENUE at the Date of the Inquiry held in 1835; COPIES of the PETITION of the Inhabitants of *Woodstock* to Her Majesty in Council in 1867; and, of the PETITION of the Inhabitants of *New Romney* to Her Majesty in Council in 1869.

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *August* 1875.

NEW FOREST.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 April 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "similar to that ordered upon the 14th June 1867 to be laid before this House, with MAP or PLAN of the NEW FOREST, with such Additions as will show and include all ENCLOSURES which have been made up to this Date, and all LANDS submitted at any time to the COMMISSION appointed under the DEER REMOVAL ACT to be Enclosed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests:"

"And, of any PETITIONS which may from time to time have been Presented to Parliament in regard to the NEW FOREST from the Year 1851 inclusive up to the present Date."

[*N.B.*—The Petitions were not included in the "Order to print."]

(*Lord Henry Scott.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *May* 1875.

RETURN of all ENCLOSURES made in the NEW FOREST under the Acts 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, and 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, which have been subsequently Thrown Open, giving Dates of Enclosure and Disenclosure.

COMPILED from RETURNS to COMMISSIONS for Setting Out ENCLOSURES.

Dates of Returns to Commissions.	Names of Enclosures as Returned.	Acreage of each as Returned. A.	R.	P.
1700:				
28 September -	South side of Salisbury Trench -	100	0	0
	South Trench, Dane's Hill, and Pryors' Acre.	135	3	19
	Row or Reow - - - -	92	2	18
	Puck Pitt - - - - -	77	1	19
	Burleigh Sandys - - - -	122	1	24
	Long Beach Hill, part of Pound Hill and Little Birchen Hatt, and Rutsome.	176	3	16
	Ashen Hill and Woodfidley - -	294	3	24
		1,000	0	0
1751:				
9 February -	Black Bush and Staple Oak - -	40	0	0
		112	2	22
	Pig Knowle and Trenchwood -	100	1	0
		252	3	22
1771:				
10 September -	Hocknell - - - - -	240	0	7
	Copse Leonard - - - -	241	2	29
	Pits - - - - - -	112	3	14
	Sloton - - - - -	279	1	32
	Aldridge Hill - - - -	125	3	38
		1,000	0	0
1776:				
16 October -	Mountham Wood - - -	451	2	20
	Ravens' Nest - - - -	81	3	35
	Long Beech Hill - - -	130	1	25
	Rhynefield Sandells - - -	243	3	19
	Furzey Lawn - - - -	92	0	21
		1,000	0	0
1809:				
8 July - -	Hurst Hill, Goldsmiths' Hall -	180	3	27
	Wootten Coppice - - -	410	1	1
	Holly Hatch - - - -	149	2	3
-	New Coppice (Whitley Ridge Walk)	281	1	9
		1,022	0	0
1814:				
29 June - -	Broomy - - - - -	225	1	24
	Rhinefield Sandys - - -	224	1	19
	Aldridge Hill - - - -	127	2	17
	Wilverley - - - - -	500	0	0
	Stockley - - - - -	131	0	14
	Godshill - - - - -	384	1	39
	New Burley - - - -	330	2	37
	Lodge Hill - - - -	138	0	14
	Church Place - - - -	177	1	24
	Norley - - - - -	163	0	20
	Anderwood - - - -	168	3	30
	Holmsley - - - - -	345	0	9
	Roe Wood - - - - -	342	0	11
	Set Thorns - - - - -	318	2	9
		3,576	3	27
1819:				
27 April - -	King's Coppice - - - -	158	3	38
	Holm Hill - - - -	285	0	20
	Amberwood - - - -	213	3	30
		658	0	8

SUMMARY.

1700 - -	1,000	0	0
1751 - -	252	3	22
1771 - -	1,000	0	0
1776 - -	1,000	0	0
1809 - -	1,022	0	0
1814 - -	3,576	3	27
1819 - -	658	0	8
TOTAL - - -	8,509	3	17

COMPILED from ORDERS or DECLARATIONS throwing out ENCLOSURES.

Dates of Orders or Declarations throwing out.	Names of Enclosures Thrown Open.	Acreage of each as Thrown Open. A.	R.	P.
1807:				
20 August -	Priors' Acre - - - -	140	0	0
	Salisbury Trench - - - -	57	0	0
	North Bentley - - - -	90	0	0
	South Bentley - - - -	56	0	0
	Puck Pitts - - - - -	80	0	0
	Rhinefield - - - - -	176	0	0
	Burley - - - - -	124	0	0
	Wood Fidley - - - -	299	0	0
		1,022	0	0
1809:				
12 June - -	Etherise - - - - -	102	0	0
	Black Bush - - - - -	34	0	0
	Pignell - - - - -	94	0	0
	Rhinefield Sandy - - - -	225	0	0
	Aldridge Hill - - - -	131	0	0
	Wilverley - - - - -	480	0	0
		1,066	0	0
1813:				
8 December -	Ocknell - - - - -	765	0	0
	Pitts - - - - - -			
	Long Beech - - - -			
	Slodan - - - - -			
1828:				
15 August -	Linwood Coppice - - -	442	3	2
	Ravens' Nest - - - -			
	Furzey Lawn - - - -			
	Little Wootton (part of) - -	310	3	35
	Great Wootton (part of) - -			
	Norley Wood (part of) - -			
		753	2	37
1843:				
9 January -	Rhinefield Sandys - - -	224	1	29
	Aldridge Hill - - - -	127	2	27
	Norley Wood (part of) - - -	42	3	20
		394	3	36
1846:				
5 August -	Wilverley - - - - -	500	0	0
1850:				
28 December -	Hurst Hill - - - - -	180	3	27
	Holly Hatch - - - -	149	2	3
	New Copse - - - - -	281	1	9
	Wootton (part of) - - -	219	2	6
	Broomy - - - - -	225	1	24
	Stockley - - - - -	131	0	14
	Burley, New - - - -	330	2	37
	Lodge Hill - - - -	138	0	14
	Church Place - - - -	177	1	24
	Godshill - - - - -	384	1	39
	Holmsley - - - - -	345	0	9
	Anderwood - - - -	168	3	30
	Roe - - - - - -	342	0	11
	Sethorn - - - - -	318	2	9
	Amberwood - - - -	213	3	30
	Holm Hill - - - - -	285	0	20
	Kings' Copse - - - -	158	3	38
		4,051	0	24

SUMMARY.

1807 - -	1,022	0	0
1809 - -	1,066	0	0
1813 - -	765	0	0
1828 - -	753	2	37
1843 - -	394	3	36
1846 - -	500	0	0
1850 - -	4,051	0	24
TOTAL - - -	8,552	3	17

NAMES and QUANTITIES of all ENCLOSURES made or being made under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, with the Estimated Cost of such Enclosures, when Completed, in Gross and per Acre, of (*a*) Fencing, (*b*) Draining, (*c*) Planting, and (*d*) other Expenses, separately; and the Sorts, the Estimated Value, and Number of Plants used.

NAMES OF ENCLOSURES.	Quantity.	Gross Cost of Enclosures.	COST PER ACRE OF				Number of Oak Plants used.	Estimated Value of Oak Plants.	Number of Fir Plants used.	Estimated Value of Fir Plants.
			Fencing.	Draining.	Planting.	Other Expenses.				
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Milkham - -	393 2 13									
Slufter - - -	371 0 2									
Sloden - - -	306 1 19									
Vinney Ridge -	359 1 4									
Perry Wood - -	794 0 10									
Knight Wood -	563 1 0									
Deer Leap - -	302 1 2									
Highland Water -	785 2 7									
Kings Garn - -	304 1 0									
Denny - - -	462 1 18									
Hawk Hill - -	394 1 21									
	5,036 1 16	29,087 16 3	- 15 9	1 5 3	1 10 2	- 2 4	2,809,300	5,197 2 -	4,9[illegible]	5,083 7 3

QUANTITY of OAK TIMBER sold since the 1st day of January 1866, with the Date of Fall, specifying separately Navy or other Timber, whether sold by Auction or Private Contract, the Price per Foot under each Head, and the Estimated Quantity remaining unsold.

Date of Fall.	Quantity of Oak Timber sold since 1st day of January 1866.					Price per Foot.	Estimated Quantity remaining Unsold.	REMARKS.
	Sold by Auction.		Sold by Private Contract.		TOTAL.			
	Navy Timber.	Other Timber.	Navy Timber.	Other Timber.				
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*s. d.*	*Feet.*	
1866 to 1875 -	- nil -	134,821	- nil -	59,276	194,097	1 1¼	- nil - -	This measurement included all boughs and tops that would girt six inches (windfall trees included).

QUANTITY and Price per Foot of OAK TIMBER, if any, exclusive of Flitterns and Poles, sold since 1850 from any Enclosures made under the Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, and of the Quantity and Price of Flitterns, Poles, Fagots, and Bark sold from such Enclosures since 1850.

Description of Produce.	Quantity.	Price.	REMARKS.
	No.	*£. s. d.*	
Flitterns and poles - - - - - -	1,468,542	38,691 16 2	The oak timber sold from these enclosures was young and sappy, of small dimensions, and was included with the flitterns and poles.
Fagots - - - - - - - -	4,306,263	14,772 17 6	
	Tons. cwt. qrs.		
Bark - - - - - - - -	9,490 0 2	46,537 7 8	
	£.	100,002 1 4	

QUANTITY and Price per Foot of BEECH TIMBER sold during the last Five Years.

Quantity.	Price per Foot.	REMARKS.
Feet.	£. s. d.	
4,146	- - 6¾	- - - - The measurement included all boughs and tops that would girt six inches.

Office of Woods, &c.,
24 May 1875.

James K. Howard,
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

COPY of INSTRUCTIONS by the Lords of the Treasury, dated 5th August 1854, to Messrs. *Mathews*, *Murton*, and *Menzies*, to Report on the State of the ROYAL FORESTS.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 5 August 1854.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that when you shall have completed your survey of Dean and New Forests, and reported your opinion on the questions referred to you, it is the desire of my Lords that you should conclude your proceedings by a general Report, containing a summary of the conclusions at which you have arrived regarding the condition, management, capabilities, and future prospects of all the Royal Forests which you have visited.

I have to state that it is desirable, that in framing such a Report you should avoid reference to questions of controversy on the details of management which you will have already treated of in your separate reports; and my Lords wish you to bring out clearly and fully your views on the following points, viz.:—

1st. The state of the plantations generally, and their present value.
2ndly. The ability, or otherwise, of their present management.
3rdly. The prospect of their fulfilling the object for which they were planted, viz., that of supplying good navy timber.

In treating of the first of these questions, it will be necessary that you should advert to the principle on which tabular statements of the contents and present value of the Crown plantations have been framed, and that you should show how far the conclusions which have been arrived at are correct, or in what other manner the real value of the plantations may be fairly ascertained.

In connection with the second question regarding the management, the operation of thinning has an important bearing with reference to the future development of the plantations; and my Lords wish you to treat this question, with regard to the main object of promoting the growth of the trees, so as to obtain ultimately a large proportion of accepted navy timber, and to show to what extent a sound course of treatment for this object may be consistent with the subordinate one of realising immediate income. The mode of selecting timber for the supply of the navy may properly also be treated in connection with this subject.

In reference to the third point, the suitableness of the soils of the various forests for the growth of oak will necessarily be brought under review. My Lords wish to obtain your opinion fully on this subject, and especially in regard to the extensive district of Dean Forest.

My Lords have, in the foregoing instructions, directed your attention to the several points which appear to them to be of most importance, but you are requested to add any observations either of a general character or on particular points, which may appear to you calculated to elucidate the subject.

I remain, &c.

Messrs. Mathews, Murton, and Menzies. (signed) *James Wilson.*

REPORT from Messrs. *Mathews*, *Murton*, and *Menzies*, to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, London, 7 December 1854.

WE have had the honour of receiving Mr. Wilson's letter of the 5th of August, informing us of your Lordship's desire that we should conclude our proceedings by a general Report containing a summary of the conclusions at which we have arrived regarding the condition, management, capabilities, and future prospects of all the Royal Forests which we have visited; that in framing such Report we should bring out clearly and fully our views on the following points, viz.:—

1st. The state of the plantations generally, and their present value.
2nd. The ability, or otherwise, of their present management.
3rd. The prospect of their fulfilling the object for which they were planted, viz., that of supplying good navy timber.

Before commencing this Report it may perhaps be as well to state that until we were honoured with your Lordships' commands, we were entire strangers to each other. We reside and practise our professional business in different parts of the country; one in the Midland counties, another in the south of England, and the third on the Royal property at Windsor, in connection with the Land Revenue Department, but in no way associated with that branch of the Office of Woods, &c., under which the management of the Royal Forests is placed. We have under our collective management woodlands, chiefly oak, exceeding

exceeding 20,000 acres; and two of us, being extensively employed as general valuers, possess some knowledge of all the oak-growing districts of England and Scotland, advantages which enable us to judge of the management of the Royal forests, and to compare it with that of private forest property in various parts of the kingdom.

The Royal forests upon which we have reported are the following, viz.:

Alice Holt, containing about	2,000	acres.
Woolmer „	6,000	„
Bere „	1,500	„
Parkhurst „	1,150	„
The New Forest „	66,000	„
Dean Forest „	20,000	„
High Meadow Wood „	2,500	„
Delamere „	4,000	„
TOTAL	103,150	„

The term "forest," as applied to this property, is calculated to lead persons who are unacquainted with it to an erroneous conception of its character.

The above extensive area may be classed as under:—

Uninclosed worthless common land, of such soil and subsoil as are incapable of sustaining any remunerative vegetation	55,000	acres.
Land ineligible for the growth of oak	3,000	„
Uninclosed land occupied with immense quantities of beech of little value, with some oak, and properly designated "open forest"	15,000	„
Oak plantations, containing trees of from 40 to five years, and of an average age of somewhere between 20 and 25 years. A small quantity of old timber is interspersed through these plantations	30,000	„

Owing to the extensive common rights which prevail throughout nearly the whole of this great area, the unproductive quality of the soil of about half, and the inferior character of a portion of the crop, the beneficial interest of the Crown in these Royal forests may be considered as about represented by the last-mentioned 30,000 acres of young plantations. They were originally planted with extreme care, their situations judiciously chosen, the land well prepared, and the plants properly protected with nurses. Viewing these plantations as a whole, we feel quite justified in representing to your Lordships that not only is their state such as to merit approval, but, having reference to their regularity, growth, and prospective ultimate development, they are not surpassed by any forest property in the kingdom.

With reference to the present value of these plantations, our attention has been directed to an estimate, the result of which is set forth in a tabular statement in Mr. Brown's Report on the High Meadow Woods. The crop there referred to, is stated by Mr. Brown as 27 years old, and is valued by him at 12 *l.* and 15 *l.* an acre; his valuation being based on the hypothesis of the wood now standing being immediately cut and disposed of. At 15 *l.* an acre, the value of the 30,000 acres would be only 450,000 *l.*, but such a valuation can only mislead any person seeking for information on the subject. The first cost could not have been less than 10 *l.* or 11 *l.* an acre; and if at the end of 27 years the value of the crop did not exceed 15 *l.*, planting would be indeed a waste of the public money. We do not consider an estimation of the sum likely to be obtained by realising an unripe crop to be a proper method of arriving at its present value. There are now from 100 to 2,000 trees per acre on the young plantations, of these about 60 are destined for maturity; the rest are intended to be taken out periodically as they cease to be wanted as nurses, and will be sold to pay rent and to defray the expenses of original planting and management. The 60 permanent trees per acre, therefore, really represent the worth of the plantations, and their present value depends upon the ultimate size and quality of these trees. At 100 years old, they will probably average 50 cubic feet each, which, at 4 *s.* per cubic foot, gives 10 *l.* a tree, being 600 *l.* an acre, and 18 millions of money as the value of the crop at that age. Assuming the average age of the young plantations to be 22 years, the 18 millions will be due at the end of 78 years, and would be obtained by the present investment of 1,800,000 *l.*, at three per cent., as high a rate of interest as can safely be calculated upon for so large a sum of money for that long period: 1,800,000 *l.* at 22 years old instead of 450,000 *l.* at 27 years old, is therefore the present value of these plantations; a profitable and most advantageous investment of public money, though for the first period of their growth they appear to make but small return upon the original outlay. The quality of soil we think will produce the quantity above stated; and having regard to the ability and care bestowed upon them, we consider 4 *s.* a foot is not too high a price to look forward to, for it must be borne in mind that whereas not more than 15 per cent. of accepted Navy timber is obtained from trees raised without care or system, the present improved management will probably produce as high a per-centage as 75.

In proof of the skill and ability of the present local management, we need only direct the attention of your Lordships to the excellent state of the fences, roads, and buildings, the efficient drainage, and the judicious thinning which characterise nearly all the

plantations. On the subject of thinning, we have already said much; but as we consider it the most important of all forest operations, we cannot speak of it too emphatically. Upon judicious thinning depends not only the quantity of the ultimate crop, but the quality also, which may be influenced by good or bad management to the extent of 50 per cent. A large portion of the woods in this country are ruined from a system of thinning, with reference to annual profit instead of ultimate crop. About 3,000 trees are usually placed upon an acre of ground, and of this number 2,940 are planted for the purpose of bringing to ultimate perfection the remaining 60 trees. It must be obvious, therefore, that even for one moment to lose sight of this fact, and to remove any of these trees for temporary profit, is to play the game of the boy and the goose and its golden eggs. Many persons are ignorant of the main object for which the Royal plantations were made, and expect them to be managed only with reference to annual income.

The system under which the large timber is now supplied to the dockyards from the New Forest is open to very serious objections, as it is at variance with all the principles which regulate commercial transactions between one department and another. A certain quantity of timber is required for the Navy; the entire forest is searched for the best trees, which are taken down without any reference to what is around and about them, and broken up into "thickstuff" or "plank" by the forest servants (whose business is, or ought to be, to grow trees, and not to be converters of timber), and accepted or rejected at the caprice of the Navy purveyor, it being notorious that one purveyor will reject what another will accept. The rejected timber is then sold to the general merchant at such price as an article with a discarded brand upon it may be expected to realise. This system is vicious, too, inasmuch as it inflicts a greater amount of damage upon the forests than is compensated by the advantages gained by the Navy. The Navy Department should not be permitted to require more than the forests can supply consistently with a due consideration of their permanent welfare. All trees should be sold standing; and whenever the deputy surveyor has selected any given area for clearance, the purveyor for the Navy should have the privilege of putting his mark upon any trees he chooses to select, and those so marked he should take to and remove within a given time; the deputy surveyor would then have to deal with the general merchant for the remainder, and the space so cleared would come regularly into course for re-planting.

In reference to the third point, we have already stated, in our special reports, that with small exceptions the whole of these plantations are upon soil and subsoil well adapted for the growth of oak. The large district of Dean Forest and High Meadow Woods, which comprise much more than one-half of the entire quantity, is land greatly superior to that usually appropriated to raising timber, most of it being worth 25*s.* an acre for agricultural purposes. The entire quantity is good, and by a perseverance in the principles of management now adopted, we believe that no disappointment can ultimately ensue, but that the object with which these plantations have been made, viz., that of supplying good Navy timber, will be abundantly fulfilled.

The rapid increase of population in this country, and the consequent increasing demand for agricultural land, is effecting a material change in the amount of timber in the country, by the conversion of woodland into arable. Although we cannot but be aware to how great an extent iron is becoming a substitute for oak timber, we are nevertheless impressed with a belief that at the end of another century the Navy will be mainly, if not altogether, dependent upon these forests for its supply of timber.

A great mistake has been committed in taking so much large timber from the forests within the last few years, during a period when the price has been unusually low, and it could have been purchased from other sources with greater advantage to the country.

The plea has been that much timber, having arrived at maturity, was deteriorating in quality. This is no less a mistake. A tree which has flourished from two to three centuries and arrived at full maturity, will suffer no material deterioration for another 40 or 50 years.

We cannot conclude this short Report without saying a few words on the importance we attach to securing the services of intelligent and thoroughly practised and experienced gentlemen to discharge the very onerous duties of deputy surveyors. Oak trees, even to the age of 200 years, require continuous careful attention; and so extremely sensible are they to external impressions, that any rash experiment may involve an amount of injury which no length of time can remedy, and by which the ultimate objects of the Crown may be entirely frustrated.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Mathews.*
Wm. Murton.
Wm. Menzies.

A MAP
OF THE
NEW FOREST,
IN THE
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON,
SHEWING THE PORTIONS ENCLOSED FROM TIME TO TIME
FOR THE GROWTH OF NAVY TIMBER,

Reduced from the Map made on actual Survey

BY MESSRS RICHARDSON, KING & ABRAHAM, & WILLIAM DRIVER, 1789.

AND CORRECTED BY THOMAS COUCHMAN.

1849.

And Shewing the Enclosures made and thrown open under the Acts 9 & 10, Wm. 3. Cap. 36. — 48. Geo. 3. Cap. 72. and 14 & 15. Vic. Cap. 76, with the dates of disenclosure, the Existing Enclosure with the quantities and dates of Enclosure and Estimated date when they may be disenclosed and any proposed or provisionally approved Enclosures up to this date,
15TH APRIL, 1875.

SCALE.
FURLONGS 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 MILES

Private	Coloured thus
Enclosures thrown open	
Existing Enclosures	
Proposed or Provisionally approved Enclosures	
Lands submitted but not approved	
Dates of Enclosure & Quantities	Written thus 1860
Dates of Disenclosure, & estimated Dates of Disenclosures	1881
General Forest	L.H White

NEW FOREST.

RETURN similar to that ordered upon the 14th June 1867 to be laid before this House, with MAP or PLAN of the NEW FOREST, with such Additions as will show and include all ENCLOSURES which have been made up to this Date, and all LANDS submitted at any time to the COMMISSION appointed under the DEER REMOVAL ACT to be Enclosed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

(*Lord Henry Scott.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *May* 1875.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

228.

Under 2 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 July 1875—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Names and Quantities of all ENCLOSURES made under 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, and 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, now within Fences:"

"Of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS Proposed and Provisionally Approved for ENCLOSURE:"

"And, of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS submitted for ENCLOSURE but not Approved (in addition to Parliamentary Paper, No. 228, of the present Session)."

RETURN of the Names and Quantities of all ENCLOSURES made under 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, and 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, now within Fences.

Names of Enclosures.	Quantities of Enclosures. A.	R.	P.	Names of Enclosures.	Quantities of Enclosures. A.	R.	P.
Northerwood	16	2	37	Adjoining New Park	37	3	36
Holiday's Hill	163	3	20	Adjoining Stubby Coppice	132	0	5
Bramshaw	12	1	36	King's Hat	29	2	5
Ramnor	107	0	2	Fox Hunting Wood	56	1	32
Folds Gate	21	3	15	Little Fox Hunting Wood	33	0	10
Costicles	45	0	30	King's Hat, South	36	1	12
Stubby Coppice	111	2	14	Hasley	90	1	14
Wooson's Hill	84	1	25	Linford	140	3	2
Bramshaw Wood	63	1	2	Little Linford	62	2	6
Appleslade	86	2	28	Pignal Hill	29	3	18
Bratley	46	0	34	Broadley	176	2	0
Backley	42	0	2	Islands Thorns	492	0	13
Beech Fords or Beds	77	1	8	Shave Green	246	0	15
Fletcher's Hill	73	2	1	Brokis Hill	159	3	15
Over Corner	5	2	36	Park Hill	693	3	38
Land added to New Park	6	2	22	Denny Lodge	279	3	0
Ivy Wood	20	0	22	Frame Heath	419	3	2
Land added to Ramnor Inclosure.	30	1	15	Pound Hill	235	2	6
				Dames Slough	358	1	20
Little Holm Hill	38	2	33	Buskett's Lawn	342	0	33
Clumber	48	1	28	Oakley	823	2	2
Ferney Knap	21	0	28				

RETURN of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS Proposed and Provisionally Approved for ENCLOSURE (under 14 and 15 Vict. c. 76).

Names of Lands.	Estimated Quantities of Land. A.	R.	P.
Long Slade	405	0	0
Thorny Hill	400	0	0
Pinnick's Wood	575	0	0
Acres Down	416	3	9
Brattley	730	0	0
Denny-lane End	310	0	0

N.B.—In addition to these, the undermentioned Lands have been proposed and finally approved for Enclosure, but the Fences have not yet been made.

Ashley	395	0	0
Eyeworth	395	0	0
Markway	535	0	0

RETURN of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS submitted for ENCLOSURE, but not Approved (under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76).

NAMES OF LANDS.	Estimated Quantities of Land.							
	A.	R.	P.					
Bartley	650	0	0					
Canterton	550	0	0	A.	R.	P.		
Hawkhill	1,082	1	0	394	1	21	approved and enclosed.	
Matley	1,078	0	4					
Knightswood	895	2	0	563	1	0	ditto	ditto.
Lucas Castle	1,894	2	17	785	2	7	ditto	ditto.
King's Garn Gutter	1,099	1	17	304	1	0	ditto	ditto.
Denny	873	0	9	462	1	18	ditto	ditto.
Burley Rocks	650	0	0					
Ashley	700	0	0	395	0	0	ditto, but not enclosed.	
Anses Wood	440	0	0					

Note.—The estimated quantities stated in these Returns are those mentioned in the Minutes of the Commission appointed under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, and they differ in some cases from those expressed on the Map or Plan in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 228, of the present Session.

Office of Woods, &c.
10 August 1875.

James K. Howard,
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

NEW FOREST.

RETURNS of the Names and Quantities of all ENCLOSURES made under 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, and 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, now within Fences; of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS Proposed and Provisionally Approved for ENCLOSURE; and, of the Names and Quantities of all LANDS submitted for ENCLOSURE, but not Approved (in addition to Parliamentary Paper, No. 228, of the present Session).

(*Lord Henry Scott.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *August* 1875.

462.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS

OF THE

ORDNANCE SURVEY,

To the 31st December 1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1875.

[C.—1204.] *Price 3s. 6d.*

CONTENTS.

Section		Page
I.—1.	Cadastral Survey	3
2.	England and Wales	3
3.	United Kingdom, Reduction of plans to smaller scales	4
4.	Scotland	4
5.	Ireland	
(*a.*)	One-inch Map	4
(*b.*)	Revision of the 6-inch plans, &c. for the Valuation Department	4
(*c.*)	Maps for the Landed Estates Court	4
(*d.*)	Maps for the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners	4
II.—	Comparisons of Standards	
1.	Standard for the United States	5
2.	Kater's Convertible Pendulum	5
III.—	Photozincography and Photography	
1.	Facsimile of Domesday Book	5
2. do.	National MSS. of England	5
3. do.	do. Scotland	6
4. do.	do. Ireland	6
5. do.	Anglo-Saxon Charters	6
6. do.	Black Letter Prayer Book	8
7.	Photographs	8
8.	Return of Books, &c., sold through the Stationery Office	9
IV.—	Services for other Government Departments	9
V.—	Description of Processes and Methods	10
VI.—England and Wales 1.	Progress of the Survey	11
2. do.	of Parish plans, $\frac{1}{2500}$, or 25-inch scale	11
3. do.	of County plans, 6-inch scale	11
4. do.	of Kingdom, 1-inch scale	12
5. do.	of Towns, 5-feet, 10-feet, or 10·56 feet scale	12
VII.—Scotland 1.	Progress of the Survey	14
2. do.	of Parish plans, $\frac{1}{2500}$, or 25-inch scale	14
3. do.	of County plans, 6-inch scale	15
4. do.	of Kingdom, 1-inch scale	15
5. do.	of Towns, 5-feet, 10-feet, or 10·56 feet scale	15
VIII.—Ireland 1.	Progress of Revision of Counties, 6-inch scale	15
2. do.	of Towns, 5-feet, and 10·56-feet, &c. scales	16
3. do.	of Kingdom, 1-inch scale	17
4.	Plans for the Landed Estates Court, &c.	17
IX.—	Distribution of Officers and Men	18
X.—	Numerical and Company Distribution of the Four Companies	19
XI.—	Return of the Sale of the Ordnance Maps during the year 1874	20
XII.—	Return of the Sums expended for and received from the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, in the year 1874	21
XIII.—	Pay and Allowances of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Engineers, charged to the grant for the Survey	21
XIV.—	Statement of the Numbers and Rates of Pay of the Civil Assistants and Labourers employed on the Surveys	22
XV.—	Office Buildings	22

INDEX—DIAGRAMS.

No. 1 Progress of the Survey of England and Wales, on the 25-inch and 6-inch scales.
„ 2. do. do. on the 1-inch scale (old series).
„ 2A. do. do. do. (new series).
„ 3. do. Scotland, on the 25-inch and 6-inch scales.
„ 4. do. do. on the 1-inch scale.
„ 5. do. Ireland, revised on the 6-inch scale.
„ 6. do. do. on the 1-inch scale.

REPORT.

SECTION I.

1. Cadastral Survey.

On the completion of the survey of Ireland on the scale of 6-inches to a mile, the survey of England and Scotland which had heretofore been proceeding on the scale of 1 inch to a mile, was resumed; but the survey of Ireland having proved to be of immense importance for the valuation of that country, a similar scale was adopted; and in England Yorkshire and Lancashire; and in Scotland, Wigtonshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Edinburghshire, Haddingtonshire, Fifeshire, Kinrossshire, and the Isle of Lewis were surveyed on the 6-inch scale.

But the absence of townlands in Great Britain, the areas of which we engraved on the plans of Ireland, was soon found to render the 6-inch scale plans of far less value than they were in Ireland; and it was ultimately decided that the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$, or one inch to 1-acre, should be adopted for all the cultivated country in Great Britain (as from the plans on this scale the area of any property can be obtained), and the 6-inch scale for the uncultivated parts. The zincographed plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale are reduced by photography to the 6-inch scale, and the plans of the whole United Kingdom are being engraved on copper on this one uniform scale.

2. Cadastral Survey of England and Wales.

In proceeding with the survey of this part of the Kingdom we had to attend to the instructions which were given to proceed with the Mineral Districts in the first instance, and this has caused an apparent want of order in the conduct of the work, which has been made more striking in consequence of orders to meet the requirements of the War Office, and also to give precedence to the survey of a large district on the Thames, for which the commissioners for the drainage have undertaken to pay 1*s.* per acre.

Central Mineral District.

Acting under these instructions, all the northern counties and all Scotland have been finished; and the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Chester have been surveyed, with portions of Merionethshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire.

South Wales Mineral District.

The mineral districts in Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire have been surveyed, and that of Monmouthshire commenced.

The *Forest of Dean* and the *Bristol Coal Field* will next be taken up.

West of England Mineral District.

The survey of a large district round Plymouth, in Devonshire and Cornwall, has been made, and published for the War Department.

In taking up the mining district of Cornwall the survey was commenced at the Land's End, where the lodes of tin and copper are actually worked under the sea; and is extending eastward to join the survey about Plymouth.

The formation of the mineral railways, which form a complete network, for the working of the iron and the other metallic ores and the vast deposits of china clay in a more advantageous way, has so altered the face of the country that the survey of this part of the kingdom is now more urgently required than ever.

Survey of Exeter.

The Town Council of Exeter have requested that the survey of their city may be proceeded with as soon as possible; and have undertaken to pay two-thirds of the cost, in order that it may be commenced without waiting until the survey reaches the city in the ordinary course. Instructions have accordingly been given for executing the work; and the preliminary operations have been commenced.

Valley of the Thames.

The survey of the valley of the Thames embraces large portions of the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; and connects itself with that of Middlesex and the south-eastern district; and the plans have been finished.

In *Wiltshire* a district about Salisbury has been surveyed, including Stonehenge and its neighbourhood.

South-Eastern Counties.

In the south-east of England a very large district has been surveyed, extending from Reading to Poole, Brighton, Dover and Ipswich. The survey is proceeding in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire, connecting the survey of the Thames Valley with that of the county of Essex, which has this year been finished.

This south-eastern district includes London and its environs, the preparation of the plans of which has formed in itself a gigantic task. The plans of London alone on the scale of 5 feet to a mile are 326 in number.

3. United Kingdom.

Simultaneously with the publication of the plans either on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ or 6-inch scale, they are reduced by photography, for zincographing or engraving on the smaller scales.

In this manner the whole series of plans required is produced as quickly as it is possible to do so. Thus the 1-inch plan of the whole of Ireland has been made, and also that of Scotland; and the map of any part between Berwick-on-Tweed and John O'Groat's can now be had, excepting that of the very mountainous parts of Argyleshire and Rossshire.

The new 1-inch map of England is being engraved from reductions of the recent Cadastral Survey, and is put on the same projection as that of the six northern counties of England.

4. Cadastral Survey of Scotland.

The survey of the whole of the mainland of Scotland was finished last year; and all the plans have been drawn.

The survey has this year been confined to the islands on the north-west coast; but the progress has been less than we expected, owing to the excessive amount of rain which fell during the autumn. The amount which fell in the island of Skye was 50 per cent. above the average, the quantity having been 15·63 inches, as compared with 10·78 inches, in the month of October.

Still the amount of surveying performed was very considerable; the large islands of Mull and Skye were finished, leaving only the islands of Jura and Islay, with the small group of islands called the Long Island, to be taken up next year.

The Orkney and Shetland Isles will also probably be taken up next year.

5. Ireland.

(*a.*) Several sheets of the 1-inch map of Ireland showing the hill features have been completed and published during the year; and the map on this scale, which has long been published in outline, is now completed with the hill features for a large portion of the country.

(*b.*) The revision of the 6-inch plans of Ireland for the purposes of the Valuation Department is proceeding in the counties of Westmeath and Cavan; and has been completed in 12 other counties. The 6-inch plans of the county Kildare, besides plans on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale of several towns, were published last year.

We are also preparing for the *Valuation Department* a series of the 6-inch maps, on which the boundaries of the tenements are printed in colour, with reference numbers and letters to the several properties; and a considerable number of these plans have been supplied.

(*c.*) Plans of numerous estates required by the *Landed Estates Court* for the transfer of the properties have been prepared; and upwards of 140,000 copies of these plans have been supplied to the Court during the year.

(*d.*) We have also made surveys and plans of Glebe Lands as required by the *Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.*

II.

Comparisons of Standards.

1. Two Standard yards (end measures), made by Messrs. Troughton and Simms for the United States Government, have been recently compared by desire of that Government at the Ordance Survey Office, Southampton, with the Survey Standards, and their co-efficients of expansion determined. This comparison, which was made under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Royal Engineers, showed the bar A to differ 0·00002305 yard, and the bar B 0·00002889 yard, from the standard yard of England at the temperature of 62°, with a coefficient of expansion

A—0·000005874.
B—0·000005810.

2. Remeasurement of Kater's Convertible Pendulum.

This pendulum, which was used in forming a base or reference station at Kew for the India pendulum observations, has been sent from the India Office to be remeasured at Southampton; but some apparatus necessary for the purpose has not yet been supplied, and the work is therefore not yet executed.

III.

Photozincography and Photography.

1. Domesday Book.

The publication of this great work marks an era in the progress of science. The art of Photozincography was discovered by me in 1860; and Her Majesty's Government was so strongly impressed with its value, that it immediately authorized me to undertake the production of a facsimile of Domesday Book, which was commenced by publishing the part of it relating to Cornwall.

The whole work has since been published; and it has been universally received as a most valuable contribution to the history of the Kingdom; and the sale of copies has more than covered the costs of their production.

English translations of 18 of the parts relating to counties have been published by various authors; and I have received the authority of Her Majesty's Government to publish the translation of the part relating to Cornwall, which I trust will be followed by the publication of the translations of the other parts not yet published, so that the whole of this great national work may be thrown open to the general reader.

Domesday Book is in two volumes containing 1,663 pages.

2. Facsimiles of National Manuscripts.

England.

On the completion of the facsimile of Domesday Book the great value of the art of Photozincography was so fully recognized, that Her Majesty's Government resolved to have a facsimile made of our most interesting national records, which would not only give us the information, as it has been handed down to us, respecting important historical facts, but, the documents being arranged in chronological order, would show the changes which have been made in our language and in our writing during the lapse of time.

A series of manuscripts was accordingly copied, commencing with the Charter of London by the Conqueror, and ending with the dispatch of Marlborough reporting the victory of Blenheim.

This is in four volumes, containing 541 pages.

3. Scotland.

A series of documents, consisting chiefly of royal and other charters and important State papers, principally relating to Scotland, was next selected to be copied in facsimile. These were published in three volumes containing 194 pages; and the demand for them has been so great that there is now great difficulty in obtaining copies of the work.

4. Ireland.

A series of Irish manuscripts was then selected to be copied, and will be published in three volumes containing 156 pages.

This series contains a selection from copies of the gospels, including some of the most interesting parts of the most beautiful work ever produced in this or any other country. I allude to the book of Kells, all of which should be copied. The cost would be 6,000*l.*

5. Anglo-Saxon Charters.

In pursuance of the original intention to publish a series of documents which would illustrate the changes in our writing and in our language from the earliest times of which we have any authentic records, I have inserted in this Report the copy of a Saxon charter by King Edgar as an example of the materials which we possess in abundance. This charter was exactly 900 years old last year, and its fine bold writing is perfectly preserved up to the present time. These charters were, and are now, locked up from any but the antiquary; but Her Majesty's Government is, on my recommendation, considering the desirability of publishing facsimiles of a series of them, containing most interesting information about persons and places, which would thus be thrown open to the general public.

The Ordnance Cadastral Survey is now proceeding in all those parts of the country which were under the Saxons; and in investigating the names of places and the boundaries of properties, there can be no doubt that much information as to their ancient boundaries will be obtained.

Photo-Zincographic Facsimile of an Anglo-Saxon Charter of A.D. 974.

Containing a grant of land in three mansas (*i.e.*, plots of ground), elsewhere described as three hides, at Nymed, in Devonshire, by King Edgar, to his Thane or Duke Ælfhere. This place is at Copplestone, about 12 miles N.W. of Exeter, and about 5 miles west of Crediton. There are three villages—now called Nymet Rowland, Nymet Tracey, and Broad Nymet—at this place, which are probably the three mansas referred to in the original grant made 900 years ago.

Regnante inperpetuum omnipotente deo. Omne quidem commercium negotiatores subsequentes communicando est. Ne successores posteriores imaginum ydolorum nebulam obtegant. Quocirca ego eadgar totius britannie gentis regis benignissimi precepto pagine presentis omnibus quorum patet notum fieri uolui me dicone subiacentem priores libros imperiali libertate tributroo condono. Adhuc precipio ut monasterio loco quod ætgar appellatione nuncupatur nymeð habeatur seu suppositionis ut ecclesiam hibernorum canonicis ibidem deo seruientibus cum pascuis pratis Sic uti predictum rus aborum numeri circuitu teneatur. Signum xpisti meum apposui confirmacione. Quisquis autem huic priuilegio meo contrarius existere uoluerit aeternam maledictionem incurrat. Amen. Scriptum est autem hoc priuilegium anno dominicæ incarnationis dcccc lxxxiii. indictione ii. epacta xxv. concurrente iii. huius dni xpisti ecclesiam. quousque hic nomina confirmantium ii

†	Ego	eadgar	rex	predictum	donacionem	confirmaui.	Ego	adelmod	episcopus consignaui
†	Ego	dunstan	archiepiscopus	archiepiscopus	consecrauit.		† Ego	adelstan	dux
†	Ego	oswold	eboracensis	archiepiscopus	consecrauit.		† Ego	adelwine	dux
†	Ego	adelwold	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	adelric	abb̄.	† Ego	brihtnod	dux
†	Ego	adelstan	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	[illegible]	abb̄.	† Ego	[illegible]	dux
†	Ego	[illegible]	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	[illegible]	abb̄.	† Ego	aelfric	minister
†	Ego	adelstan	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	adelgar	abb̄.	† Ego	adelfric	minister
†	Ego	cynsige	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	adelnod	abb̄.	† Ego	eanulf	minister
†	Ego	adelstan	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	sigar	abb̄.	† Ego	adelsige	minister
†	Ego	eadwin	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	adelbeh	abb̄.	† Ego	adelwine	minister
†	Ego		epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	byrhtelm	abb̄.	† Ego	leofsige	minister
†	Ego	siwardus	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	godwine	abb̄.	† Ego	adelric	minister
†	Ego	adulf	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	leofric	abb̄.	† Ego	ealhstan	minister
†	Ego	deorwerd	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	adelsige	abb̄.	† Ego	brihtwold	minister
†	Ego	pulfsige	epc̄s	cons.	† Ego	oslac	abb̄.	† Ego	adelsige	minister

Copula ſcanes boc.

† Dis is ðara landa gemæra hiwa boc ærnymed
ðe eadgar cing gebocude ælfsige his ðegne
onece yrfe.

† Hec ē carta terre quę dicitur copulaſcan quā dedit uenerabilis prbr
brihtmus pro remedio animę ſuę parentūq; ſuor ad monaſteriū ſcę
marie qđ ē in crydiatun ad uictū canonicor inibi dō ſeruientium.
Quod ante illam ullam aſſiſam loce abſtulerit uel in alia mutuerit
ppetuo anathemate percuſſus ſine ſine cū diabolo pcat nisi digna
ſatiſfactione emendare studuit.

Translation of the Charter.

By William Basevi Sanders, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records.

[Latin.]

"Our Lord Jesus Christ reigneth for ever. It is advisable that every deed of gift should be made "under the testimony of writing, lest the succession of posterity be swallowed in the whirlpool of "rapine and the clouds of ignorance. Therefore I, Edgar, having by Divine Grace obtained the "pre-eminence of royal rule over all Britain, being willing to endow with perpetual freedom a "certain part of the country under my jurisdiction, do in reward of his devoted service grant unto "Ælfhere my faithful minister three plots of ground [mansas] in the place which is called in "common parlance Nymed, that he may hold it, as we have above said, in perpetual inheritance "with all fields, woods, and meadows thereunto of right appertaining. Moreover the aforesaid land "is to be free of all secular tribute and royal service excepting only going to the wars and the "building of bridges or castles. Whosoever, therefore, moved by a benevolent and sincere dispo-"sition, shall trouble himself in amplifying this aforesaid grant, may the Parent of All increase and "amplify his life in this present world and may he and all his family happily experience the "unclouded joys of that everlasting one to come. But may they who shall diminish or unjustly "violate the same, which God forbid should enter into the minds of the faithful, make part with "those of whom on the other hand, it is pronounced 'Depart from me, ye wicked, into everlasting "fire,' unless they shall have made lawful satisfaction beforehand. This said land appears to be "enclosed about by these bounds.

[Saxon.]

"This is the land-meer of the three hides at Nymed. First to Copelanstan [the stone of Copela]; "from that stone westward on to the high road at Eisandune; then therefrom westward to the "high road at Red Flood; therefrom to Sedgbrook's head; therefrom down Sedgbrook to where "the lake [stream] strikes west; therefrom out on Heathfield to the gutter head; from the gutter "down on Hane; therefrom adown along stream to where Rushbrook strikes on Nymed; there-"from eastward on Rushbrook to Shipbrook; then up Shipbrook and so back to Copelanstan.

[Latin.]

"Moreover this aforesaid grant was made in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord "DCCCCLXXIIII. In the second Indiction. These are the witnesses of this grant whose names "are here written.

+ I, Edgar, King, have confirmed the aforesaid grant.		+ I, Ælfthryth, Queen, have consented.
+ I, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, have corroborated it.		+ I, Ælfhere, Duke.
+ I, Oswold, Archbishop of York, have strengthened it.		+ I, Æthelwine, Duke.
+ I, Athelwold, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Ælfric, Abbot.	+ I, Byrhtnod Duke.
+ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Æsywig, Abbot.	+ I, Oslac, Duke.
+ I, Alfwold, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Osgar, Abbot.	+ I, Ælfwerd, Minister.
+ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Æthelgar, Abbot.	+ I, Æthelwerd, Minister.
+ I, Cynewerd, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Ælfnod, Abbot.	+ I, Eanulf, Minister.
+ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Sigar, Abbot.	+ I, Ælfsige, Minister.
+ I, Eadelm, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Ælfheh, Abbot.	+ I, Æthelmer, Minister.
+ I, ———, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Byrhteh, Abbot.	+ I, Leofwine, Minister.
+ I, Sideman, Bishop, have strengthened it,	+ I, Godwyne, Abbot.	+ I, Æthelwerd, Minister.
+ I, Athulf, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Leofric, Abbot.	+ I, Wulfstan, Minister.
+ I, Theodred, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Æthelsige, Abbot.	+ I, Byrhtmer, Minister.
+ I, Wulfsige, Bishop, have strengthened it.	+ I, Oswerd, Abbot.	+ I, Æthelsige, Minister.

Endorsed,

[Latin.]

This charter is entitled below.

[Saxon.]

Copulastane's deed.

This is the deed of the three hides at Nymed, which King Edgar bestowed upon Ælfhere his thane in perpetual inheritance.

[Latin.]

This is the charter of the land which is called Copulastan which the reverend priest Brihtric gave for the relief of his soul and the souls of his parents to the Monastery of Saint Mary, which

is in Crydiatun, for the maintenance of the canons serving God therein. If any one therefore shall take it away from the aforesaid place or in anywise diminish it, may he be stricken with a perpetual curse and perish everlastingly with the Devil unless he strive by due reparation to make atonement.

It will be observed that the body of the charter is in Latin, and that the description of the boundaries of the property is in Anglo-Saxon, the most familiar language of the time.

We trace the possessors of this property from the date of this grant by King Edgar in 974 and by the aid of Domesday Book to the time of Edward the Confessor in 1042, and to the time of William the Conqueror in 1085. Nymet Tracy belonged to the family of the Traceys, and passed through those of Martin, Audley, Fitz-Warren, Hawkford, to the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath.

At the present time it is in the possession of several proprietors.

The witnesses to this charter are persons of great historical interest, and of the highest rank. We have King Edgar himself, and Elfrida the Queen, with Dunstan, of whom we are taught in our nurseries that he was famous for having taken the Devil by the nose with a red-hot tongs, and of his being a saint; and Duke Ælfhere, to whom the grant was made.

On the Ordnance Cadastral plan of Hampshire, Sheet XXIV.—6, there is shown the position of a monument to Athelwold in the Forest of Harewood, and I am indebted to the Rev. Thomas Lascelles Iremonger, the present proprietor of the forest and of Wherwell, for the following note respecting this monument, which was erected by his father.

"About the year of our Lord 963, upon this spot, beyond time of memory, called "'Dead Man's Plack,'" tradition reports that Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, King "of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his "treacherous and ungrateful favorite, Earl Athelwold, owner of this Forest of Harewood, "in resentment of the Earl having basely betrayed his Royal confidence and perfidiously "married his intended bride, the Beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon-"shire, afterwards wife to King Edgar, and by him mother of King Ethelred the Second, "which Queen Elfrida, after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son, King Edward the "Martyr, and founded the Nunnery of Wherwell."

This is substantially the account given by William of Malmsbury, A.D., 1140.

This charter was presented by Henry Garling, Esq., of Southborough Hall, Kent, in 1870, to the Public Record Office, London, where, with many others, it is now preserved.

HENRY JAMES,
Major-General,
Director-General of the Ordnance Survey.

6. Black Letter Prayer Book.

The art of photozincography has further been applied to various purposes, such, for example, as the copying of the Parker Register from Lambeth Palace Library, and the copying in facsimile of the Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636, the original printed copy of which has been corrected in manuscript to form our present authorised version.

It need scarcely be added that it has been applied to the copying of thousands of maps for the public service.

7. Return of Work performed in the Photographic Department of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the Year 1874.

Purpose for which required.	Class of Work.		
	Negatives.	Silver Prints.	Chromo-carbon Prints for the Photozincographic Process.
Ordnance Survey of Sinai - -	—	1,065	—
Do. Jerusalem -	—	466	—
National MSS., Ireland - -	25	38	155
War Office - - -	144	103	164
Foreign Office - - -	34	37	44
H.M. Office of Works, &c. - -	—	—	10
Ordnance Survey Plans reduced from large to smaller scales.	2,768	7,595	166
Totals - - -	2,971	9,304	539

8. Return of Sales during the year ended 31st December 1874 of the following works, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
		Net	
Domesday Book - - - -	15	8	0
National MSS., England - - -	12	10	8
Do. do. Scotland - - -	6	17	4
Maps of the escheated counties in Ireland, 1609	2	14	0
Jerusalem Survey Maps and Photographs -	29	13	0
Sinai do. do. -	68	9	2

IV.

Services for other Government Departments.

War Office.

Photozincographed a map of the country round Aldershot on the scale of 1-inch to a mile, taken from the Cadastral Survey, and showing the hill features, for the manœuvres of the army, and supplied 3,150 copies.

Prepared maps on the six-inch scale of parts of Hants and Kent, for the use of officers studying the "War game."

The plans of Portsmouth and Dover have been revised for the War Office; and the alterations are being engraved on the plates.

Supplied three sets (36 pieces) of models with three sets of the corresponding six-inch maps of ground about Plymouth.

Photozincographed a map of the environs of Metz on the scale of $\frac{1}{100000}$, to accompany a translation of the German official account of the War of 1870-71, and supplied 1,020 copies.

Photozincographed a map of the coast bordering the Solent on the scale of three inches to a mile.

The hill features of the ground round London sketched for military purposes have been transferred to several of the Ordnance plans on the six-inch scale for military purposes.

At the request of the War Office the district between Milford Haven and St. Bride's Bay has been surveyed; and the plans have been drawn.

A survey has also been made of a district near Harwich, in order to extend the existing plans of works in that nieghbourhood.

Prepared and supplied 300 copies of a sketch map of the Curragh of Kildare.

Photozincographed eight sheets of the hill-sketched map of the country round Cork Harbour, and supplied 10 copies of each.

The drawing of the plans of the barracks in Alderney has been completed.

Foreign Office.

Copied on a reduced scale a large and elaborately coloured map in 14 sheets of the Turco-Persian boundary, and supplied 10 copies to the Foreign Office, and one copy to the War Office.

India Office.

Supplied six sets (72 pieces) of models with six sets of the corresponding six-inch maps of ground about Plymouth.

Office of Works.

Photozincographed the plans of the War Office buildings in Pall Mall, and supplied 25 copies.

Local Government Board.

To facilitate inquiry into the anomalies which exist in regard to the boundaries of the civil divisions of the country, we have prepared the following series of maps relating to the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Flintshire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Middlesex, Northumberland, Surrey, and Westmoreland, viz.:—

1. A mounted map on the scale of one inch to a mile of each civil county, with its detached parts coloured and referenced, to show the several Poor Law unions into which it is divided, and the extent to which the union county either falls

short of or extends beyond the boundary of the civil county; also the boundaries of each parish or place with its detached parts; and the sheets of the six-inch map of the county in which these may be followed in detail.

2. An index map showing at a glance the civil and the union county, the positio and extent of each Poor Law union, with the area thereof, the situation of each union workhouse, and other information in explanation of the topographical references used on the sheets of the county map.
3. A complete set of sheets of the county map, on a scale of six inches to the mile, on which are shown by distinct colours, the boundaries of each Poor Law union, and of each parish and township with their detached parts, which are so numerous, and in many instances so very small, that they could only be clearly delineated on a large scale map.
4. A tabulated return, showing in each Poor Law union the separate area of each parish and township, and detached part which constitute the union, and the position of each in the six-inch county map.

From the large number of detached parts of parishes and townships in the northern counties, and the way in which the boundaries of very many of them are intermixed, the compilation of these tabulated returns has involved a great amount of labour.

We are now preparing maps of each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire giving similar information, which are nearly completed, and also a mounted map on a scale of six inches to a mile, showing the several Poor Law unions, parishes, and extra-parochial places within London, the extent of which is the same as that included in the Registrar General's "weekly tables of births and deaths in London."

For those counties to which the Cadastral Survey has not yet been extended, maps on the one-inch scale showing the several unions, &c., are being prepared; and the greater number of them have been completed.

Geological Survey Office.

The geological lines and references have been engraved on 52 one-inch and six-inch sheets of Great Britain; and additional information has been engraved on 92 others.

Similar geological information has been engraved on 15 one-inch and six-inch maps of Ireland.

Valuation Department, Ireland.

The tenement boundaries and numbers have been inserted on 417 maps on the scale of six inches to a mile; and 10,425 impressions have been supplied.

V.

Processes and Methods.

Numerous officers have from time to time been sent from foreign and colonial Governments to receive instruction at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, in the processes and methods adopted for the production of the maps of the Ordnance Survey; and frequent applications have been made for information on this subject. I was therefore instructed, with a view to meet these requirements, to draw up an account of the manner in which our work is executed. In order to give as much practical value as possible to this Report, I entrusted the description of the various processes, including the trigonometrical operations, the field surveying, the levelling, contouring, and hill sketching, the drawing of the plans and their reduction to smaller scales by photography, &c., with the various methods used in their publication, to the officers who have had charge of the several duties; and who are therefore thoroughly and practically acquainted with the details of the work.

This Report has been completed, and is in the hands of the printer for publication.

VI.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Area, 58,000 square miles.

1. Survey (vide Index Map, No. 1).

The progress made in the survey of England and Wales is as follows:—

	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.
Cumberland Durham Hants Flint Lancashire Northumberland Westmoreland Yorkshire Middlesex Kent Surrey Isle of Man	18,488	18,488
Berks	752	479
Bucks	733	217
Chester	1,064	1,064
Cornwall	1,359	120
Denbigh	723	723
Derby	988	275
Essex	1,657	1,525
Glamorgan	810	576
Gloucester	1,258	78
Hertford	630	131
Merioneth	602	63
Monmouth	576	23
Oxford	738	328
Pembroke	615	167
Shropshire	1,291	136
Stafford	1,144	72
Sussex	1,443	1,443
Wilts	1,352	299
Other counties	—	151
Total		26,358

The area surveyed during the year 1874 was 1,456 square miles.

2. Publication of the Parish Plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ Scale.

The parish plans have been published of Cumberland, Durham, Flint, Hants, Kent, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Middlesex, Surrey, the Isle of Man, and those parts of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Pembrokeshire, and Staffordshire, which were surveyed for military purposes.

The publication is now in progress of parts of Berks, Chester, Denbigh, Essex, Glamorgan, Hertford, Shropshire, and Sussex.

The total area for which plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale were published during the year was 926 square miles, making a total of 11,527 square miles in England and the Isle of Man published on this scale.

3. Six-inch Map.

The six-inch maps of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Cumberland, Isle of Man, Middlesex, and Surrey, excepting the Metropolis, and of some small parts of other counties which were surveyed for military purposes, are published, and the engraving of the maps of Berks, Essex, Denbigh, Flint, Kent, Hampshire, Hertford, and London is in progress.

The area published during last year was 418 square miles; and the total area of England published on this scale amounts to 16,678 square miles.

4. One-inch Map (vide Index Maps, No. 2 and No. 2A).

The whole map of England and Wales, including the Isle of Man, is completed and published, and the railways which were opened during the year have been engraved on the plates.

Several additional sheets of the new one-inch map of the south of England, ordered by the Treasury have been engraved in outline.

5. Towns.

The filling in the details on the block plan of London, on the scale of 5 feet to the mile, in 326 sheets, has been completed, and the plans are in progress of publication.

Plans have been made during the year of several towns, viz.: Abingdon, Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Cirencester, Crewe, Eastbourne, Harwich, Merthyr-Tydfil, Oswestry, Runcorn, and Slough.

Fifty-four sheets of the completed map of London have been published during the year, together with plans of the following towns, viz.: Andover, Barrow-in-Furness, Brentwood, Canterbury, Hyde, Lewis, Margate, Petworth, Rye, and Wrexham.

The state of progress of the survey of towns in England and the Isle of Man is now as follows, viz.:—

		Sheets.
Engraved and published in block	London on 5-feet scale	819
	London on 12-inch scale	44
	London on 6-inch scale	15
Engraved and published with details complete.	London on 5-feet scale	280
	London on $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale	69
Engraved and published on 10-feet and 2-feet scales.	Alnwick.	
Engraved and published on scale of 12 inches to a mile.	Plymouth.	

Engraved or zincographed and published on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

Aberdare.	Gravesend.
Aldershot	Guildford.
Andover.	Hanley.
Appleby.	Hartlepool.
Ashford.	Hexham.
Barnard Castle.	Holywell.
Barrow-in-Furness.	Hyde.
Basingstoke.	Kendal.
Bishop Auckland.	Lewes.
Blyth.	Longton.
Bournemouth.	Lymington.
Brentwood.	Macclesfield.
Canterbury.	Maidstone.
Carlisle.	Margate.
Chatham.	Maryport.
Chertsey.	Mold.
Christchurch.	Morpeth.
Cockermouth.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cowes.	Newport.
Croydon.	Pembroke.
Dartford.	Pembroke Dock.
Deal.	Penrith.
Devonport.	Petersfield.
Dorking.	Petworth.
Dover.	Plumstead.
Durham.	Plymouth.
Douglas (Isle of Man).	Portsmouth.
Farnham.	Ramsay (Isle of Man).
Faversham.	Ramsgate.
Folkstone.	Redhill.
Gateshead.	Reigate.
Gosport.	Rhyl.

Engraved or zincographed and published on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

- Rochester.
- Romford.
- Romsey.
- Ryde.
- Rye.
- Sandwich.
- Sevenoaks.
- Sheerness.
- North Shields.
- South Shields.
- Southampton.
- Stockton-on-Tees.
- Stonehouse.
- Strood.
- Sunderland.
- Torquay.
- Tunbridge.
- Tunbridge Wells.
- Tynemouth.
- Uxbridge.
- Waltham Abbey.
- Watford.
- Weymouth.
- Whitehaven.
- Wigton.
- Winchester.
- Wokingham.
- Woolwich.
- Workington.
- Wrexham.

Drawn on 10-feet and 2-feet scales, but not engraved. These plans were made for the Board of Health, and in part paid for by the several towns.

- Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Braintree
- Burslem.
- Cardiff.
- Coventry.
- Dartford.
- Derby.
- Gloucester.
- Hitchin.
- Hull.
- Knighton.
- Nantwich.
- Newcastle-under-Lyne.
- Ormskirk.
- Rugby.
- Sandgate.
- Stratford-upon-Avon.
- Ware.
- Warwick.
- Worthing.

Drawn, engraved, or zincographed, and published on the 5-feet scale.

- Accrington.
- Ashton-under-Lyne and Staleybridge.
- Bacup.
- Barnsley.
- Beverley.
- Bingley.
- Blackburn.
- Bolton.
- Bradford.
- Brentford.
- Bridlington.
- Burnley.
- Bury.
- Chorley.
- Clitheroe
- Colne.
- Darlington.
- Dewsbury.
- Doncaster.
- Eton
- Fleetwood.
- Halifax.
- Haslingden.
- Heywood.
- Howden.
- Huddersfield.
- Hull.
- Keighley.
- Kew.
- Kingston-on-Thames.
- Knaresborough.
- Lancaster.
- Leeds.
- Liverpool.
- Malton.
- Manchester.
- Middleton.
- Middlesborough.
- Oldham.
- Ormskirk.
- Pontefract.
- Prescot.
- Preston.
- Richmond.
- Ripon.
- Rochdale.
- Rotherham.
- Scarborough.
- Selby.
- Sheffield.
- Skipton.
- St. Helens.
- Stockport.
- Todmorden.
- Ulverstone.
- Wakefield.
- Warrington.
- Whitby.
- Windsor.
- Wigan.
- York.

Surveyed and drawn on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

- Abingdon.
- Altrincham.
- Birkenhead.
- Brixham.
- Chelmsford.
- Chester.
- Cirencester.
- Congleton.
- Crewe.
- Denbigh.
- Eastbourne.
- Harwich.
- Hastings.
- Maldon.
- Merthyr Tydfil
- Oswestry.
- Runcorn.
- Silchester.
- Slough.

VII.

SCOTLAND.

AREA, 30,000 square miles.

1. SURVEY (vide Index Map, No. 3).

The following counties have been surveyed or are in progress of surveying, viz.:—

	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.
Aberdeen Ayr Banff Bute Berwick Caithness Clackmannan Dumbarton Dumfries Edinburgh Elgin Fife Forfar Haddington Kincardine Kinross Kirkcudbright Lanark Linlithgow Nairn Peebles Perth Renfrew Roxburgh Selkirk Stirling Wigton	16,872	16,872
Argyll	3,255	2,963
Inverness	4,255	3,645
Ross and Cromarty	3,258	3,258
Sutherland	2,120	2,120
	Total	28,858

The area surveyed during the year 1874 was 1,029 square miles.

2. PUBLICATION OF PARISH PLANS ON $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.

The plans of Parishes on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale have been published for the cultivated portions of the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Elgin, Forfar, Kincardine, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, and for the mainland of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire.

The publication is now in progress for Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland.

The area published in the course of last year was 296 square miles; and the total area published on this scale amounts to 10,908 square miles.

3. Six-inch Map.

The six-inch maps have been published of the following counties, viz.: Aberdeenshire, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elginshire, Forfar, Fife, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Wigton, and the Isle of Lewis, and the maps of Argyllshire, Caithness, Inverness-shire, Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland are in progress of engraving.

The area published during last year was 1,610 square miles, making a total area of 19,850 square miles published on the six-inch scale.

4. One-inch Map (vide Index Map, No. 4).

Two sheets, including 864 square miles, were published during the year.

The area now published on the one-inch scale is 14,394 square miles.

5. Towns.

The survey of the towns in Scotland is completed. The following list shows the towns which have been surveyed on the scales adopted for the survey of large towns :—

Published on $\frac{1}{500}$ or 10-feet scale.

Aberdeen.	Forres.	Maybole.
Airdrie.	Galashiels.	Montrose.
Alexandria and Bonhill.	Girvan.	Nairn.
Alloa.	Glasgow.	Oban.
Annan.	Greenock.	Paisley.
Arbroath.	Hamilton.	Peebles.
Berwick.	Hawick.	Perth.
Brechin.	Inverness.	Peterhead.
Campbelton.	Irvine.	Port Glasgow.
Coatbridge.	Jedburgh.	Rothesay.
Dumbarton.	Kelso.	Rutherglen.
Dundee.	Kilmarnock.	Stonehaven.
Elgin.	Kirkintilloch.	Strathavon.
Falkirk.	Kirriemuir.	Stirling.
Forfar.	Lanark.	Wick.

Engraved and published on 5-feet scale.

Ayr.	Kirkcudbright.
Cupar.	Linlithgow.
Dalkeith.	Musselburgh.
Dumfries.	Selkirk.
Dunfermline.	St. Andrew's.
Edinburgh.	Stranraer.
Haddington.	Wigton.
Kirkcaldy.	

VIII.

IRELAND.

1. Revision of the Six-inch Maps.

The following are the counties of which the maps have been revised and new editions of them published :—

Antrim.	Fermanagh.	Louth.
Armagh.	Kildare.	Monaghan.
Donegal.	Londonderry.	Tyrone.
Down.		

The revision of the maps of Cavan and Westmeath is now in progress.

The engraving of the revised maps of the counties of Carlow and Dublin on the six-inch scale is in progress.

2. Towns.

Plans have been made of Clonmel and Mullingar.

The field survey of Sligo has been completed, and that of Queenstown is in progress.

The plans of Athy, Celbridge, Kildare, Maynooth, and Newbridge, on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, have been published during the year, and the plans of Bagnalstown, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, and Tullow are now in hands for publication.

Drawn and published on the scale of 5 feet to a mile.

Cork.	Kilkenny.
Ballymena.	Kingstown.
Belfast.	Limerick.
Blackrock.	Lurgan.
Booterstown.	Pembroke township.
Dublin.	Portadown.
Enniskillen.	Waterford.

Drawn and published on the scale of $\frac{1}{500}$.

Athy.	Hillsborough.
Ardglass.	Holywood.
Armagh.	Keady.
Ballybay.	Kildare.
Ballynahinch.	Kilkeel.
Banbridge.	Killyleagh.
Bangor.	Lisburn.
Bray.	Londonderry.
Carrickmacross.	Markethill.
Castleblayney.	Maynooth.
Celbridge.	Monaghan.
Clones.	Naas.
Comber.	Newbridge.
Donaghadee.	Newry.
Downpatrick.	Newtownards.
Drogheda.	Newtownhamilton.
Dromore.	Portaferry.
Dundalk.	Rathfriland.
Galway.	Tanderagee.
Gilford.	Warrenspoint.

Drawn on the 5-feet scale, but not published.

Antrim.	Ennis.
Askeaton.	Fermoy.
Athlone.	Fethard.
Balbriggan.	Graigne, Kilkenny.
Ballina.	Granard.
Ballinasloe.	Johnstown.
Ballymacarret.	Kanturk.
Ballyshannon.	Kells.
Bandon.	Killarney.
Baltinglass.	Kilrush.
Birr or Parsonstown.	Kingstown and Dunleary.
Boyle.	Kinsale.
Cahir.	Listowel.
Carlingford.	Longford.
Carlow.	Loughrea.
Ditto, part called Graigne.	Lucan.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	Magherafelt.
Castlebar.	Mallow.
Cashel.	Maryborough.
Cavan.	Middleton.
Charleville.	Michelstown.
Clonakilty.	Mullingar.
Clonmel.	Mountmellick.
Dungannon.	Mountrath.
Dungarvon.	Navan.

Drawn on the 5-feet scale, but not published.	Nenagh.	Thomastown.
	Newcastle.	Thurles.
	Newton Stewart.	Tipperary.
	Omagh.	Tralee.
	Passage.	Trim.
	Portarlington.	Tuam.
	Queenstown.	Tullamore.
	Rathkeale.	Westport.
	Roscommon.	Wexford.
	Roscrea.	Wicklow.
	Sligo.	Williamstown.
	Templemore.	Youghal.

Drawn on scale of 24 inches to 1 mile, but not published. — Strabane.

Drawn on scale of 20 inches to 1 mile, but not published.	Adare.	Gort.
	Ardfelt.	Killaloe.
	Ballymote.	Killyshandra.
	Caherciveen.	Kings Court.
	Cootehill.	Macroom.
	Dingle.	Roscarberry.
	Dunmanway.	Swineford.

Drawn on scale of 12 inches to 1 mile, but not published.	Augher.	Fintona.
	Ballygawley.	Irvinstown.
	Ballymoney.	Larne.
	Belturbet.	Lisnaskea.
	Clogher.	Maguiresbridge.
	Cookstown.	Stewartstown.

Surveyed on $\frac{1}{3\,0\,0}$ scale, but not yet published.	Athlone.	Leighlinbridge.
	Carlow.	Mullingar.
	Clonmel.	Sligo.
	Bagenalstown.	Tullow.

3. One-inch Map (vide Index Map, No. 6).

Area of Ireland, 32,813 square miles.

The whole of this map is engraved and published in outline, and the engraving of the hills is being proceeded with. The area published with the hills is 16,694 square miles, of which 1,620 square miles were completed during the year.

4. Miscellaneous Plans, &c.

Maps of 246 estates, containing 217,228 acres, were completed for the Landed Estates Court, and 140,458 maps supplied to the Commissioners during the year, the whole cost of the work being charged against the sale of the estates.

Surveys of 122 glebes containing 6,610 acres have been completed, and the plans and reports supplied to the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners. The cost of this work also will be repaid.

For the Valuation Department the tenement boundaries and numbers have been inserted on 417 sheets of the six-inch map, and 25 impressions of each sheet have been supplied.

IX.

Distribution of the Officers and Men.

Colonel Bayly is in charge of the general correspondence, examination of the accounts, and engraving of the maps of Great Britain, at Southampton.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Clarke, C.B., has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work, and of the initial levelling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons has charge of the examination of the manuscript plans, of the zincographing of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans, and their reduction to the six-inch and one-inch scales, and of the publication of the maps.

Captain Coddington has charge of the boundary department of England, and of the survey of part of Essex.

Officers in charge of divisions, and the districts upon which they are employed :—

England and Wales.	Major R. O. Jones (at Chester)	Stafford.
	Captain Ferrier (at Oxford)	Berks. Oxford. Wilts.
	Captain Hill (at Clifton)	Glamorgan.
	Captain Nixon (at Bristol)	Glamorgan. Monmouth.
	Captain Pilleau (at Brentwood)	Essex. Hertford.
	Lieutenant Georges (at Plymouth)	Cornwall.
	Lieutenant Washington (at Derby)	Derby.
Scotland	Captain Macpherson (at Inverness)	Derby. Inverness (Islands).
	Lieutenant Fawkes (at Inverness)	Argyll. Inverness. } Islands.

In Ireland :—Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson has charge of the engraving and publication of the maps, and of the office in the Phœnix Park, together with the Surveys for the Landed Estates Court, &c.

Lieutenant Elsdale has charge of the revision surveys, &c.

In England :—The levelling, contouring, and hill sketching are carried on under Captain Wynne, who is stationed at Guildford.

In Scotland :—These duties are in charge of Captain Burke, who is stationed at Edinburgh.

In Ireland :—The hill drawing is executed under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson.

X.

NUMERICAL and COMPANY DISTRIBUTION of the FOUR SURVEY COMPANIES of ROYAL ENGINEERS, in each part of the United Kingdom.

	Staff Serjeants.	Company Serjeant Majors.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
			SURVEY OF ENGLAND.					
13th Company	-	1	2	3	7	-	27	40
14th „	-	-	8	9	10	2	61	90
16th „	2	1	9	10	7	2	47	78
19th „	-	1	7	7	5	2	45	67
Total	2	3	26	29	29	6	180	275
			SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.					
13th Company	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
14th „	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4
16th „	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	16
19th „	-	-	2	3	5	-	15	25
Total	-	1	4	4	8	-	30	47
			SURVEY OF IRELAND.					
13th Company	-	-	5	7	3	2	33	50
14th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
16th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
19th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Total	-	-	5	7	3	2	33	50
General Total	2	4	35	40	40	8	243	372

XI.

RETURN of the SALE of the ORDNANCE MAPS and BOOKS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Educational Establishments, Foreign Governments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, between the 1st January and 31st December 1874.

		Net Amount. £	s.	d.
England	One-inch scale	2,023	6	3
	Surrey, &c. Hills, six-inch scale	105	15	7
	Six-inch scale	1,574	1	6
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	2,755	4	6
	Town maps on various scales	1,066	10	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	Survey of Jerusalem	20	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
	Survey of Sinai	25	3	8
	Sundry Maps and Books	785	19	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Total, including 2,048*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* to Public Departments, Institutions, &c. and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		8,356	4	1
Scotland	One-inch scale	315	8	$0\frac{3}{4}$
	Six-inch scale	658	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	867	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	Town Maps on various scales	159	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Total, including 772*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* to Public Departments, Institutions, &c. and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		2,001	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Ireland	One-inch scale	275	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Six-inch scale	594	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	50	7	3
	Town Maps on various scales	221	5	0
Total, including 366*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to Public Departments, Institutions, &c. and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		1,141	3	0
Total amount		£11,498	7	$6\frac{1}{4}$

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold				8,311	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Presented—						
Copyright Act	1,084	14	$5\frac{1}{4}$			
Public Departments	1,683	4	0			
Public Institutions	363	17	$9\frac{3}{4}$			
Public Libraries	8	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$			
Government Educational Establishments	11	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$			
Foreign Governments	36	0	0			
				3,187	7	0
Total Amount				£11,498	7	$6\frac{1}{4}$

XII.

RETURN of SUMS expended for and received from the LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND, in the Year ending 31st December 1874.

	Expended (including Regimental Pay).	Received.
1874.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
March Quarter - - -	1,998 9 9	1,858 17 6
June „ - -	2,479 15 2	1,489 7 1
September „ - - -	1,623 5 2	3,327 13 0
December „ - -	1,437 13 8	925 2 0
Total - -	£7,539 3 9	£7,600 19 7

N.B.—The cost of the surveys is paid out of the sales of the properties.

XIII.

STATEMENT of the PAY and ALLOWANCES chargeable to the SURVEY ITEM of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the ROYAL ENGINEERS, attached to the SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Pay of the Director-General - - - - - -	870	0	0
Pay and allowances of 1 colonel, and 3 lieutenant-colonels, at 30*s.*; 1 major, at 24*s.*; 7 captains, at 13*s.* 6*d.*; 6 lieutenants, at 13*s.* 3*d.*; and 1 quartermaster, at 11*s.* 6*d.* each - - - -	6,030	0	0
Working pay of 121 non-commissioned officers, at rates varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*, and of 251 sappers and buglers, at rates varying from 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* - - - - - - -	15,000	0	0
	£21,900	0	0

XIV.

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and RATES of PAY of the CIVIL ASSISTANTS and LABOURERS employed on the ORDNANCE SURVEYS, and their Numerical Distribution in the three portions of the United Kingdom.

Rates of Pay.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.
	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	
Above 15*s.* and not exceeding 20*s.*	3	-	-	-	2	-	5
„ 10*s.* „ „ 15*s.*	18	-	-	-	5	-	23
„ 8*s.* „ „ 10*s.*	37	-	-	-	12	-	49
„ 6*s.* „ „ 8*s.*	94	-	8	-	31	-	133
„ 4*s.* „ „ 6*s.*	219	-	35	-	35	-	289
„ 2*s.* „ „ 4*s.*	284	358	45	45	44	12	788
2*s.* and under	106	4	12	-	10	29	161
Total	*761	362	100	45	139	41	1,448

* The large proportion of assistants employed in England is accounted for by the head-quarters of all the Surveys being at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

The annual charge arising from the pay of civil assistants and labourers as above enumerated is (approximately)—

Civil Assistants	£71,000
Labourers	18,500

XV.

BUILDINGS.

The new range of offices, erected at Southampton on the site of a building found unsafe and pulled down, has been completed and occupied; and the new building urgently required at Mountjoy, Dublin, to replace one which has also been condemned as unsafe, is about to be commenced.

HENRY JAMES,
Lieut.-General.

Ordnance Survey Office,
Southampton, 20th February 1875.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 1

to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY of ENGLAND and WALES

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
YORKSHIRE

No. 3

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY of SCOTLAND

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

Shewing the state of Publication

INDEX
to the
ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND
On the Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile
Showing the Sheets of Publication
on the
Engraved in Outline
Engraved in Hills

No 5

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE MAP of IRELAND

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile

Showing the progress of the Revision to the

31st December 1874

No 6

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE MAP OF IRELAND

Published on a Scale of One Inch to a Mile

Shewing the progress to

31st December 1854

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 July 1875;—*for*,

"COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from certain free Burgesses of *Queenborough*, bearing date the 5th day of July 1875, and praying for an Inquiry into the Affairs of the QUEENBOROUGH CORPORATION."

The Right Honourable *R. A. Cross*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

AN APPEAL of the distressed Free Burgesses and Fishermen of the Town and Borough of *Queenborough*, Isle of *Sheppy*, County of *Kent*, between right and wrong.

In 1361, in the reign of Edward the Third, a charter was granted to the borough of Queenborough, that a greater concourse of people might the more easily come and dwell there, and for the security and comfort of the inhabitants there the king granted to the inhabitants that the town should be a free borough, and the men of it free burgesses and enjoy the liberties and customs belonging to a free borough, expressly limiting those privileges to them as long as they be inhabitants of the said borough as burgesses, with power to choose the mayor and bailiffs from among the burgesses yearly.

This charter was confirmed in many succeeding reigns, viz., Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth and Fifth; Henry the Sixth also confirmed the said charter by consent of Parliament; and records show, from 1453, that a jury was regularly appointed as in other boroughs, and Frank Pledge was duly kept there, viz., the borough of Queenborough, and the mayors, priors, and commoners of the borough, making orders and regulations from time to time respecting the manner in which oysters were to be dredged for; and the penalties directed to be paid are to be carried to one common stock.

In 1461 the above charter was also confirmed by Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh and Eighth; Philip and Mary, with Edward the Sixth, also confirmed the said charter, and the entries of the Court Leet continue in the borough, one of them showing a presentment by the jury of the mayor himself with others, for dredging improperly; and subsequently, in the reign of James the First, the land bailiff is presented for an infringement on the common rights. Both Elizabeth and James the First confirmed the said charter, and there is a transcript of the same, word by word, with the entries and proceedings of the Court Leet, with the common and general assent of the burgesses, respecting the fishing for oysters and other fish, making a distinction between burgesses and foreigners, the former being entitled to fish in their own right, the others only for wages.

As burgesses we would beg to advert to the present governing charter granted in 1627, the 2nd year of Charles the First, stating that Queenborough should be a free borough, and that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses should be incorporated by the name of the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession to themselves and their successors in fee and perpetuity; and that the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors for ever, a common seal to serve for the causes and affairs whatsoever of them and their successors to be done; and it shall be lawful for the said mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors at their pleasure, from time to time, to break, change, and make new the said seal, as shall seem best to be done. The bounds are specified by land and by water, and further that the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and

 their

their successors may likewise have, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors, all and singular the piscaries and fishing in all the waters, rivulets, and creeks from King's Ferry to Swales Spit, and within the circuits and precincts, and the full and absolute authority of governing and disposing of the same piscaries and fishings, and this without the contradiction, grievance, or disturbance of us (viz., the Crown), our heirs and successors, of the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, or of any other person whatever.

It is also given and granted by this charter to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, that seven of the more honest and discreet burgesses or inhabitants should be elected mayor, jurats, and bailiffs, and there should be within the borough one mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs of the burgesses or inhabitants, with power to elect themselves; and authority is given to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses to make reasonable bye-laws at a political Court Leet for the government of the burgesses and good and public advantage, so that they be not repugnant to the laws of this kingdom; and it is further directed that the mayor, jurats, and bailiffs are to make oath that they will respectively be faithful to us, our heirs and successors, and to the said borough; and that they will respectively behave and conduct themselves well and faithfully in all things touching and concerning the rule, government, custody, and advantage of the said borough.

This charter also gives to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, that they and their successors have, hold, and enjoy, and shall be able to have, hold, and enjoy a view of Frank Pledge of all the inhabitants resident within the said borough limits, &c. &c., to be held twice in the year; that is to say, one within a month of Easter, and again within a month of St. Michael-the-Archangel, every year before the mayor of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or his sufficient deputy.

The charter further gives and grants to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, that they have hereafter at all future times, for ever all, and all manner of fines, issues, and ransoms, amerciaments, and forfeitures, in the aforesaid Court of Record (Court Leet), or view of Frank Pledge, before the justices of the peace of the said borough, from time to time, to be assessed, imposed, forfeited, or thereon growing or issuing, as they have heretofore had and enjoyed; and that it shall be lawful for the said mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses for the time being, by themselves or their proper officers or ministers, to put themselves into possession of the said fines, amerciaments, &c., and to demand, levy, have, and receive the same, for the only proper use and behoof of them, the said mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors for ever, without the hindrance or impediment of us, our heirs and successors, or of any of the officers or ministers whomsoever of us, our heirs and successors.

This charter further gives and grants to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, all the borough or town of Queenborough, all the soil and ground thereof, and all the common and the soil and ground of the said common; the church, and all the church or chapel, with all appurtenances whereof the burgesses or inhabitants of the said borough have heretofore had and received the use and profits; to have, hold, and enjoy to the said mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough, and their successors for ever.

This charter further gives and grants with reference to all former charters of late kings and queens of England heretofore made or granted, or confirmed, although the same, or any of them, have been abased, discontinued, forfeited or lost, all sums of money or demands whatsoever, if any such there be, to our present successors, or any other person or persons in respect to the premises mentioned or granted that ought to be rendered or paid, with all their rights and appurtenances, unto the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors for ever.

This charter further gives and grants to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors for ever, to hold of us (viz., the Crown), our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty, as in free and common soccage, and not in chief, nor in soccage in chief, nor in knight's service, yielding therefore yearly to us, our heirs and successors, 10 *s.* of lawful money of England at the receipt of the Exchequer of us, our heirs

heirs and successors, at Westminster, or into the hand of the sheriff of the county of Kent for the time being: Also that the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, have, hold, and enjoy for ever commanding the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of Exchequer at Westminster, and others the justices and officers of us, our heirs and successors, as also our Attorney General for the time being and every of them, that the said mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, be not hindered, molested, or disturbed.

This charter concludes with the usual and general confirmation of all liberties and privileges; and there is a direction that this charter shall be liberally and beneficially expounded and construed for the greatest benefit, profit, and advantage of the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the aforesaid borough and their successors.

Thus as free burgesses of the ancient town and borough of Queenborough, having briefly submitted extracts from the ancient charters granted to our ancestors, and from the present one by which we ought to be governed, allow us to state that during the interval from 1453 to the year 1814 or 1815, the business of the oyster fishery, &c., was managed by a Court Leet, and the Chamberlain's accounts were always passed by that leet, at which time Mr. Thomas Greet was unanimously appointed as whole and sole manager of the said fishery, in which situation he continued until 1829. Since the decease of Mr. Greet in 1829, the present governing body have come into power and have contracted a debt of 14,000 *l.* without the consent of the burgesses, although within the last eight years an enormous sum, amounting to about 98,000 *l.*, has been returned from Billingsgate Market. We also beg to submit the following statement in which no account is taken of the farm rents, town and harbour dues, Easter estreats, consumption of oysters at home market, &c. &c., all of which would amount to a considerable sum:—

STATEMENT.

	£.
Purchase of stock for seven years	35,000
Interest for seven years	4,550
To salesmen in London for seven years	2,100
90 men for catching oysters during a period of seven years, supposing them all employed daily	17,000
Agents for seven years	1,400
Watchmen, seven years	1,000
Freightage	8,000
Laying oysters	1,000
Mayor's salary for seven years	840
Chamberlain's salary for seven years	560
Water bailiff's salary for seven years	756
Pensions at 1 *s.* per diem, for seven years	806
TOTAL £.	73,012

We further state, in order to prove the deviation from the directions of the present charter by the governing body, that the Court which ought to have been holden at Easter has not been so held since 1838 by their order, and without the sanction of the burgesses; nor has any auditing of the Chamberlain's public accounts been produced since 1815, although repeatedly demanded by the burgesses.

We should also observe that notwithstanding the debts which have been incurred by the governing body, yet viewing our present thraldom, and with a sincere desire to liquidate the said debt, we, as free burgesses, are disposed to let or lease the lands, &c. on fair and equitable terms for the benefit of the various creditors, subject to the restrictions of the corporate body of free burgesses in trust. We further beg to state that even charitable institutions with other benevolent and benefit societies are suffering from the mismanagement of the seven members who now constitute the entire governing body, and are greatly oppressed by the monopolising power of the said body. Queenborough benefit club, for free burgesses, which has been established for nearly 82 years, invested the whole of their funds in the hands of the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said borough, but have neither received principal nor interest for the same

This instance, like many others, might be adduced of societies who have their funds in the hand of the said mayor, jurats, and bailiffs; and their original benevolent designs (that of relieving the sick and destitute widows) are completely frustrated.

We also beg to advert to several abuses committed by the present mayor, jurats, and bailiffs, in direct contradiction to the ancient and present governing charter.

(1.) Mating the common seal without the knowledge of the resident burgesses in holding private courts, and taking up money there, in the names of the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses, and appropriating the funds and property to purposes which they do not disclose.

(2.) In contracting a large debt, and offering on 2nd August last, a lease of 21 years of the waters without consent or knowledge of the burgesses, thereby excluding them from their chartered rights.

(3.) In not removing from office one of the non-resident jurats, who himself acknowledged a deficit in his account of 500 *l.*

(4.) In violating the oath and breaking their pledges, covenant, contract, and trust, which at their election they undertook to carry out, by departing from the corporate body of free burgesses and patronising non-freemen and non-residents in buying and selling the herbage (about 300 acres in extent), and dividing the proceeds with non-freemen, thus making a diminution of about 300 *l.* per annum in the common stock, while they refuse to pay the poor's rates for the land let by them.

(5.) In the governing body leasing the common or green (near 300 acres of land), which they could never show any debt upon. In making freeholds, &c., and calling these their own exclusive rights, as well as the town and harbour dues, Easter estreats, fee farm rents, apprenticing to freedom, and admissions to freedom, thus depriving the burgesses of their property, although large sums have been paid out of the profits of the oyster fishery in suits at law relative to the said property.

(6.) In refusing information to an appointed committee of the borough, so that an equitable rate should be made on the property of the corporation.

(7.) In removing one of the most able men as salesman after a service of 25 years, and placing one of their own adherents in his situation, much to the injury of the burgesses, and keeping them in total ignorance. Also placing the head serjeant-at-mace as water bailiff a servant at their pleasure.

(8.) In not stocking the oyster grounds with brood in 1839, nor for ensuing season, thus rendering the means which is the principal support of the burgesses completely useless.

The mayor's salary up to the year 1822 was 20 *l.* per annum, but in 1823 it was raised to 50 *l.*, and in 1824 to 80 *l.*, and 2½ leases of land, free from all outgoings, and equal to 38 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, were given him as well.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that you will be pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the revenues and proceeding of the Corporation of Queenborough, and cause such further steps to be taken as may be found necessary for protecting the rights and interests of all parties concerned.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Names of Burgesses.

Phineas Webb.	*James Jones.*
James Jaun.	*John Firman.*
Edward Batcheldor.	*William Emptage.*
Henry Edwards.	*James Winch.*
William Ratcliff.	*Jefferson Miles.*

5 July 1875.

QUEENBOROUGH CORPORATION.

COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from certain free Burgesses of *Queenborough*, bearing date the 5th day of July 1875, and praying for an Inquiry into the Affairs of the QUEENBOROUGH CORPORATION.

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *July* 1875.

370.

Under 1 *oz.*

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st January 1874 to the 31st December 1874, with ACCOUNTS of MONEYS RECEIVED and EXPENDED by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, for One Year ending the 31st December 1874.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, from the 1st January 1874 to the 31st December 1874.

IN making this Report and transmitting the Accounts attached to it, it should be noted that the river under the jurisdiction of the Conservators is divided into two districts; one, extending from Staines to Yantlet Creek, termed the "Lower Navigation," the other from Staines to Cricklade, called the "Upper Navigation."

On the Lower Navigation the moorings for vessels of all classes, the beacons and buoys, and all the plant required to maintain the navigation of the river, have been kept in a thoroughly efficient state.

A contract has been entered into for the supply of two lighters of large capacity, which, added to the craft and plant already possessed by the Conservators, will facilitate and expedite the raising of sunken vessels.

During the year 27 sunken vessels have been raised, some of which had valuable cargoes on board.

The steamboat piers, so largely used by the public, have been maintained in proper order; and an additional one at St. George's-square, Pimlico, has been purchased by the Conservators.

The public stairs and causeways have been repaired and maintained.

In like manner the locks, weirs, and towing paths in the lower district have been kept in repair.

The slides established at Teddington and Moulsey locks for facilitating the passage of pleasure boats, without opening the locks, having been found very convenient, another has been made at Sunbury Lock.

Dredging has been executed off Vauxhall, Lambeth, and near Waterloo Bridge.

The improvement of the channel and banks of the river below Teddington has been commenced and will be steadily continued until the general plan for the improvement of the upper part of the tideway shall have been carried out.

The Conservators continue to watch with anxious apprehension the discharge of the sewage of the metropolis at Barking Creek and Crossness; the periodical surveys made by their officers show that at the latter place, especially the shoal near the outfall, is gradually increasing and extending. A letter, accompanied by plans, was sent to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in July 1874, directing attention to this subject.

With respect to the Upper Navigation, a detailed statement of the works accomplished was made in the Conservators' Report for the year 1871; since that period the following works have been executed:—

In 1872, Rushey Lock, Sandford Lock, and Godstow Lock were pumped out, new sills, gate, platforms, and lock gates put in, and the sides repaired.

King's Weir was rebuilt.

Portions of Marsh, Temple, Sandford, and Old Windsor weirs were rebuilt.

An iron occupation bridge was built at Old Windsor.

Minor repairs were executed at Streatley, Whitchurch, Hambledon, Marlow, Rushey, Medley, and other weirs.

In 1873, Marlow, Osney, and Iffley locks were pumped out, new sills, gate, platforms, and eight lock gates put in, and the sides were repaired.

Hambledon Lock was rebuilt.

Parts of Old Windsor, Boveney, and Crowmarsh weirs were rebuilt.

Minor repairs were executed at Bray, Caversham Marsh, and other locks, and at Marlow, Odney, and other weirs.

In 1874, Shiplake and Cleeve locks were rebuilt.

Goring Lock was largely repaired.

Minor repairs were executed at Bray, Culham, Blake's, Temple, and other locks.

Rushey Weir was rebuilt, as were also portions of Boveney, Crowmarsh, and Goring weirs.

The rebuilding of Old Windsor Weir was completed; the improved waterway here has been found materially to diminish the height of the land floods in the district immediately above the weir.

Minor repairs were executed at Mapledurham, Pinkhill, and other weirs.

The want of sufficient funds has alone prevented the whole of the works on the upper part of the river from being placed in a state of complete repair and efficiency.

On reviewing the results of the notices served on various persons and places requiring the diversion of sewage or other offensive or injurious matter from flowing into the river, the Conservators are enabled to report that above the intakes of the water companies only four towns still pass their sewage into the river; of these, two, Oxford and Reading, have sewage works in a forward state; and of the other two, Windsor has commenced the sewage works, and Abingdon is about to do the same; a hope may therefore be entertained that above the source of the chief water supply of the metropolis all sewage will very soon be diverted from the river.

Between the intakes of the water companies and the western limits of the metropolis, where the main drainage scheme comes into operation, a less satisfactory state of matters prevails.

Notwithstanding the measures taken by the Conservators under their Acts of Parliament, the local authorities, with the exception of Twickenham, have not yet diverted their sewage from the river.

The Conservators will not relax their efforts to enforce a compliance with the provisions of the Conservancy Acts until the diversion of the sewage and the consequent purification of the river above the limits of the metropolis has been fully accomplished.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.

5 July 1875. *E. Burstal*, Secretary.

THAMES CONSERVANCY, LOWER NAVIGATION.

AN ACCOUNT of Moneys Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1874; under the Thames Conservancy Acts of 1857 and 1864.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st December 1873	18,886	3	4	By Cash, Salaries to Secretary and Clerks, 41, Trinity-square	1,955	–	–			
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues	28,868	18	10	By Cash, Stationery and Postages for 41, Trinity-square	178	5	3			
To Cash received for Tolls	6,927	3	1	By Cash, Wages to Housekeeper, Messengers, Rates, Taxes, and Coals	696	15	3			
								2,830	–	6
To Cash received for Pier Dues	7,053	11	2	By Cash, Salaries to Engineer, Surveyors, Draughtsman, Clerk, and Wages to Watermen	1,949	16	11			
To Cash received from Water and Canal Companies	2,600	–	–	By Cash, Stationery for Engineer's Office, and Expenses	171	5	2			
								2,121	2	1
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington	153	17	9	By Cash, Salaries to Harbour Masters, Wages to Watermen, Rent, and Taxes on Offices, and Repairs to Boats, including 525 *l.* for Purchase of Steam Launch				5,165	15	8
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation	4,988	14	6	By Cash, Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in Lighters and at the Port of London Wharf				2,389	19	–
To Cash received for Fines for Accommodation	608	10	–	By Cash, Wages to Masters and Crews of Steam Dredgers, and Repairs to Vessels				2,723	14	7
To Cash received for Ballast Licenses:				By Cash, Lighterage of Material raised by the Dredgers				1,015	1	5
Westward of London Bridge £. 263 – –				By Cash, Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls, and Rents and Wages to Lock Keepers				1,806	10	4
Eastward of London Bridge 482 7 10				By Cash, Salaries to River Keepers and Inspectors, and their Travelling Expenses				895	8	4
Royalty on Ballast 180 10 10				By Cash, Stores for Harbour Service				1,726	3	6
	925	18	8	By Cash, Screws, Chains, and Buoys, for Moorings and Repairs				5,263	6	–
To Cash received for Sale of Ballast	46	10	4	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, and Towing Paths				3,664	12	7
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock, 41,000 *l.* Reduced Three per Cents.	1,217	3	9	By Cash, Material and Wages to Labourers for Repairs to Causeways and Foreshores				1,041	10	5
				By Cash, Law and Parliamentary Expenses				291	1	2
To Cash received for Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions	4,092	14	11	By Cash, Raising and Removing Wrecks and Obstructions				1,957	2	2
				By Cash, Pensions				1,009	1	–
To Cash received for Laying Down and Repairs to Moorings	1,616	4	3	By Cash, Erecting and Repairing Steam Boat Piers				6,655	4	–
				By Cash, Wages to Pier Masters and Men				4,046	15	–
To Cash received for Assessor's Fees	139	2	6	By Cash, Interest on Navigation Bonds, including the sum of 260 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* unclaimed at this date				3,704	–	6
To Cash received for Interest on Bankers' Balance	508	17	–	By Cash, Dredging above Bridge				1,807	9	5
				By Cash, Travelling Expenses on Surveys				315	16	3
To Cash received for Penalties inflicted on Offenders under the Thames Conservancy Acts	15	16	6	By Cash, Allowance to the Conservators				1,800	–	–
				By Cash, Sundry Donations and Expenses				172	3	–
To Cash received for Sundries	30	15	1	By Cash, Assessor's Fees				162	13	6
				By Cash, Expenses of Elections				102	7	4
To Cash received on Account of Compensation for Offices, 41, Trinity-square	412	15	6	By Cash, Beacons				9	5	6
				By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, one-third of Rents, 1873				1,555	6	8
To Cash received for Hire of Dredger	522	–	–	By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, one-third of Fines, 1873				985	4	10
				By Cash, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Composition for Ballast Licenses, 1873				500	–	–
				By Cash, Wages to Crew and Expenses of Steam Tug "Dart"				1,076	7	5
				By Cash, Wages to Crew and Expenses of Screw Tug				337	2	5
				By Cash, Purchase of Plant				520	–	–
				By Cash, Advanced on Account of Law Expenses of Upper Navigation				234	6	9
				By Balance carried forward				21,730	5	10
£.	79,614	17	2	£.				79,614	17	2

We hereby certify that the above is a correct Account of Receipts and Application of Moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 31st December 1874.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash borrowed on the security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge	105,600	–	–	By Amount of Reduced Three per Cents.	41,000	–	–

Examined and approved,

31 March 1875. *T. J. Begent*, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—UPPER NAVIGATION.

AN ACCOUNT of Moneys Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, under the Thames Navigation Act, 1866, for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash, Tolls	- -	4,152 13 4	
To Cash, Contributions from Water Companies	- -	6,000 - -	
To Cash, Ballast Licenses	- -	96 13 4	
To Cash, Sundries	- -	31 3 1	
To Cash, Received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works towards re-building Old Windsor Weir	250 - -	—	
To Cash, Received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, &c. towards re-building Old Windsor Weir	250 - -	—	
	500 - -	10,280 9 9	
			10,780 9 9
To Balance	- -	- -	14,095 13 1
Total			£. 24,876 2 10

	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Balance, 31st December 1873	- -	- -	6,271 7 1
By Cash, Law Expenses	- -	1,854 18 7	
By Cash, Wages, Lock-keepers, Ferrymen, and Expenses	- -	1,741 15 5	
By Cash, Salary to Superintendent and his Travelling Expenses	- -	356 8 -	
By Cash, Wages to Labourers and Material for Building and Repairing Locks	4,048 1 9	1,594 17 1	
By Cash, Wages to Labourers and Material for Building and Repairing Weirs	623 15 9	2,726 16 6	
By Cash, Wages to Labourers and Material for Repairs to Towing Paths	- -	741 18 11	
By Cash, for Dredging	- -	159 8 5	
By Cash, Repairing Boats	- -	24 3 6	
By Cash, Expenses of Steam Tug	- -	122 - 10	
By Cash, Stationery	- -	38 8 3	
By Cash, Travelling Expenses	- -	114 3 10	
By Cash, Survey of River	- -	4 1 1	
By Cash, Rent of Premises at Oxford and Day's Lock	- -	64 14 2	
By Cash, Conservators' Allowance	- -	700 - -	
By Cash, Sundries	- -	141 6 2	
By Cash, paid Public Works Loan Commissioners, being Instalment on Loan of 20,000 *l.*	- -	622 10 3	
By Cash, Interest on Loans from Public Works Loan Commissioners	- -	849 2 7	
By Cash, Awards for Compensation	- -	1,721 1 9	
By Cash, Interest and Annuities, ditto	- -	180 18 -	
By Cash, Purchase of Land	25 - -	—	
By Cash, Towing Path Rents	- -	149 4 11	
£.	4,696 17 6	13,907 18 3	
			18,604 15 9
Total			£. 24,876 2 10

We hereby certify that the above is a correct Account of Receipts and Application of Moneys which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

F. W. E. Nicolson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts and Expenditure from 6 August 1866 to 31 December 1874.

	£.	s.	d.
To Cash Received from Public Works Loan Commissioners	30,000	–	–
,, Received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, being a Contribution towards the Expense of Rebuilding Romney Lock	2,000	–	–
,, Received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, towards the Expense of Rebuilding Old Windsor Weir	1,000	–	–
,, Received from Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, towards the Expense of Rebuilding Old Windsor Weir	500	–	–
,, Received for Sale of Land	100	–	–
,, Borrowed from Thames Conservancy Fund	8,804	11	–
	42,404	11	–
To Balance	1,094	18	6
£.	43,499	9	6

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash Expended to 31st December 1873, as per Statement rendered	–	–		38,802	12	–
,, Rebuilding Old Windsor Weir	623	15	9			
,, Rebuilding Hambledon Lock	709	18	10			
,, Rebuilding Shiplake Lock	1,650	7	11			
,, Rebuilding Cleeve Lock	1,650	3	5			
,, Rebuilding Caversham Lock	37	11	7			
,, Purchase of Land	25	–	–			
				4,696	17	6
£.				43,499	9	6

Receipts and Expenditure, Revenue, and Capital Accounts, from 6 August 1866 to 31 December 1874.

RECEIPTS.	Revenue.			Capital.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount Received to 31st December 1873	68,033	16	2	33,100	–	–	101,133	16	2
,, Received to 31st December 1874	10,280	9	9	500	–	–	10,780	9	9
£.	78,314	5	11	33,600	–	–	111,914	5	11
To Balance							14,095	13	1
£.							126,009	19	–

	£.	s.	d.
To Cash Received from Thames Conservancy Fund	8,804	11	–
,, Borrowed from City Bank	4,500	–	–
	13,304	11	–
To Accounts unpaid	802	5	10
	14,106	16	10
Credit by Balance at Bank	11	3	9
£.	14,095	13	1

EXPENDITURE.	Revenue.			Capital.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount Expended to 31st December 1873	68,602	11	3	38,802	12	–	107,405	3	3
,, Expended to 31st December 1874	13,907	18	3	4,696	17	6	18,604	15	9
£.	82,510	9	6	43,499	9	6	126,009	19	–
£.							126,009	19	–

31 March 1875.

Examined and approved,
T. J. Begent, Auditor.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of the Conservators of the River Thames, from the 1st January 1874 to 31st December 1874, with Accounts of Moneys Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

(Presented pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. (L. & P.) c. 147, s. 163.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *July* 1875.

338.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 26 July 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "showing, for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1874, in the case of each URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT in *Ireland*, containing (according to the Census of 1871) 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards:—

I. The Total Number of DEATHS Registered;

II. The Number of DEATHS Registered from ZYMOTIC DISEASES;

III. The Rate of MORTALITY per 1,000 Inhabitants;

(*a*) From all Causes;

(*b*) From Zymotic Diseases."

RETURN showing, for each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1874, the Total Number of DEATHS Registered, and the Number from ZYMOTIC DISEASES in each URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT in *Ireland*, having a Population of 10,000 and upwards in 1871.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases.									Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants	
		Names of Diseases.								Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.				
DUBLIN* - - Mean Estimated Population (1865–74) 248,000.	1865	70	155	45	16	115	474	270	300	1,445	6,913	27·5	5·7
	1866	25	34	61	27	172	491	259	1,240	2,309	7,543	30·1	9·2
	1867	2	371	211	13	140	313	289	325	1,664	7,426	29·7	6·7
	1868	–	47	370	8	194	258	338	330	1,545	6,722	26·5	6·2
	1869	1	153	462	14	18	234	220	281	1,383	6,514	26·3	5·6
	1870	–	48	397	19	124	320	276	292	1,476	6,655	26·9	6·0
	1871	198	14	196	16	192	328	222	307	1,473	6,882	27·9	6·0
	1872	1,248	192	130	16	55	267	168	236	2,312	7,777	31·6	9·4
	1873	16	57	201	27	223	231	185	234	1,174	6,939	27·7	4·8
	1874	2	84	720	29	34	299	183	280	1,631	6,855	27·6	6·6
TOTAL (1865–74) - - -		1,562	1,155	2,793	185	1,267	3,215	2,410	3,825	16,412	70,226	28·3	6·6
BELFAST† - - Mean Estimated Population (1865–74) 107,454.	1865	24	35	156	16	140	283	121	132	907	3,480	24·4	6·3
	1866	6	95	197	6	120	181	78	139	822	3,066	24·7	5·5
	1867	–	32	60	6	62	214	127	138	639	3,350	21·8	4·2
	1868	–	177	55	13	126	285	181	127	964	3,707	23·3	6·1
	1869	2	106	884	16	109	200	128	114	1,559	4,670	28·4	9·5
	1870	17	77	414	7	99	159	165	138	1,076	4,321	25·4	6·3
	1871	274	133	21	13	118	265	145	138	1,107	4,583	26·1	6·4
	1872	205	32	24	15	101	186	121	146	830	4,234	23·4	4·6
	1873	14	155	44	10	90	166	161	159	799	4,356	23·3	4·3
	1874	136	28	580	20	108	189	141	150	1,412	4,951	25·7	7·3
TOTAL (1865–74) - - -		678	870	2,435	122	1,133	2,128	1,368	1,381	10,115	41,318	24·7	6·0

Note.—The rates shown for Dublin and Belfast are based on the *estimated* population in each year; those for the other urban districts on the population according to the census of 1871.

* Including the North Dublin and South Dublin Union Workhouses, the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, and various hospitals.

† Including the Belfast Union Workhouse, the General Hospital, and other institutions.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases.									Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants in 1871	
		Names of Diseases.								Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.				
CORK* - - - Population (in 1871) 78,642.	1865	11	19	30	4	11	163	9	79	326	1,418	18·0	4·1
	1866	–	20	12	–	91	55	15	163	356	1,446	18·4	4·5
	1867	–	13	153	4	28	55	13	83	349	1,519	19·3	4·4
	1868	–	25	147	2	37	70	22	60	363	1,320	16·8	4·6
	1869	–	4	53	1	29	46	33	54	220	1,254	15·9	2·8
	1870	–	48	33	1	25	40	63	75	285	1,654	21·0	3·6
	1871	–	2	119	1	15	188	49	93	467	1,720	21·9	5·9
	1872	581	35	29	3	64	59	28	72	871	2,151	27·4	11·1
	1873	11	13	4	6	44	53	47	71	249	1,580	20·1	3·2
	1874	–	–	18	15	51	56	40	81	261	1,585	20·2	3·3
Total (1865–74) - - -		603	179	598	37	395	785	319	831	3,747	15,647	19·9	4·8
LIMERICK† - - Population (in 1871) 39,353.	1865	–	46	102	1	18	39	8	56	270	769	19·5	7·0
	1866	–	3	31	–	8	32	7	135	216	767	19·5	5·5
	1867	–	–	2	–	9	18	12	39	80	660	16·8	2·0
	1868	–	28	–	–	25	22	16	27	118	621	15·8	3·0
	1869	–	20	10	1	7	22	19	28	107	657	16·7	2·7
	1870	–	1	22	–	12	8	62	53	158	739	18·8	4·0
	1871	–	3	117	–	12	36	23	44	235	768	19·5	6·0
	1872	–	12	7	6	26	18	10	20	99	619	15·7	2·5
	1873	–	6	2	–	19	21	17	31	96	658	16·7	2·4
	1874	–	23	3	–	3	12	18	33	92	637	16·2	2·3
Total (1865–74) - - -		–	142	296	8	139	228	192	466	1,471	6,895	17·5	3·7
LONDONDERRY‡ - Population (in 1871) 25,242.	1865	8	–	8	1	9	48	6	25	105	469	18·6	4·2
	1866	–	–	4	–	2	50	8	19	83	466	18·5	3·3
	1867	–	–	8	–	24	21	11	23	87	476	18·9	3·4
	1868	–	20	8	1	20	20	20	15	104	559	22·1	4·1
	1869	–	3	38	2	4	33	10	14	104	640	25·4	4·1
	1870	–	6	15	–	1	10	13	16	61	558	22·1	2·4
	1871	4	3	43	1	8	20	8	12	99	536	21·2	3·9
	1872	5	–	22	1	31	30	9	16	114	556	22·0	4·5
	1873	20	2	4	–	10	20	10	13	79	568	22·5	3·1
	1874	90	2	4	1	5	20	10	15	147	574	22·7	5·8
Total (1865–74) - - -		127	36	154	7	114	272	105	168	983	5,402	21·4	3·9
WATERFORD§ - Population (in 1871) 23,349.	1865	–	3	7	1	–	39	2	27	79	460	19·7	3·4
	1866	–	3	40	–	13	33	7	15	111	501	21·5	4·8
	1867	–	–	17	1	19	43	5	14	99	468	20·0	4·2
	1868	–	38	–	1	2	20	23	19	103	399	17·1	4·4
	1869	–	5	–	–	–	14	6	15	40	344	14·7	1·7
	1870	–	1	5	–	15	10	14	11	56	380	16·3	2·4
	1871	1	–	1	–	6	23	9	16	56	361	15·5	2·4
	1872	2	10	27	–	1	20	13	20	93	427	18·3	4·0
	1873	–	12	94	–	11	42	17	5	181	578	24·8	7·8
	1874	6	2	12	–	1	11	14	6	52	321	13·7	2·2
Total (1865–74) - - -		9	74	203	3	68	255	110	148	870	4,239	18·2	4·2

* Including several hospitals, but *not* including the Cork Union Workhouse or the District Lunatic Asylum.
† Including several hospitals, and the female portion of the District Lunatic Asylum, but *not* including the Limerick Union Workhouse or the male portion of the Lunatic Asylum.
‡ Including the Londonderry Union Workhouse, the County Infirmary and Fever Hospital, the District Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions.
§ *Not* including the Waterford Union Workhouse or the District Lunatic Asylum, which are situated in rural districts.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases.								Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants in 1871	
		Names of Diseases.										From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.				
PEMBROKE* - Population (in 1871) 20,982.	1865	1	4	9	1	6	7	7	18	53	416	19·8	2·5
	1866	–	1	34	2	9	16	23	118	203	586	27·9	9·7
	1867	–	18	15	–	12	14	8	23	90	457	21·8	4·3
	1868	–	2	17	8	18	24	20	19	108	456	21·7	5·1
	1869	–	2	12	1	1	15	8	9	48	409	19·5	2·3
	1870	–	3	18	1	1	19	15	15	72	405	19·3	3·4
	1871	–	1	15	2	3	24	9	18	72	480	22·9	3·4
	1872	81	1	21	3	3	16	11	17	153	511	24·4	7·3
	1873	–	8	16	6	14	16	8	18	86	508	24·2	4·1
	1874	–	2	30	4	3	26	9	23	97	489	23·3	4·6
Total (1865–74) - - -		82	42	187	28	70	177	118	278	982	4,717	22·5	4·7
RATHMINES - - Population (in 1871) 20,562.	1865	–	1	10	5	3	15	18	18	70	302	14·7	3·4
	1866	–	–	4	1	1	10	5	37	58	304	14·8	2·8
	1867	–	14	22	2	15	17	5	11	86	365	17·8	4·2
	1868	1	–	14	2	7	12	20	16	72	347	16·9	3·5
	1869	–	3	7	–	1	20	14	2	47	333	16·2	2·3
	1870	–	1	17	1	8	18	9	11	65	326	15·9	3·2
	1871	–	1	16	2	5	20	9	4	57	348	16·9	2·7
	1872	6	4	16	3	1	21	8	12	71	380	18·5	3·5
	1873	–	–	12	4	4	12	3	17	52	350	17·0	2·5
	1874	–	3	42	7	–	15	5	27	99	396	19·3	4·8
Total (1865–74) - - -		7	27	160	27	45	160	96	155	677	3,451	16·8	3·3
KINGSTOWN - - Population (in 1871) 16,378.	1865	–	–	31	5	1	20	13	17	87	310	18·9	5·3
	1866	–	18	6	2	9	14	21	133	203	395	24·1	12·4
	1867	–	2	3	2	2	10	12	13	44	244	14·9	2·7
	1868	–	–	3	–	14	8	16	15	56	223	13·6	3·4
	1869	–	1	9	3	–	12	5	13	43	212	12·9	2·6
	1870	–	1	6	1	–	10	12	7	37	235	14·3	2·3
	1871	5	8	22	2	10	13	7	9	76	308	18·8	4·6
	1872	8	1	6	2	6	7	6	10	46	229	14·0	2·8
	1873	–	–	–	–	4	7	5	8	24	244	14·9	1·5
	1874	–	7	28	2	2	8	3	7	57	279	17·0	3·5
Total (1865–74) - - -		13	38	114	19	48	109	100	232	673	2,679	16·4	4·1
GALWAY† - - Population (in 1871) 15,597.	1865	–	–	17	1	1	12	8	19	58	288	18·5	3·7
	1866	–	–	4	3	4	18	6	14	49	311	19·9	3·1
	1867	–	–	–	–	7	30	20	7	64	330	21·2	4·1
	1868	–	–	1	1	–	20	5	15	42	276	17·7	2·7
	1869	–	2	–	–	4	11	2	4	23	188	12·1	1·5
	1870	–	35	2	–	3	18	3	16	77	344	22·1	4·9
	1871	–	–	5	–	–	18	2	12	37	290	18·6	2·4
	1872	–	–	2	–	–	19	3	28	52	298	19·1	3·3
	1873	–	–	–	2	1	10	3	11	27	317	20·3	1·7
	1874	–	8	1	1	–	11	3	20	44	292	18·7	2·8
Total (1865–74) - - -		–	45	32	8	20	167	55	146	473	2,934	18·8	3·1

* Including the Hospital for Incurables, and the City of Dublin Hospital.
† Including Galway Union Workhouse, County Infirmary, and Fever Hospital.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases. — Names of Diseases. — Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants in 1871 — From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
DROGHEDA* - - Population (in 1871) 13,510.	1865	–	1	2	–	2	21	7	26	59	379	28·1	4·4
	1866	1	1	1	–	–	19	3	11	36	297	22·0	2·7
	1867	–	9	–	–	13	9	9	13	53	329	24·4	3·9
	1868	–	3	–	–	16	10	7	12	48	279	20·7	3·6
	1869	–	–	102	–	1	5	5	9	122	299	22·1	9·0
	1870	–	1	15	–	1	13	4	7	41	229	17·0	3·0
	1871	11	–	3	–	3	9	7	9	42	218	16·1	3·1
	1872	3	1	1	–	–	9	7	5	26	157	11·6	1·9
	1873	1	2	5	5	–	10	9	5	37	205	15·2	2·7
	1874	–	2	6	3	15	5	7	10	48	243	18·0	3·6
Total (1865-74) - - -		16	20	135	8	51	110	65	107	512	2,635	19·5	3·8
NEWRY† - - - Population (in 1871) 13,364.	1865	–	–	7	1	8	24	5	10	55	270	20·2	4·1
	1866	3	3	12	–	2	9	7	16	52	260	19·5	3·9
	1867	–	–	32	–	9	9	7	10	67	291	21·8	5·0
	1868	–	1	20	–	6	1	5	4	37	203	15·2	2·8
	1869	–	–	8	–	1	11	7	11	38	275	20·6	2·8
	1870	–	8	6	–	3	7	10	6	40	296	22·1	3·0
	1871	–	–	8	2	7	9	10	2	38	329	24·6	2·8
	1872	2	1	1	–	5	5	3	7	24	260	19·5	1·8
	1873	–	–	4	1	1	10	12	9	37	241	18·0	2·8
	1874	–	12	73	1	7	4	5	9	111	392	29·3	8·3
Total (1865-74) - - -		5	25	171	5	49	89	71	84	499	2,817	21·1	3·7
KILKENNY‡ - - Population (in 1871) 12,710.	1865	–	17	2	3	–	50	8	13	93	401	31·5	7·3
	1866	–	–	–	–	–	20	27	6	53	310	24·4	4·2
	1867	–	–	–	–	7	30	12	8	57	332	26·1	4·5
	1868	–	3	–	–	–	22	2	4	31	244	19·2	2·4
	1869	–	4	–	–	–	25	9	7	45	305	24·0	3·5
	1870	–	–	–	–	12	10	4	4	30	288	22·7	2·4
	1871	–	–	2	–	–	9	5	8	24	270	21·2	1·9
	1872	–	–	12	–	–	12	7	10	41	286	22·5	3·2
	1873	–	19	17	–	1	23	9	9	78	322	25·3	6·1
	1874	–	2	11	–	12	33	26	4	88	325	25·6	6·9
Total (1865-74) - - -		–	45	44	3	32	234	109	73	540	3,083	24·2	4·2
WEXFORD§ - - Population (in 1871) 12,077.	1865	–	–	38	2	2	57	1	26	126	273	22·6	10·4
	1866	–	–	7	–	10	24	2	84	127	295	24·4	10·5
	1867	–	–	5	–	7	19	5	17	53	201	16·6	4·4
	1868	1	–	18	–	–	22	2	9	52	193	16·0	4·3
	1869	–	–	18	–	1	19	6	13	57	221	18·3	4·7
	1870	–	30	23	–	1	10	6	5	75	255	21·1	6·2
	1871	14	–	1	–	8	12	3	14	52	182	15·1	4·3
	1872	13	–	2	1	–	2	4	4	26	185	15·3	2·2
	1873	–	7	9	–	9	8	5	7	45	260	21·5	3·7
	1874	3	1	7	1	2	10	4	5	33	200	16·6	2·7
Total (1865-74) - - -		31	38	128	4	40	183	38	184	646	2,265	18·8	5·4

* *Not* including Drogheda Union Workhouse.
‡ Including Kilkenny Union Workhouse and County Infirmary.
† *Not* including Newry Union Workhouse.
§ *Not* including Wexford Union Workhouse.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases. Names of Diseases. Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants in 1871: From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
DUNDALK* - - Population (in 1871) 11,327.	1865	1	–	7	–	1	3	2	20	34	213	18·8	3·0
	1866	–	7	2	3	8	12	13	21	66	240	21·2	5·8
	1867	–	1	1	–	15	5	7	14	43	221	19·5	3·8
	1868	–	–	2	1	1	5	13	19	41	223	19·7	3·6
	1869	–	–	8	1	10	21	9	20	69	255	22·5	6·1
	1870	–	2	–	–	6	8	6	14	36	210	18·5	3·2
	1871	8	–	–	–	4	13	12	6	43	213	18·8	3·8
	1872	–	–	–	–	2	8	8	13	31	207	18·3	2·7
	1873	–	2	1	2	7	6	3	14	35	233	20·6	3·1
	1874	–	7	9	–	8	6	6	5	41	219	19·3	3·6
Total (1865–74) - - -		9	19	30	7	62	87	79	146	439	2,234	19·7	3·9
SLIGO† - - - Population (in 1871) 10,670.	1865	2	5	16	1	1	32	13	18	88	321	30·1	8·2
	1866	–	–	45	–	4	10	13	22	94	298	27·9	8·8
	1867	–	–	2	–	–	11	11	12	36	306	28·7	3·4
	1868	–	6	2	–	1	8	10	9	36	239	22·4	3·4
	1869	–	2	10	–	15	24	13	6	70	313	29·3	6·6
	1870	–	–	3	–	–	17	11	14	45	226	21·2	4·2
	1871	–	7	4	2	–	3	6	11	33	265	24·8	3·1
	1872	–	4	10	–	3	7	5	12	41	254	23·8	3·8
	1873	–	–	–	1	2	11	12	11	37	295	27·6	3·5
	1874	–	–	20	–	9	9	8	9	55	224	21·0	5·2
Total (1865–74) - - -		2	24	112	4	35	132	102	124	535	2,741	25·7	5·0
LURGAN‡ - - Population (in 1871) 10,632.	1865	6	11	2	1	22	75	15	13	145	415	39·0	13·6
	1866	–	3	13	4	5	36	14	14	89	328	30·9	8·4
	1867	–	2	29	7	–	9	12	19	78	343	32·3	7·3
	1868	–	17	32	2	–	41	12	25	129	458	43·1	12·1
	1869	–	13	31	7	19	21	8	24	123	450	42·3	11·6
	1870	–	–	4	2	1	8	13	10	38	313	29·4	3·6
	1871	–	4	–	–	1	26	10	10	51	349	32·8	4·8
	1872	2	27	1	2	7	20	4	7	70	340	32·0	6·6
	1873	48	3	15	2	18	21	12	13	132	457	43·0	12·4
	1874	3	3	3	1	2	25	10	10	57	330	31·0	5·4
Total (1865–74) - - -		59	83	130	28	75	282	110	145	912	3,783	35·6	8·6
QUEENSTOWN - Population (in 1871) 10,334.	1865	–	–	2	–	–	2	4	10	18	172	16·6	1·7
	1866	–	16	–	–	16	12	9	22	75	222	21·5	7·3
	1867	1	1	–	1	–	7	11	14	35	196	19·0	3·4
	1868	–	2	41	2	–	2	8	6	61	214	20·7	5·9
	1869	1	5	11	3	1	9	3	16	49	222	21·5	4·7
	1870	–	–	2	–	13	4	4	6	29	202	19·5	2·8
	1871	5	–	2	–	2	12	6	9	36	219	21·2	3·5
	1872	6	11	3	1	1	7	5	8	42	229	22·2	4·1
	1873	1	–	2	1	5	12	3	12	36	255	24·7	3·5
	1874	–	–	18	–	3	5	5	4	35	203	19·6	3·4
Total (1865–74) - - -		14	35	81	8	41	72	58	107	416	2,134	20·7	4·0

* *Not* including Dundalk Union Workhouse.

† Including Sligo Union Workhouse, District Lunatic Asylum, and other Institutions.

‡ Including Lurgan Union Workhouse.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Deaths Registered from Zymotic Diseases.								Total Number of Deaths Registered.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inhabitants in 1871	
		Names of Diseases.							Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.		From all Causes.	From Zymotic Diseases.
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	All other Zymotic Diseases.			
CLONMEL* - - Population (in 1871) 10,112.	1865	2	20	5	-	-	28	22	15	92	392	38·8	9·1
	1866	-	-	2	2	-	23	14	18	59	394	39·0	5·8
	1867	-	-	17	1	24	19	10	14	85	443	43·8	8·4
	1868	-	16	3	-	-	12	29	11	71	287	28·4	7·0
	1869	-	1	4	-	3	5	8	15	36	281	27·8	3·6
	1870	-	-	2	-	-	13	9	11	35	294	29·1	3·5
	1871	-	-	-	5	8	6	6	16	41	241	23·8	4·1
	1872	-	1	40	1	14	9	10	6	81	344	34·0	8·0
	1873	8	6	10	1	1	7	12	7	52	322	31·8	5·1
	1874	-	-	2	3	3	7	18	4	37	249	24·6	3·7
Total (1865-74) - - -		10	44	85	13	53	129	138	117	589	3,247	32·1	5·8

* Including Clonmel Union Workhouse.

General Register Office, Charlemont House, Dublin, 1 November 1875.

William Donnelly, Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED, &c. (IRELAND).

RETURN showing, for each of the Ten Years ending 31 December 1874, the Total Number of Deaths Registered, and the Number from Zymotic Diseases in each Urban Sanitary District in *Ireland*, having a Population of 10,000 and upwards in 1871.

(*Sir Arthur Guinness.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *August* 1875.

453.

Under 1 *oz.*

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1875;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of SHEEP supposed to have been KILLED by DOGS in each CONSTABULARY DISTRICT in *Ireland* in each Year (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of Session 1865), to the 1st day of January last."

(*Mr. William Ormsby Gore.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *July* 1875.

RETURN of the Number of SHEEP supposed to have been KILLED by DOGS in each CONSTABULARY DISTRICT in *Ireland* in each Year, to the 1st day of January last.

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs. YEARS										Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable. YEARS									
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
ANTRIM	Antrim	3	4	5	19	16	34	64	42	41	14	3	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	7	–
	Ballycastle	8	4	15	4	27	16	18	36	50	20	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	3	3	4
	Ballymena	11	11	10	16	4	21	13	80	39	110	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	6
	Ballymoney	–	–	–	–	6	3	1	12	10	14	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–
	Carrickfergus	3	15	11	–	4	16	6	17	25	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	1	–
	Glenarm	–	31	15	10	8	13	5	31	9	61	–	4	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	2
	Lisburn	–	1	2	4	1	27	24	10	12	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	5	10	1
	TOTALS	25	66	58	53	66	130	131	228	186	248	4	6	2	5	8	7	19	23	23	13
ARMAGH	Armagh	6	3	7	35	1	8	9	5	15	46	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Newry	95	64	122	62	120	74	124	141	53	45	2	1	2	4	9	–	6	2	1	1
	Newtownhamilton	1	4	4	–	8	7	13	12	37	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Portadown	–	–	–	6	27	–	–	9	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	102	71	133	103	156	89	146	167	119	102	2	1	4	5	9	1	6	2	3	4
CARLOW	Borris	5	3	8	31	78	19	29	30	15	42	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	8	–	5
	Carlow	2	7	25	7	25	27	9	23	30	13	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–
	Tullow	–	5	21	13	13	43	8	12	18	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–
	TOTALS	7	15	54	51	116	89	46	65	63	68	2	1	–	–	1	4	7	10	3	5
CAVAN	Bailieboro,	–	4	–	6	8	29	14	10	7	14	–	1	–	2	7	1	3	6	3	9
	Ballyjamesduff	3	–	13	5	6	12	14	57	7	25	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	3	5
	Cavan	3	6	3	4	10	1	5	5	28	64	1	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	2	–
	Killeshandra	19	–	16	9	2	5	15	16	8	5	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
	Swanlinbar	–	1	1	12	8	10	24	10	19	14	–	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	1
	TOTALS	25	11	33	36	34	57	72	98	69	122	2	3	5	7	15	4	5	11	12	15

Clare	Ballyvaughan	–	–	3	6	16	21	3	11	12	10	–	–	2	1	4	6	1	5	2	5
	Ennis	14	10	7	11	14	9	41	14	18	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Ennistymon	5	6	–	–	5	–	3	21	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Killaloe	2	3	4	16	20	–	4	36	5	14	–	3	–	1	2	–	1	3	1	3
	Kilrush	8	4	5	17	17	26	19	75	78	172	2	1	–	2	3	–	2	6	8	4
	Sixmilebridge	8	23	5	1	2	–	15	14	22	23	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	7	18	2
	Tulla	–	5	7	2	7	19	44	37	34	32	–	4	2	–	1	4	1	1	–	1
	Totals	37	51	31	53	81	75	129	208	173	289	6	8	9	4	10	10	6	25	31	17
Cork, E. R.	Ballincollig	6	11	22	19	16	4	10	24	27	55	2	–	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	6
	Charleville	1	3	5	10	14	8	10	15	16	18	1	1	–	1	3	–	7	3	3	3
	Fermoy	20	46	20	24	15	40	30	45	62	49	–	9	2	1	3	3	4	5	4	2
	Kanturk	25	14	27	12	11	17	24	37	32	37	1	–	3	1	1	–	2	1	7	3
	Kinsale	4	3	3	1	13	15	11	40	67	14	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	8	–
	Mallow	51	25	33	52	22	36	69	60	221	76	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	7	–	–
	Midleton	16	7	15	3	21	29	17	15	12	31	2	–	3	2	–	4	1	5	2	5
	Mitchelstown	3	10	1	10	10	2	4	9	27	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
	Passage	–	–	32	3	28	33	9	33	65	50	–	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	4
	Queenstown	–	–	–	3	8	7	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	–	–	1
	Youghal	4	12	13	12	11	13	19	4	15	41	2	1	–	1	4	–	3	1	3	6
Cork, City	Cork (North)	–	4	–	–	5	4	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	–
	Cork (South)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Totals	130	135	171	149	174	208	207	284	551	383	8	11	17	12	15	19	27	28	32	32
Cork, W. R.	Bandon	3	57	11	21	40	9	18	20	30	43	–	2	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	3
	Bantry	40	34	47	56	59	127	104	113	160	169	9	1	4	2	6	2	5	16	8	6
	Castletown	120	147	117	167	102	121	125	161	170	278	2	5	2	4	3	6	2	5	6	7
	Clonakilty	9	21	5	13	17	12	10	37	26	19	1	–	1	–	2	1	3	5	5	3
	Dunmanway	18	22	7	27	14	31	27	38	35	30	7	7	2	3	1	2	6	3	3	8
	Macroom	25	24	31	54	32	30	44	31	40	66	4	4	3	2	1	5	1	3	7	9
	Skibbereen	51	59	109	36	43	27	37	26	28	43	4	11	13	4	5	3	10	5	8	11
	Skull	4	12	–	5	9	2	9	7	–	1	4	5	–	5	4	1	8	6	–	1
	Totals	270	376	327	379	316	359	374	433	509	649	31	35	25	23	24	20	36	43	37	48

RETURN of the Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs in each Constabulary District in *Ireland* in each Year, to the 1st day of January last—*continued.*

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs. YEARS										Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable. YEARS									
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
DONEGAL	Ballyshannon	18	6	12	27	28	18	22	20	45	29	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	3	3	1
	Buncrana	138	138	134	128	117	129	145	162	145	253	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
	Carndonagh	77	73	120	138	85	198	194	101	218	202	3	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	4	6
	Dunfanaghy	104	33	40	49	39	60	79	33	37	43	3	4	4	2	–	2	–	3	2	6
	Dungloe	10	11	36	47	73	53	59	81	193	236	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Glenties	100	88	106	129	136	229	183	283	224	221	1	–	1	2	17	4	8	2	3	–
	Killybegs	41	32	21	21	43	65	40	35	41	72	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	4
	Letterkenny	22	26	22	23	33	26	29	48	27	37	–	3	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	2
	Rathmullen	13	16	12	15	29	47	49	76	96	130	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	2
	Raphoe	4	5	18	17	14	16	44	49	82	30	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	1	–
	TOTALS	527	428	521	594	597	841	844	888	1,108	1,253	12	10	7	13	19	16	15	13	18	22
DOWN	Banbridge	–	2	31	27	8	2	9	4	32	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1
	Downpatrick	–	13	–	33	7	21	32	19	36	77	–	3	–	–	1	3	5	2	–	2
	Hillsborough	–	19	7	1	12	11	11	4	10	21	–	–	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	4
	Newcastle	39	34	50	57	16	39	24	36	40	66	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	2	2
	Newtownards	–	–	–	1	2	10	13	9	48	10	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–
	Rathfriland	29	30	54	51	43	76	59	66	59	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	3	2
	Newry, J. S.	–	5	–	–	–	10	4	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	TOTALS	68	103	142	170	88	169	152	138	228	241	2	6	3	6	6	10	10	10	12	11
DUBLIN	Balbriggan	–	–	4	2	11	1	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Clontarf	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Lucan	2	–	4	9	3	6	5	7	5	15	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	Rathfarnham	–	20	3	24	12	12	44	11	8	21	–	–	2	2	1	–	3	1	–	–
	TOTALS	2	20	11	35	26	24	49	19	24	44	2	–	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	5

Fermanagh	Arney	–	–	5	7	2	–	5	15	22	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
	Derrygonnelly	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	1	10	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Enniskillen	9	–	2	6	7	1	7	4	9	9	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	4	4	–
	Kesh	12	11	10	11	28	12	40	17	24	75	1	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	2	34
	Lisnaskea	–	–	13	2	1	9	3	6	6	7	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1
	Totals	21	11	31	34	38	22	55	43	71	115	1	–	3	1	2	2	2	8	9	36
Galway, E. R.	Athenry	1	12	1	2	2	5	7	11	8	9	–	2	1	–	1	1	2	2	–	2
	Ballinasloe	–	–	3	6	2	1	1	–	4	10	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	1
	Ballygar	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Loughrea	–	5	18	3	3	10	8	4	15	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	5	3
	Portumna	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Woodford	–	1	–	6	3	2	1	10	6	8	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	3	2
	Totals	1	18	22	17	11	18	17	28	34	35	–	3	2	2	6	5	4	6	9	9
Galway, W. R.	Clifden	36	84	63	33	20	25	92	52	101	65	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1
	Dunmore	–	18	3	–	4	2	1	4	17	12	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	1
	Galway (Rural)	3	1	4	2	5	10	14	2	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Galway (Town)	–	–	13	6	1	20	4	18	17	25	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Gort	2	22	3	2	19	8	2	4	18	27	–	2	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	6
	Headford	7	–	8	3	7	4	8	13	11	7	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	2	–
	Outerard	2	2	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	–
	Roundstone	3	6	15	10	9	17	21	17	22	27	1	1	3	1	–	3	3	3	4	5
	Spiddal	30	30	17	17	21	33	40	111	114	84	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	2	1	1
	Tuam	–	2	6	1	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	6
	Totals	83	165	132	75	86	121	187	222	306	265	3	7	13	5	6	7	12	12	9	21
Kerry	Cahirciveen	23	13	20	40	12	46	44	72	45	48	4	1	1	2	–	1	4	7	7	10
	Dingle	46	25	28	19	41	49	44	84	77	57	2	2	2	2	5	4	3	1	2	6
	Kenmare	28	30	84	56	52	92	41	54	170	116	4	3	2	4	1	5	3	2	6	11
	Killarney	9	28	10	14	11	15	9	18	37	22	2	2	1	–	2	1	1	3	9	6
	Listowel	8	52	10	15	21	13	24	76	115	116	–	1	1	2	5	–	1	–	4	4
	Tralee	58	28	44	129	56	156	106	69	84	53	6	6	2	3	1	4	8	6	6	4
	Totals	172	176	196	273	193	371	268	373	528	412	18	15	9	13	14	15	20	19	34	41

RETURN of the Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs in each Constabulary District in *Ireland* in each Year, to the 1st day of January last—*continued.*

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs. YEARS										Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable. YEARS									
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
KILDARE	Athy	6	16	54	11	20	49	39	51	48	98	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	2
	Curragh	19	19	23	21	22	21	17	23	19	40	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1
	Kildare	10	16	31	23	18	21	18	6	48	35	1	–	4	6	–	3	3	1	1	1
	Leixlip	9	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Naas	57	40	34	31	31	48	46	26	63	93	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	1
	Robertstown	25	18	3	9	18	16	30	20	21	8	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	2	–	–
	TOTALS	126	109	145	95	109	155	164	126	200	298	5	2	5	9	1	6	8	9	7	5
KILKENNY	Callan	1	4	9	19	16	3	3	26	16	4	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	1	–	1
	Castlecomer	6	1	4	11	28	53	13	4	2	26	–	–	2	1	14	1	–	2	1	1
	Gouran	5	13	8	5	5	2	5	9	8	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4
	Johnstown	16	6	10	11	7	10	18	10	10	20	–	–	7	1	1	1	2	5	3	2
	Kilkenny	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	21	13	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pilltown	–	–	–	9	1	3	12	7	8	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	1	2	–
	Thomastown	4	4	48	76	15	61	46	28	56	61	–	–	1	–	–	5	8	–	2	3
	TOTALS	34	28	79	131	74	135	97	105	113	140	1	2	11	6	18	8	15	10	10	11
KING'S	Tullamore	11	5	10	9	9	25	15	6	15	8	1	–	2	1	–	6	2	1	3	1
	Edendderry	–	–	–	7	1	14	4	11	8	29	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2
	Ferbane	–	–	4	–	61	7	2	4	15	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	10	1
	Parsonstown	1	2	2	3	1	6	7	12	24	19	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	5
	Shinrone	–	4	–	7	7	34	6	12	14	19	–	1	–	1	4	4	–	3	4	3
	TOTALS	12	11	16	26	79	86	34	45	76	81	2	1	5	2	4	11	5	6	23	12

LEITRIM	Ballinamore	2	2	6	7	15	8	13	7	6	12	1	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	2
	Carrick-on-Shannon.	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	9	12	5	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	6	10	1
	Drumkeeran	–	–	–	–	2	17	27	8	11	48	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	1	–
	Manorhamilton	–	1	8	–	2	8	23	11	28	12	–	–	2	–	–	5	14	3	14	–
	Mohill	2	1	1	8	2	5	1	10	8	21	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	1
	TOTALS	4	4	15	15	32	39	64	45	65	98	1	–	5	2	13	9	20	14	28	4
LIMERICK	Adare	2	6	14	31	10	49	31	31	48	61	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	15	2
	Bruff	2	8	13	–	18	3	9	6	32	13	1	6	4	–	–	2	1	–	2	–
	Cahirconlish	6	24	1	9	–	19	11	14	6	25	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Cappamore	1	1	4	14	4	5	5	10	18	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–
	Glin	–	9	4	6	5	2	3	5	4	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	1
	Kilfinane	–	12	–	1	20	21	19	8	7	45	–	1	–	–	3	4	–	–	1	5
	Limerick (Rural)	2	–	5	6	–	–	1	4	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Newcastle	–	10	3	14	6	13	11	34	26	52	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	19	–	7
	Rathkeale	–	12	19	–	–	15	8	32	10	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	3	1	3
	TOTALS	13	82	63	81	63	127	98	144	159	222	1	9	5	1	8	10	5	24	23	18
LONDONDERRY	Coleraine	2	5	–	20	8	6	10	29	15	44	–	1	–	–	3	–	7	3	4	3
	Londonderry	–	–	–	–	3	–	18	45	6	17	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
	Maghera	5	3	2	2	5	13	6	8	7	18	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
	Magherafelt	5	5	–	7	3	4	11	1	7	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Newtownlimavady	96	36	32	52	81	53	64	96	189	136	4	–	–	–	3	2	2	3	2	2
	TOTALS	108	49	34	81	100	76	109	179	224	221	5	3	4	4	8	6	12	11	7	6
LONGFORD	Ballymahon	1	11	8	11	1	9	5	6	3	8	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
	Granard	7	6	7	10	5	8	7	18	25	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	9
	Longford	–	–	2	7	10	8	3	9	5	22	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	8	17	17	28	16	25	15	33	33	50	1	–	–	2	4	5	1	2	3	11

RETURN of the Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs in each Constabulary District in *Ireland* in each Year, to the 1st day of January last—*continued*.

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs. YEARS										Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable. YEARS									
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
LOUTH	Ardee	4	6	7	17	16	12	9	31	16	34	1	–	1	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
	Carlingford	84	95	109	113	114	124	99	141	135	129	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	4	4	1
	Drogheda (Rural)	–	1	6	4	1	1	–	2	26	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2
	Drogheda (Town)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Dundalk	4	9	12	7	7	23	11	56	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	–
	TOTALS	92	111	134	141	138	160	119	230	182	198	1	–	2	5	–	3	4	9	14	4
MAYO	Ballaghaderreen	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Ballina	26	15	31	20	16	22	44	47	78	110	–	–	7	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
	Ballinrobe	3	11	14	11	11	7	18	21	13	28	–	9	2	1	3	3	2	1	5	7
	Belmullet	53	65	53	46	62	60	51	66	103	77	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Castlebar	2	10	7	14	25	20	19	17	31	42	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	2
	Claremorris	3	2	–	4	1	2	5	21	33	23	3	–	–	1	1	2	3	6	3	4
	Crossmolina	13	6	33	22	13	20	18	46	32	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Newport	5	12	21	12	17	11	28	22	27	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4
	Swinford	5	6	8	15	8	10	21	32	31	40	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	15	10
	Westport	6	1	–	3	1	6	18	3	9	8	2	1	–	2	–	–	9	2	6	7
	TOTALS	116	128	167	147	159	158	222	276	357	410	6	11	10	7	7	8	24	16	33	41
MEATH	Athboy	–	1	2	4	1	2	2	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Duleek	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
	Dunshaughlin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Kells	13	5	–	–	6	20	9	36	14	22	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	–	6
	Navan	2	14	10	8	24	7	12	25	24	68	–	1	1	–	9	–	1	1	3	5
	Slane	1	5	1	9	–	4	4	11	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	1	2
	Trim	13	4	14	19	14	9	4	16	5	23	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	1	2	2
	TOTALS	29	31	27	40	46	43	32	96	73	144	–	1	2	6	12	2	5	10	6	17

Monaghan	Carrickmacross	2	6	6	1	23	14	10	12	28	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
	Clones	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
	Monaghan	3	4	9	1	2	1	–	3	7	8	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	1
	Totals	5	10	15	2	25	15	10	15	44	26	1	–	1	1	1	1	3	2	10	2
Queen's	Abbeyleix	3	14	37	–	1	–	–	10	22	30	1	3	10	–	–	–	–	4	2	7
	Balleckmoyler	2	21	12	9	10	2	7	9	30	12	1	17	9	1	–	–	4	2	2	4
	Maryborough	6	1	–	2	11	123	15	11	5	69	–	–	–	1	–	120	1	6	3	24
	Mountmellick	6	5	3	5	15	15	13	25	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Mountrath	–	4	–	2	24	29	5	15	11	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	2	–
	Totals	17	45	52	18	61	169	40	70	76	126	2	20	19	2	–	122	5	18	9	35
Roscommon	Athlone	2	4	1	1	5	12	41	29	15	28	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	2
	Boyle	–	–	3	–	3	1	4	12	7	6	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	2	2
	Castlerea	18	1	2	6	6	1	3	21	14	11	3	1	2	1	2	1	–	4	4	4
	Roscommon	7	10	22	–	8	11	12	4	4	7	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	3	1	1
	Strokestown	4	17	4	8	5	15	4	8	6	10	–	3	1	–	2	12	4	3	6	2
	Totals	31	32	32	15	27	40	64	74	46	62	3	4	6	1	7	14	7	16	13	11
Sligo	Sligo	2	3	4	3	4	3	8	8	14	28	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Ballymote	–	1	8	7	6	6	10	17	14	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	1	–
	Easkey	2	–	2	11	19	4	3	3	23	40	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5
	Grange	–	1	3	12	6	8	4	18	11	13	–	1	12	–	1	2	–	–	1	14
	Tubbercurry	1	–	2	1	2	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
	Totals	5	5	19	34	37	23	25	47	62	103	1	1	13	1	3	5	4	11	3	22
Tipperary, N. R.	Borrisokane	4	12	10	29	14	29	21	25	20	18	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	2
	Borrisoleigh	1	6	22	28	6	17	25	12	15	16	–	2	–	–	2	4	6	2	3	5
	Nenagh	6	1	11	4	27	7	14	22	13	20	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–
	Newport	–	6	4	12	–	4	1	3	3	10	–	3	1	–	–	4	1	3	2	1
	Roscrea	1	–	2	11	3	–	10	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2
	Templemore	–	8	1	2	12	14	11	8	7	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	2	3	–
	Thurles	3	6	47	31	12	11	20	10	12	10	–	1	1	3	5	1	–	3	–	–
	Totals	15	39	97	117	74	82	102	90	75	95	–	7	2	3	11	11	13	14	11	10

RETURN of the Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs in each Constabulary District in *Ireland* in each Year, to the 1st day of January last—*continued.*

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs. YEARS										Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable. YEARS									
		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1872.	1874.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
TIPPERARY, S. R.	Ballynanty	22	18	32	25	22	8	51	25	47	48	2	1	–	–	1	3	1	2	1	3
	Cahir	3	10	2	8	36	20	18	36	22	27	3	2	1	–	1	4	1	1	3	9
	Carrick-on-Suir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cashel	4	3	4	2	13	3	18	4	18	31	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2
	Clonmel	2	37	–	5	5	10	2	17	15	29	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
	Dundrum	5	1	25	2	4	2	6	30	8	6	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	3	1
	Mullinahone	5	4	5	3	7	11	40	29	12	23	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	2
	Tipperary	–	–	7	–	7	7	12	25	20	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3
	TOTALS	41	73	75	45	94	61	147	166	142	172	8	7	3	1	5	9	6	7	10	21
TYRONE	Aughnacloy	–	–	19	3	–	3	6	28	4	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Cookstown	–	–	6	–	6	4	7	15	15	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
	Dungannon	–	–	–	–	–	19	4	7	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
	Newtownstewart	191	137	141	102	211	124	106	147	175	186	–	–	3	1	2	2	3	3	6	6
	Omagh	4	13	4	4	26	10	21	24	6	8	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	3	–	–
	Strabane	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
	TOTALS	195	150	170	109	244	160	146	215	212	213	1	1	4	4	2	5	8	6	8	9
WATERFORD	Ballinamult	–	6	6	3	5	18	4	6	9	28	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Dungarvan	14	10	13	9	35	20	26	31	25	94	–	2	–	2	2	3	3	5	1	4
	Lismore	3	–	18	1	1	10	13	1	8	8	2	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	2	3
	Portlaw	–	5	23	–	–	9	18	3	2	9	–	5	20	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
	Tramore	12	4	13	5	3	5	7	6	11	9	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Waterford	9	9	–	–	4	2	10	5	10	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTALS	38	34	73	18	48	64	78	52	65	149	2	10	22	5	4	3	16	6	5	9

Westmeath	Ballynacargy	1	–	9	15	8	5	5	7	3	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
	Castlepollard	–	4	17	9	1	9	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	Delvin	13	7	9	–	–	–	–	31	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Glasson	–	5	1	–	1	1	6	2	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–
	Kilbeggan	–	2	2	–	14	11	4	14	18	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Moate	–	5	2	9	–	2	9	3	14	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	4
	Mullingar	–	1	11	1	6	–	2	20	11	56	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Totals	14	24	51	34	30	28	27	81	63	154	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	7	9
Wexford	Enniscorthy	6	12	10	14	11	21	62	27	85	10	–	1	3	1	–	1	1	2	13	1
	Gorey	19	17	15	20	6	8	23	65	25	24	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	2	–	1
	New Ross	4	30	5	18	12	13	15	4	7	8	1	2	2	4	–	4	–	1	1	–
	Newtownbarry	9	5	6	11	5	13	3	37	24	18	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
	Taghmon	1	3	53	29	8	33	52	55	28	26	–	–	4	2	5	9	5	8	20	9
	Wexford	2	15	10	23	10	13	17	17	6	9	–	3	2	–	3	1	3	–	3	–
	Totals	41	82	99	115	52	101	172	205	175	95	1	6	12	9	8	15	21	14	38	12
Wicklow	Arklow	–	104	–	3	–	1	1	2	73	64	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	5
	Baltingglass	6	23	13	46	31	31	48	51	76	38	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1
	Blessington	13	3	2	8	16	2	8	4	7	7	1	–	2	4	5	–	5	1	–	2
	Bray	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	10	14	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Tinahely	–	25	2	4	7	25	9	8	1	9	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
	Wicklow	11	22	2	14	–	10	4	3	3	33	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Totals	30	178	21	75	54	70	72	78	174	159	1	9	3	5	6	3	8	3	4	11

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Sheep supposed to have been Killed by Dogs.											Number of Cases in which the Owners of the Dogs have been Discovered, and made Amenable.										
	YEARS										Total for 10 Years.	YEARS										Total for 10 Years.
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Antrim - - -	25	66	58	53	66	130	131	228	186	248	1,191	4	6	2	5	8	7	19	23	23	13	110
Armagh - - -	102	71	133	103	156	89	146	167	119	102	1,188	2	1	4	5	9	1	6	2	3	4	37
Carlow - - -	7	15	54	51	116	89	46	65	63	68	574	2	1	–	–	1	4	7	10	3	5	33
Cavan - - - -	25	11	33	36	34	57	72	98	69	122	557	2	3	5	7	15	4	5	11	12	15	79
Clare - - - -	37	51	31	53	81	75	129	208	173	289	1,127	6	8	9	4	10	10	6	25	31	17	126
Cork (E. R.) - -	130	135	171	149	174	208	207	284	551	383	2,392	8	11	17	12	15	19	27	28	32	32	201
Cork (W. R.) - -	270	376	327	379	316	359	374	433	509	649	3,992	31	35	25	23	24	20	36	43	37	48	322
Donegal - - -	527	428	521	594	597	841	844	888	1,108	1,253	7,601	12	10	7	13	19	16	15	13	18	22	145
Down - - - -	68	103	142	170	88	169	152	138	228	241	1,499	2	6	3	6	6	10	10	10	12	11	76
Dublin - - - -	2	20	11	35	26	24	49	19	24	44	254	2	–	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	5	20
Fermanagh - - -	21	11	31	34	38	22	55	43	71	115	441	1	–	3	1	2	2	2	8	9	36	64
Galway (E. R.) - -	1	18	22	17	11	18	17	28	34	35	201	–	3	2	2	6	5	4	6	9	9	46
Galway (W. R.) - -	83	165	132	75	86	121	187	222	306	265	1,642	3	7	13	5	6	7	12	12	9	21	95
Kerry - - -	172	176	196	273	193	371	268	373	528	412	2,962	18	15	9	13	14	15	20	19	34	41	198
Kildare - - -	126	109	145	95	109	155	164	126	200	298	1,527	5	2	5	9	1	6	8	9	7	5	57
Kilkenny - - -	34	28	79	131	74	135	97	105	113	140	936	1	2	11	6	18	8	15	10	10	11	92
Kings - - - -	12	11	16	26	79	86	34	45	76	81	466	2	1	5	2	4	11	5	6	23	12	71

Leitrim	4	4	15	15	32	39	64	45	65	98	381	1	–	5	2	13	9	20	14	28	4	96
Limerick	13	82	63	81	63	127	98	144	159	222	1,052	1	9	5	1	8	10	5	24	23	18	104
Londonderry	108	49	34	81	100	76	109	179	224	221	1,181	5	3	4	4	8	6	12	11	7	6	66
Longford	8	17	17	28	16	25	15	33	33	50	242	1	–	–	2	4	5	1	2	3	11	29
Louth	92	111	134	141	138	160	119	230	182	198	1,505	1	–	2	5	–	3	4	9	14	4	42
Mayo	116	128	167	147	159	158	222	276	357	410	2,140	6	11	10	7	7	8	24	16	33	41	163
Meath	29	31	27	40	46	43	32	96	73	144	561	–	1	2	6	12	2	5	10	6	17	61
Monaghan	5	10	15	2	25	15	10	15	44	26	167	1	–	1	1	1	1	3	2	10	2	22
Queens	17	45	52	18	61	169	40	70	76	126	674	2	20	19	2	–	122	5	18	9	35	232
Roscommon	31	32	32	15	27	40	64	74	46	62	423	3	4	6	1	7	14	7	16	13	11	82
Sligo	5	5	19	34	37	23	25	47	62	103	360	1	1	13	1	3	5	4	11	3	22	64
Tipperary (N. R.)	15	39	97	117	74	82	102	90	75	95	786	–	7	2	3	11	11	13	14	11	10	82
Tipperary (S. R.)	41	73	75	45	94	61	147	166	142	172	1,016	8	7	3	1	5	9	6	7	10	21	77
Tyrone	195	150	170	109	244	160	146	215	212	213	1,814	1	1	4	4	2	5	8	6	8	9	48
Waterford	38	34	73	18	48	64	78	52	65	149	619	2	10	22	5	4	3	16	6	5	9	82
Westmeath	14	24	51	34	30	28	27	81	63	154	506	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	7	9	24
Wexford	41	82	99	115	52	101	172	205	175	95	1,137	1	6	12	9	8	15	21	14	38	12	136
Wicklow	30	178	21	75	54	70	72	78	174	159	911	1	9	3	5	6	3	8	3	4	11	53
Totals	2,444	2,888	3,263	3,389	3,544	4,390	4,514	5,566	6,585	7,442	44,025	136	200	236	176	259	378	365	421	505	559	3,235

Royal Irish Constabulary Office,
30 June 1875.

J. Stewart Wood,
Inspector General.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number of SHEEP supposed to have been KILLED by Dogs in each CONSTABULARY DISTRICT in *Ireland* in each Year (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of Session 1865), to 1 January last.

(Mr. William Ormsby Gore.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *July* 1875.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 July 1875;—*for*,

COPIES "of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and its Inspector with regard to the present Epidemic of SMALL-POX at *Athenry*;"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and any Poor Law Unions with regard to the same Outbreak of SMALL-POX."

Local Government Board, Dublin, 3 August 1875.

B. BANKS, Secretary.

(*Captain Nolan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *August* 1875.

CONTENTS.

No.			Date.	Page.
1	4707—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie, Local Government Inspector.	5 Mar. 1875	1
2	„	Letter from Dr. Leonard, Medical Officer of Athenry Dispensary District. Enclosed in foregoing.	2 Mar. „	1
3	5060—75	Letter from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	6 Mar. „	1
4	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	10 Mar. „	2
5	5782—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	13 Mar. „	2
		Enclosure in foregoing. Extracts from letters of Dr. Turner and Dr. Leonard.	- - -	2, 3
6	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	15 Mar. „	3
7	6419—75	Letter from the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Local Government Board.	20 Mar. „	3
8	6302—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	21 Mar. „	4
9	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union.	25 Mar. „	4
10	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	27 Mar. „	4
11	6685—75	Letter from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	25 Mar. „	5
12	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	27 Mar. „	5
13	7039—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	29 Mar. „	5
14	7151—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	30 Mar. „	6
15	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	31 Mar. „	6
16	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	31 Mar. „	6
17	7661—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	5 April „	7
18	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	7 April „	7
19	8224—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	12 April „	7
20	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	14 April „	8
21	8457—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	15 April „	8
		Enclosures in foregoing:		
		I. Telegram from Relieving Officer Lally to Dr. Brodie, dated 14th April 1875.	- - -	8
		II. Letter from Dr. Leonard to Dr. Brodie, dated 14th April 1875.	- - -	8
		III. Letter from Dr. Leonard to Dr. Brodie, dated 15th April 1875.	- - -	9
22	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.	16 April „	9
23	8457—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	16 April „	9
24	8650—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	17 April „	10
		Enclosure in foregoing: Letter from Mr. Blake	- - -	10

No.			Date.	Page.
25	8693—75	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	17 April 1875	11
26	8722—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	19 April „	11
27	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	20 April „	12
28	8723—75	Telegram from the Loughrea Town Commissioners to the Local Government Board.	19 April „	12
29	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Secretary of the Loughrea Town Commissioners.	20 April „	12
30	8853—75	Minutes of an extraordinary Meeting of the Board of Guardians.	19 & 20 April 1875.	13
31	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	21 April 1875	13
32	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.	23 April „	14
33	9100	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	24 April „	15
34	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	26 April „	16
35	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	26 April „	16
36	9161	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	24 April „	16
37	9326	Letter from the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Local Government Board.	28 April „	17
38	9161	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.	30 April „	17
39	9463	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	30 April „	18
40	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.	3 May „	18
41	9551	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	2 May „	18
		Enclosure in foregoing - - - - -	- - -	19
42	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	3 May „	20
43	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	4 May „	20
44	9599	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	4 May „	20
45	9579	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	5 May „	21
		Enclosures in foregoing:		
		I. Dr. Brodie's Observations - - -	- - -	21
		II. Protest against Site selected for Erection of Iron Hospital.	- - -	21
46	9580	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	3 May „	22
47	9757	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	5 May „	22
48	9757—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	7 May „	23
49	9830—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	6 May „	23
50	„	Letter from the Local Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	7 May „	24
51	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	7 May „	24
52	9921—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	7 May „	24
53	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	8 May „	25
54	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	8 May „	25

No.			Date.	Page.
55	10,005—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	9 May 1875	25
56	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	10 May „	26
57	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	11 May „	26
58	10,076—75	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	8 May „	26
59	10,116—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	10 May „	27
60	10,267—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	12 May „	27
61	9580—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	13 May „	28
62	10,267—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	13 May „	28
63	10,611—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	17 May „	28
64	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	22 May „	29
65	11,025—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	24 May „	29
66	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	24 May „	30
67	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	24 May „	30
68	11,108—75	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	22 May „	30
69	11,495—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	30 May „	31
70	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	31 May „	31
71	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	2 June „	31
72	11,548—75	Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians.	29 May „	32
73	12,579—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	13 June „	32
74	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	15 June „	33
75	12,681—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	14 June „	33
76	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	15 June „	35
77	12,681—75	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	16 June „	35
78	13,629—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	28 June „	35
79	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	29 June „	36
80	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	29 June „	36
81	13,488—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	25 June „	36
82	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	26 June „	37
83	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	26 June „	38
84	14,091—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	4 July „	38
85	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.	6 July „	40
86	„	Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. Brodie.	7 July „	40
87	14,780—75	Report from Dr. Brodie to the Local Government Board.	14 July „	40

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and its Inspector with regard to the present Epidemic of SMALL-POX at *Athenry*; And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and any Poor Law Unions with regard to the same Outbreak of SMALL-POX.

— No. 1. —

(No. 4707—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*, Local Government Inspector.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 5 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to return to you herewith the letter of Dr. Leonard, medical officer of the Athenry Dispensary District, relating to the case of small-pox which was conveyed from Tuam to Athenry on the 1st instant, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to make inquiry as to the parties responsible for this violation of Section 38 of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

By order of the Board,

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 2. —

(No. 3707—75.)

LETTER from Dr. *Leonard*, Medical Officer of the Athenry Dispensary District, enclosed in foregoing.

Gentlemen, Athenry Dispensary, 2 March 1875.

WITH much regret I have to inform you that a *very bad case* of *small-pox* has come from Tuam to *this district* on *yesterday*, 1st of March. The history of the case I give below.

I remain, &c.

The Local Government Board, (signed) *W. J. M. Leonard.*
Custom House, Dublin.

WILLIAM BURK, aged about 22 years, a native of Newcastle, in this dispensary district, took ill on Saturday, the 27th of February, in Tuam, where he was employed as a baker's assistant. He was visited by Dr. Turner on Monday, who ordered his *immediate* removal to *hospital*, as also that his bed and blanket should be either *disinfected* or *destroyed*; but instead of complying with the medical officer's instructions, he was conveyed by mid-day train to Athenry, where he arrived at about 12 o'clock, being exceedingly weak, and suffering from dreadful gastric irritation since *he left Tuam.* He had to remain in a house in Athenry for some hours, when a car was procured, and the poor sufferer conveyed to his father's residence, a distance of about six miles.

I visited him at about 9 o'clock, p.m., and gave full instructions to his friends.

(signed) *W. J. M. Leonard.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 5060—75.)

LETTER from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 6 March 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of letter, dated 5th instant, directing that I should make inquiry as to the parties responsible for the violation of Section 38 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, in respect of the case of small-pox recently reported by Dr. Leonard, of Athenry.

On Monday last, while suffering from a severe cold, I ventured out to the hearing of the prosecution of Thomas Colleran, milk contractor, at the Galway Petty Sessions; the exposure on that day so aggravated the cold that I have since been confined to bed with an attack of bronchitis, and cannot expect to be able to leave the house within the coming week.

I have, however, written to Dr. Turner, of Tuam, to furnish me with all the particulars he can learn of the movements of "William Burke" from the time he saw him until he left Tuam, and to Dr. Leonard to inquire from Burke the mode and manner of his removal from Tuam, who were concerned therein, the procuring of the ticket, &c. &c. If this shall not elicit the required information, it will afford the ground-work for any subsequent inquiry that may be necessary.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 5060—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 10 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relating to the inquiry which you were instructed to make as to the parties responsible for the violation of Section 38 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, in respect of the case of small-pox recently reported by Dr. Leonard, of Athenry.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *B. Banks,* Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

— No. 5. —

(No. 5782—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 13 March 1875.

REFERRING to my letter of the 6th instant, in reply to yours of the 5th, No. 4707-75, relating to the case of small-pox which was conveyed from Tuam to Athenry on the 1st instant, I beg to forward extracts from letters received by me from Dr. Turner, of Tuam, and Dr. Leonard, of Athenry, giving particulars respecting his transmission.

The case appears to me to come under Section 38 of the Sanitary Act, 1866. The poor man suffering from the disease in its worst form can hardly be blamed, but his employer, Mr. Corcoran, with whom he resided, comes within the description of the "Person in charge" of the "sufferer," is really reprehensible.

By first putting the sick man into the railway carriage and then going to procure a ticket, and concealing the fact of his sickness, of which he was well aware, he exercised a guilty knowledge, and it would be right to put a check on such practices. The course he took helped to divert the attention of the railway officials from the case, and under the circumstances it may have escaped their notice without culpable neglect.

I beg to repeat my opinion that it would be of service to enlist the aid of the railway companies towards preventing such occurrences, and I trust the information contained in the letters of Drs. Turner and Leonard will suffice to guide the Local Government Board as to any further action that may be considered necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Brodie.*

Enclosure in foregoing.

EXTRACT from Dr. *Turner's* Letter, Tuam, 10 March 1875.

I HAVE made inquiries concerning the deportation of William Burke. When I left the house where he staid he had promised to go to Fever Hospital, and his master said he would walk up with him; however, he changed his mind and determined to go home. His master accompanied him to the train himself, and hurried him into a carriage at once, and then went himself to the office for a ticket. It does not appear that his state was known to any of the railway officials. He walked from his lodgings to the station in company with his master, and being at once put into the carriage by his master, thus evaded the notice of the porter, &c.

(signed) *T. B. Turner.*

* * * * * *

EXTRACT from Dr. *Leonard*'s Letter, Athenry, 10 March 1875.

AFTER Dr. Turner's visit to William Burke on Monday 29th ultimo, Mr. Corcoran, his employer, recommended him to return home, and assisted in getting him ready for the journey. Burke walked with *great difficulty* to the railway station accompanied by Mr. Corcoran, who took the railway ticket for Burke, and then, fearing *detection* by the constabulary, left Burke seated in the carriage and returned home. I hope the poor sufferer may recover, but he is a dreadful case. He suffered *dreadful gastric irritation* on the *way from Tuam*, and on arriving in Athenry with assistance, made his way to a friend, a publican named Nolan, who lent him his top coat (returned), after landing the patient on Whelan's car at Tyaquin, six miles distant.

(signed) *V. Leonard.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 5787—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 15 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that they have received a letter from Dr. Leonard, medical officer of the Athenry Dispensary District, reporting a very severe case of small-pox.

They have also received particulars of this case from a communication addressed to their inspector, Dr. Brodie, by Dr. Turner, medical officer of the Tuam Dispensary District, who first visited William Burke, the person suffering from the disease in Tuam, and strongly urged his being conveyed to the workhouse fever hospital.

It appears that this man was attacked with small-pox while resident with his employer, Mr. Corcoran, of Tuam, who recommended him to go home, and who accordingly accompanied him to the railway station, whither Burke walked with great difficulty. Mr. Corcoran then procured a ticket for Burke, having previously placed him in a carriage, and fearing detection by the constabulary or porters, at once left the station, after giving the ticket to Burke, and returned home.

William Burke on arriving in Athenry, with assistance, made his way to a friend, a publican named Nolan, who lent him a coat (since returned), and had him conveyed on a car to his father's house, a distance of six miles.

Dr. Turner states that he left Burke under the impression that he was going to the fever hospital at Tuam.

I am desired by the Local Government Board to state that this case appears to be one in which it woud be most useful to make an example by punishing Mr. Corcoran, under the 38th Section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

By order of the Board,

T. H. Burke, Esq., &c. &c., (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.
The Castle, Dublin.

— No. 7. —

(No. 6419—75.)

LETTER from the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Local Government Board.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 20 March 1875.

REFERRING to yonr letter of the 15th instant, respecting a case of small-pox in the Loughrea Union, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Local Government Board, that the Attorney General has advised that Mr. Corcoran should be proceeded against as suggested by the Board, and his Grace has caused instructions to be given to the constabulary accordingly.

I am, &c.

B. Banks, Esq., Secretary, (signed) *T. H. Burke.*
Local Government Board, Custom House.

— No. 8. —

(No. 6302—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 21 March 1875.

YESTERDAY, on my way to attend the meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians and inspect the workhouse, I took the opportunity of making inquiry at Athenry into the sanitary state of the district, and regret to have to report that the man "William Burke," who was conveyed from Tuam to Athenry by rail on Monday the 1st instant, whilst suffering from small-pox, has succumbed to the disease; his father, who assisted in carrying his remains to the grave, has since been attacked, but his case is not so serious, and Dr. Leonard hopes he will recover.

I am sorry to have to report that the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Roman Catholic curate, who attended the deceased in his last illness, has been attacked with the disease, and lies very ill at *Kinneen's Hotel, Athenry*; so far as I have been informed, the ordinary business of the hotel has not in consequence been suspended. The hotel is one of resort for commercial travellers, as well as other guests, and the danger of propagation is obvious.

I write by this post to the sanitary officer, Dr. Leonard, advising him to serve a notice upon Mr. Kinneen, the proprietor of the hotel, calling his attention to the provisions of the 39th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and warning him against letting rooms or beds so long as the disease is present, and until the house, &c., shall be disinfected.

I purpose to proceed to Athenry on Tuesday, the meeting day of the dispensary committee, with a view to the adoption of necessary sanitary measures.

Dr. Leonard justly complains of the action of the sanitary authority, and the inefficiency of the sanitary sub-officer. I have myself brought the matter under the notice of the Board of Guardians; but the fact remains that Athenry continues to be a filthy place; for its size it is populous, and by the conveyance of railway tracks is a large centre of communication.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 6302—75.)]

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 25 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to forward, for the information of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, the accompanying extract from a communication which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, respecting the case of a man, named William Burke, who was conveyed from Tuam to Athenry, by rail, on Monday the 1st instant, whilst suffering from small-pox.

Dr. Brodie, in this communication, informs the Local Government Board that complaint has been made to him, and justly, of the inaction of the sanitary authority, and of the inefficiency of the sanitary sub-officer of the Athenry district; and notwithstanding that the matter has been frequently brought under the notice of the guardians, he states that Athenry still continues to be in a filthy condition.

The Local Government Board have to refer the guardians to the letter addressed to them on the 29th January last, relating to the want of energy on the part of this sanitary sub-officer; and they have now to state that if he does not use more diligence in the discharge of the duties for which he is responsible, they will not fail to take the most serious notice of his neglect. The Board at the same time trust that the sanitary authority will no longer delay exercising the powers vested in them by the Public Health Act, with a view to remedying the present unsatisfactory condition of the town of Athenry.

By order of the Board,

The Clerk of the Loughrea Union. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 10. —

(No. 6302—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 27 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, relating to the case of the late William Burke, who was recently conveyed from Tuam to Athenry whilst suffering from small-

small-pox; also informing them that Burke's father and the clergyman who attended him during his last illness have now been attacked with disease.

By order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Galway.

— No. 11. —

(No. 6685-75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 25 March 1875.

ADVERTING to my letter of 21st instant, I beg to state that I visited Athenry on the 23rd instant, and again on yesterday on my way to attend the meeting of the Tuam Board of Guardians. I ascertained from the constabulary and otherwise that Kinneen's Hotel, in which the Rev. Mr. Walsh, R.C.C., lies ill with small-pox, is still kept open in the ordinary way for the reception of guests, &c., notwithstanding that the sanitary officer, Dr. Leonard, has warned Mr. Kinneen of the penalties of the 39th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

The sanitary sub-officer does not reside in Athenry, and it could not be expected that Dr. Leonard would keep watch on the house to procure evidence for prosecutions and convictions.

In this case of Mr. Kinneen, a wealthy man appears wilfully to ignore the law against the spread of infection, and if the Local Government Board consider it of sufficient importance to vindicate the law, I would respectfully suggest as the most efficient means, that the Inspector General be requested to direct the constabulary, whose barrack is immediately opposite the hotel, to take cognisance of the facts with a view to ulterior proceedings.

The transmission of persons suffering from small-pox, and the conditions under which they are lodged and cured, and the facilities of inter-communication, all combine to limit or extend the disease, and I think it is necessary to fix public attention in a marked manner upon cases such as the removal of the deceased man "William Burke," and the treatment of the Rev. Mr. Walsh in a public hotel frequented by persons who are wholly ignorant of the presence of such dangerous contagious disease.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board.

— No. 12. —

(No. 6685—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
27 March 1875.

Sir,

WITH reference to their letter of the 15th instant, reporting the conveyance of a case of small-pox from Tuam to Athenry, the Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, copies of communications* which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, regarding this and two further cases of the disease which have since arisen, one of which is under treatment at "Kineen's Hotel," Athenry.

* Nos. 7 and 10.

By order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— No 13. —

(No. 7039—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 29 March 1875.

THE following is a copy of a note received by me this morning from Doctor Leonard in reply to a communication addressed by me to him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

Dear Doctor, Athenry, Sunday, 28 March 1875.

THE hotel is closed to all strangers, in obeyance to the notice served on Mr. Kineen last Wednesday.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh is exceedingly weak; I cannot promise much for his recovery, but hope for the better.

Ever yours, &c.

To Dr. Brodie. (signed) *H. Leonard.*

Doctor Leonard reports by mid-day post as follows:—

"A line to say our dear priest is dead; he died at three o'clock this morning."

I have given orders for interment this evening, fearing the result.

Yours, &c.

Monday Morning, 29 March 1875. (signed) *H. Leonard.*

To Dr. Brodie.

No. 14.

(No. 7151—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 30 March 1875.

I REGRET to have to report another case of small-pox in the person of a boy, aged 12 years, who had been vaccinated. He resides with his father at a place called Newcastle, distant about three miles from Athenry, and not far from where the late William Burke died. The father, mother, niece, and five children all reside in the same house, and to these I may add a cow and horse. Doctor Leonard having reported the case to me by this morning's post, I proceeded to Athenry to confer with him as to the best means of preventing the spread of the disease. He fears that the removal of the patient to the Loughrea Workhouse Hospital, a distance of 12 or 14 miles, would be attended with serious danger; and as there is no outhouse in the neighbourhood to which the poor sufferer could be removed, I fear he must remain where he is at present.

The remains of the late Rev. Mr. Walsh were interred last evening. Mr. Kineen, the proprietor of the hotel, has promised to have the bed, bedding, and every article of furniture in the room in which the priest died, burned, the paper removed from the wall, and the wall well limewashed, and to carry out Dr. Leonard's directions in every possible way.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No 15. —

(No. 7151—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 31 March 1875.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relating to the existence of small-pox in the Athenry Dispensary District of the Loughrea Union, the Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, copies of further communications* which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject.

*Nos. 12 and 13.

By order, &c.

Thomas H. Burke, Esq., &c., &c., &c., (signed) *B. Banks,*

Dublin Castle. Secretary.

— No 16. —

(No. 7039 & 7151.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 31 March 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your reports, dated respectively the 29th and 30th instant, relating to the presence

presence of small-pox in the Athenry Dispensary District of the Loughrea Union; and I am to inform you that these, as well as your former reports, have been communicated to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By order, &c.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No 17. —

(No. 7661—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 5 April 1875.

DOCTOR LEONARD, medical officer, Athenry Dispensary District, writes to me as follows:—

Dear Doctor Brodie, Athenry, Monday, 5 April 1875.

I regret to inform you of another case of small-pox, and particularly so, as it occurs to a member of my own family, Miss Kelly, my sister-in-law, who lives with me.

Yours. &c.

Dr. Brodie, L.G.I. (signed) *H. Leonard.*

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, (signed) *T. Brodie.*
Custom House Dublin.

— No. 18. —

(No. 7661—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 7 April 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, informing them of the occurrence of another case of small-pox in the town of Athenry, the person attacked being a member of the family of Dr. Leonard, medical officer of the Athenry Dispensary District.

By order, &c.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 19. —

(No. 8224—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Tuam, Monday, 12 April 1875.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your information, that the case of the "Queen" at the prosecution of Warburton, Sub-inspector of Constabulary, *versus* Patrick Corcoran, for wilfully exposing William Burke, while suffering from small-pox, without proper precaution against spreading the disorder, was this day, on the application of Mr. Henderson, employed to defend Corcoran, adjourned to this day fortnight.

It is with extreme regret I have to report that Robert Bodkin, Esq., D.L., Chairman Tuam Board of Guardians, has been attacked with small-pox, and lies ill at his residence "Annagh." He returned from Dublin on Friday last, where he had been since the previous Monday. He was ill leaving Dublin.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Brodie.*

A FRESH case of small-pox of a bad type in Athenry; the person so attacked is the parish clerk.

Loughrea Union. *T. B.*

The Local Government Board.

— No. 20. —

(No. 8224—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 14 April 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, informing them that proceedings have been instituted by the Crown against Patrick Corcoran for "wilfully exposing William Burke, "while suffering from small-pox, without proper precaution against spreading the disorder" (Section 38 of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90); also stating that Mr. Robert Bodkin, D.L., Chairman of the Tuam Board of Guardians, has been attacked with small-pox, and that a fresh case of the disease has occurred in the town of Athenry.

By order of the Board.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

— No. 21. —

(No. 8457—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 15 April 1875.

ON my arrival here at a late hour last night I received the accompanying telegram from relieving officer Lally. It being then too late to telegraph to him, I wrote by the night post to Dr. Leonard, apprising him of the nature of Lally's telegram. I suggested to him that he should act in the case with his usual judgment and discretion, be guided by circumstances, such as safety of removal, the procuring a proper mode of conveyance, the locality of the patient's residence, the probability of procuring an outhouse where the patient could be treated apart from the other inmates of the house.

By this afternoon's post the two accompanying communications from Dr. Leonard came to hand, and as it is to be feared that the disease will spread in Athenry, I beg to suggest that the guardians of the Loughrea Union be addressed on the subject with a view to their taking immediate steps to provide hospital accommodation for the treatment of patients labouring under this disease. Dr. Lynch, the efficient medical officer of workhouse, will afford them valuable advice and assistance.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, (signed) *T. Brodie.*
Dublin.

Enclosures in foregoing.

I.—TELEGRAM from Relieving Officer *Lally* to Dr. *Brodie*, 14th April 1875.

Office of Origin, Athenry, handed in at 7.30 p.m., sent out at 7.35 p.m.

From *Thomas Lally*, Relieving Officer, Athenry, to Doctor *Brodie*, M.D., Palmyra-terrace, Galway.

Doctor Leonard has ordered Catherine Cannon, who is suffering from small-pox, to hospital. Am I justified in doing? Entirely destitute.

II.—LETTER from Dr. *Leonard* to Dr. *Brodie*, dated 14th April.

Dear Sir, Athenry, 14 April 1875.

ON this evening I was called on a red ticket to visit Catherine Cannon, residing in a lodging-house kept by her aunt in Athenry, The poor afflicted creature has no mother. Her father was never a help to her, and not able in any way, if willing, to attend to her wants. She is suffering from small-pox, and piteously asked me to have her removed to hospital.

The relieving officer, Thomas Lally, being in Athenry, I sent him an order, stating the facts, and requesting her immediate removal to hospital. He shortly after called in at my house, and told me that without a consultation with the guardians in Loughrea he would not remove the patient, but that he gave her father 2 *s.* as relief until he received further orders.

orders. If I am debarred from discharging my duty to the suffering poor, I must respectfully ask the Local Government Board, through you, if the union hospital is open to small-pox patients, and if such be the case to inform the relieving officer of his duty.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. J. W. Leonard.*

Dr. Brodie,
Medical Inspector.

III.—Letter from Dr. *Leonard* to Dr. *Brodie*, dated 15th April.

Athenry, Thursday morning,
15 April 1875.

My dear Sir,

I gave full particulars in my letter to you of last night, which I fear was late when posted, as to the very sad case of Catherine Cannon, and have only now to say that there are eight in family, all in the house, part of which is a baker's shop, therefore you may judge as to the danger existing; the creature has scarcely sufficient covering.

I have now to report another case, that of Mary Gallagher, who lives with her mother in Larkin's-lane; she has two sisters and one brother, as also her father and mother, six in all, who live in one small room, which they call a house. I fear unless some prompt measures are taken that this dreadful disease will spread beyond control.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. J. W. Leonard.*

Doctor Brodie, M.D.,
Medical Inspector.

P.S.—Are not the guardians supposed to have a proper mode of conveyance for the sick poor of the district?

H. J. W. L.

— No. 22. —

(No. 8457—75.)

Letter from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
16 April 1875.

Sir,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have to acquaint the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union that they have this day received from their Inspector, Dr. Brodie, a communication from which it appears that two new cases of small-pox have occurred in the town of Athenry; and the guardians will observe from the enclosed copies of letters addressed to Dr. Brodie by the medical officer of the Athenry dispensary district, that it is to be feared that the disease will spread in the town.

The Local Government Board have therefore to request that the guardians will have the goodness to take immediate steps to provide hospital accommodation for the treatment of patients labouring under this disease.

The guardians should avail themselves of the advice and assistance of Dr. Lynch, the medical officer of the workhouse, in making any arrangements that may be necessary.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

To the Clerk, Loughrea Union.

— No. 23. —

(No. 8457—75.)

Letter from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
16 April 1875.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and its enclosures, from which it appears that two new cases of small-pox have occurred in the town of Athenry; and I am to inform you that the Local Government Board have addressed the Loughrea Board of Guardians, as suggested by you, in reference to the provision of hospital accommodation for the treatment of persons labouring under the disease.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Gort.

— No. 24. —

(No. 8650—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 17 April 1875.

HEREWITH a communication received by me, on yesterday, from Mr. J. H. Blake, Deputy Vice Chairman, Loughrea Board of Guardians.

The following is a copy of my reply:—

"My Dear Mr. Blake, "Galway, 18 April 1875.

"HAVING left home this morning by the quarter past six o'clock train for Gort, yours of yesterday's date was not received until after my return by quarter past two o'clock train.

"Now as regards the removal of the small-pox patient to the Loughrea Workhouse Hospital:—

"On my arrival here at a late hour on Wednesday from Portumna, I was handed a telegram from relieving officer Lally informing me that Dr. Leonard had directed him to remove a small-pox patient to hospital, and wishing to know if he would be justified in carrying out the doctor's directions. It being then too late to telegraph to Lally, I wrote by the night's post to Dr. Leonard, giving the purport of Lally's telegram, and stating that I felt convinced that he, Dr. Leonard, would act in the case with his usual judgment and discretion, guided entirely by circumstances, such as the safety or danger of removal, the procuring a proper mode of conveyance, the locality of the patient's residence, number of persons in the same house, the possibility of getting an out-house where the patient could be treated apart from the other members of the family, &c., &c. On the following day I received a communication from Dr. Leonard, which I forwarded by the night's post to the Local Government Board, and apprized the doctor of my having done so.

"You have now the entire history of the case, without any expression of opinion from me as to the expediency or otherwise of the patient's removal to hospital.

"Yours, &c.

"J. H. Blake, J.P. (signed) "*T. Brodie.*"
&c. &c."

Five new cases were reported to me during the past week. It is my intention to visit the locality to-morrow.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

Enclosure in foregoing.

LETTER from Mr. *Blake.*

Dear Dr. Brodie, Loughrea, 16 April 1875.

THERE was great consternation displayed here yesterday by the removal of a small-pox patient from Athenry to the workhouse hospital. I understand the patient was out of all danger, and therefore I think the great necessity for removal did not exist. The workhouse van was sent for on yesterday morning, Thursday, and the patient driven through the town here at a little after five o'clock p.m., when the streets were crowded, being market day.

The people got very excited, and would, I am informed, have driven the van back again, were it not for the interference of the constabulary.

Dr. Leonard said he had your authority for this proceeding, but I very much doubt you would direct a small-pox patient to be driven a distance of nine miles through a district where the disease has not yet appeared, and through a town at an hour densely crowded. To say the least of it, I think Dr. Leonard has acted most injudiciously in the matter.

If possible, I think it would be most advisable for you to attend our Board to-morrow.

I am, &c.

Dr. Brodie, Galway. (signed) *J. H. Blake.*

— No. 25. —

(No. 8693—75.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union on the 17th April 1875.

READ letter from the Local Government Board, No. 8457, dated 16th April 1875, enclosing copies of communications addressed by Dr. Leonard to their inspector relative to the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry, and requesting the Board of Guardians would take immediate steps towards providing hospital accommodation for patients labouring under this disease.

The Board having consulted Dr. Lynch thereon, and ascertained his views regarding the proper treatment of such cases, &c., an order was forthwith forwarded (by telegraph) to Messrs. Braby, of Euston-road, London, for an iron hospital for 12 patients, plan of which had been obtained from that firm, to be set up in a suitable place in the neighbourhood of Athenry for the reception of small-pox and other contagious diseases. The clerk was also directed to advertise for the appointment on this day fortnight of two female nurses for attendance on such cases, at a salary, while employed, of 1 *l.* a week each and rations.

Sanitary Sub-officer Lally reported:—

"That he has been employed this week on sanitary matters, and in attending on and relieving small-pox patients in his district; he has relieved three of these cases provisionally, and sent one of them to the workhouse hospital; that he has also served notice (under Section 39 of the Sanitary Act of 1866) upon a man named Michael Kenny, of Athenry, warning him against allowing any person into his lodging house, small-pox having broken out in it."

The Board having adverted to the course pursued in transmitting the case to hospital—

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Bateman, seconded by Mr. Toole:—

"We, the Board of Guardians assembled this day at the Loughrea Workhouse, cannot separate without expressing our strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Athenry Dispensary doctor (Dr. Leonard), in forwarding (without any previous intimation) a small-pox case in the day time from Athenry to Loughrea, a distance of nine miles, the van in which the patient was borne arriving in the town of Loughrea a little after five o'clock p.m., when the streets were crowded, being market day, which caused great consternation and dismay to the inhabitants of a district hitherto perfectly free from such disease."

Amendment moved by Mr. James Clarke, seconded by Mr. James G. Clarke:—

"That the resolution should not be passed without first getting an explanation from Dr. Leonard."

Upon a division of the Board, there voted for the amendment two against 10.

The resolution having been accordingly declared carried, the clerk was directed to transmit a copy thereof to Dr. Leonard.

— No. 26. —

(No. 8722—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 19 April 1875.

ADVERTING to my report of yesterday's date relative to the outbreak of small-pox in Athenry, and the removal to the Loughrea workhouse hospital of a patient labouring under the disease, I have to state for your information that I visited Athenry this day and had an interview with Dr. Leonard, the dispensary medical officer, who informed me that there are now eight or 10 patients under treatment, including the Rev. Mr. Blake, a most respectable Roman Catholic clergyman, residing at Eskar Convent, distant about three miles from Athenry.

In the course of the day I met Mr. James Clarke, a member of the Loughrea Board of Guardians, who informed me that the guardians, at their meeting on Saturday last, severely animadverted upon and censured Dr. Leonard for having caused the removal of a small-pox patient to hospital on Thursday. I feel bound to say, in justice to Dr. Leonard, that he has displayed so much energy in coping with the disease that I am certain his directions regarding the removal of patients to hospital will be judiciously exercised. One thing is certain, that the removal of the patient to hospital on Thursday last has been productive of one good result, as the guardians have been induced to direct their clerk to write by that night's post to a firm in London to forward, without delay, one of their iron hospital buildings complete, capable of accommodating 12 patients.

Accompanied by Dr. Leonard and Mr. James Clarke, I visited several places in the neighbourhood of Athenry, with a view to the selection of a suitable site for the erection of the building. There are some very eligible sites, but I fear that the owners will not consent. I am not aware of there being any compulsory power.

I have, &c.

Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 27. —

(No. 8650—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
20 April 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your further communications, dated respectively the 17th and 19th instant, relating to the progress of small-pox in Athenry, Loughrea Union; and I am to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter, which they have this day addressed to the Loughrea Town Commissioners,* in reply to a resolution adopted by them regarding the case recently removed to the workhouse by direction of Dr. Leonard, medical officer of the Athenry Dispensary district.

* No. 29.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,* Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Clifden.

— No. 28. —

(No. 8723—75.)

TELEGRAM from the Secretary to the Loughrea Town Commissioners to the Local Government Board, dated 19th April 1875.

AT a special meeting of the Loughrea Town Commissioners held this 19th day of April 1875, Thomas D. O'Farrell, Esq., in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Forde, and unanimously adopted—That the Loughrea Town Commissioners beg to attract the attention of the Local Government Board to the circumstance of the medical officer at Athenry having on Thursday last the 15th instant, being the market day, caused to be sent to the workhouse here a small-pox patient, causing great terror and alarm to the people, which has not up to the present subsided, but, on the contrary, has increased, owing to a rumour that another patient is to be taken this day to the workhouse from Athenry, and the Commissioners in the interest of the public and of order, request the Local Government Board to take immediate action in preventing any other small-pox patients being taken from Athenry or elsewhere to the workhouse here, but that suitable hospital accommodation should be forthwith provided in Athenry, or the neighbourhood, for the persons afflicted with the disease.

— No. 29. —

(No. 8723—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Secretary of the Loughrea Town Commissioners.

Sir,

Local Government Board, Dublin, 20 April 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have this day received from you a telegram regarding the proceedings of the Town Commissioners of Loughrea at a special meeting held on yesterday, when a resolution was adopted in which the Commissioners refer to the recent removal of a small-pox patient from Athenry by direction of Dr. Leonard, the medical officer of the district, and request the immediate interference of the Local Government Board in order that no more cases of the disease may be removed from Athenry, or elsewhere, to the workhouse hospital.

In reply, the Local Government Board have to state that they are informed by their inspector, Dr. Brodie, that the medical officer is using great energy in coping with the disease, and they have no doubt that if it be found necessary to remove patients to the hospital, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the disease, Dr. Leonard's directions will be judiciously exercised.

The Local Government Board observe from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Loughrea Board of Guardians on the 17th instant, that an order was given for the immediate purchase of an iron hospital, which if erected will, no doubt, result in the isolation of those suffering from the disease; and the Board hope that no difficulty will be experienced in providing at once a suitable site for its erection.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,* Secretary.

Michael S. Kelly, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Loughrea.

— No. 30. —

(No. 8853—75.)

MINUTES of Extraordinary Meetings of the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union, on the 19th and 20th April 1875.

REQUISITION for an extraordinary meeting handed in to the clerk by Messrs. Martin Tarpy and John Dimond at 1.30 o'clock p.m., for Monday the 19th April 1875.

"To consider the best manner of providing a mode of conveyance to hospital for infectious diseases in case the guardians order the present van to be destroyed."

Pursuant to the above a meeting was held at the board-room, at 5 o'clock p.m. on same day.

Present: In the chair—Captain Smyth.

Other members—Messrs. A. W. Blake, John Dimond, Thomas Glynn, and Martin Tarpy.

The guardians assembled having taken into consideration the subject of the expediency of destroying the van, which had been employed in the conveyance to the workhouse of the small-pox patient, Catherine Cannon, are of opinion that the van in question ought to be repaired and kept on the workhouse grounds, for the purpose of being sent out for the conveyance of any similar case of small-pox or other infectious disease that may arise in the Union in future; also that the said vehicle be thoroughly disinfected in such manner as the medical officer, Dr. Lynch, may approve.

(signed) *John Smyth.*

There were present also at this meeting, Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, Rev. Mr. Flanagan, C.C., and Dr. Burke, medical officer, Bullaun Dispensary District.

Requisition handed in for an extraordinary meeting to be holden on Tuesday the 20th April 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. A. W. Blake and John Dimond:—

"To consider the advisability of directing our medical officer, Dr. Lynch, and the relieving officer, J. Reckham, proceeding to Athenry on to-morrow, Tuesday, for the purpose of conferring with Dr. Leonard and relieving officer Lally, as to the best means of obtaining temporary hospital accommodation for any patient suffering from small-pox until the arrival of the iron hospital that has been ordered by the guardians, and take such other steps for local treatment as may appear advisable."

Tuesday, 20th April 1875, at an extraordinary meeting held this day,—

Present: In the chair—John H. Blake, Esq.

Other members—Messrs. John Toole, Martin Tarpy, and John Dimond. (Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Rev. James Carroll, and Dr. O'Donoghoe also attended the meeting.)

Proposed by Mr. Toole, seconded by Mr. Tarpy, and carried unanimously—

Resolved—That Dr. O'Donoghoe and the relieving officer, Mr. Reckham, proceed immediately to Athenry to confer with Dr. Leonard, the dispensary doctor there, as to the best means to be adopted towards procuring a temporary hospital for the small-pox patients there, and that we authorise Dr. O'Donoghoe and Mr. Reckham to make the necessary arrangements for hire of such house or hospital, and if a house cannot be had, to enter into a contract to build a shed in a convenient place for the temporary hospital.

(signed) *P. Egan*, Clerk of the Union,

— No. 31. —

(No. 8553—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir, Local Government Board, Dublin, 21 April 1875.

ADVERTING to previous correspondence in reference to the recent outbreak of small-pox in Athenry and its vicinity, the Local Government Board for Ireland forward, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copies of further reports received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject.*

* Nos. 17, 24, and 26.

These reports show the progress of the disease, and the steps taken in order to prevent as far as possible its spreading further. It will be observed, from the inspector's report of the 19th instant, that there are now eight or ten patients under treatment, including the Rev. Mr. Blake, a Roman Catholic clergyman, residing at Eskar Convent, distant about three miles from Athenry.

The removal, by order of Dr. Leonard, medical officer to the Loughrea Workhouse Hospital, of a patient suffering from the disease, on a market-day last week, appears to have caused considerable consternation amongst the inhabitants of Athenry, and his conduct in having done so was severely animadverted upon by the Board of Guardians of Loughrea Union and the Town Commissioners, but the Local Government Board think that he has acted with great energy in coping with the disease, and that his directions for the removal of patients will be judiciously exercised.

The Local Government Board have also received a telegram from the Loughrea Town Commissioners, referring to the removal of the patient above mentioned, and requesting their immediate interference, in order that no more cases may be removed to the hospital, but the Local Government Board have informed the Commissioners that they thought Dr. Leonard was doing his duty; believing that the only way of checking the progress of the disease is by immediate removal of each case as it occurs, in order that complete isolation may take place.

The Board observe from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians at meetings held on the 17th, 19th, and 20th instant, that all the steps necessary seem to have been taken in providing a van, and also in directing the immediate purchase of an iron hospital from London to accommodate 12 patients, and the Local Government Board hope that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining at once a suitable site for its erection.

In the meantime the guardians have directed their sanitary sub-officer to make the necessary arrangements for the hire of a suitable house, and if such cannot be obtained, they will enter into a contract to build a shed in a convenient place as a temporary hospital.

The Local Government Board this morning learned from Major Daly, deputy vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, that yesterday the workhouse van was attacked on its way from Loughrea to Athenry, the horse and driver sent back, and the van itself burned.

The Local Government Board have to observe that the inhabitants of Athenry and the surrounding neighbourhood appear to be more alarmed at the means used for the abatement of small-pox than the ravages which will too surely follow from the neglect of the immediate removal of each case to hospital.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Thos. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
The Castle.

— No. 32. —

(No. 8853—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, at the extraordinary meetings held by them on the 19th and 20th instant; and with reference to the resolution which was adopted regarding the conveyance of patients suffering from small-pox to the workhouse hospital, the Board have to state that whether small-pox were present or not, a vehicle for the conveyance of sick persons is indispensable, and now especially so, as the Board have been informed that on the 20th instant, the workhouse van was attacked on its way from Loughrea to Athenry, the horse and driver sent back, and the van itself burned.

The Board have therefore to request the guardians to be good enough to at once provide a covered vehicle, even for temporary use, without waiting for the ordinary proceeding of advertising and contracting.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

The Clerk, Loughrea Union.

— No. 33. —

(No. 9100—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 24 April 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, held this day, which I attended—

In the Chair.—Captain Rodgers.
Other Guardians.—Major Daly, Messrs. Dolphin, Dimond, and Glinn.

It appeared that the proceedings adopted since the extraordinary meeting held on Tuesday last were—Dr. Donoghue, and relieving officer Beckham, proceeded the same day to Athenry to procure, if possible, a house there, to be used as a temporary hospital until the arrival of the iron hospital building from London, or in case they could not get a house, to contract with some persons to erect a temporary wooden shed; they searched, but could get no person to consent to let a house, or a field or paddock, for a site for the hospital. However Mr. J. Blake, agent to the Marquis Clanricarde, has promised a site about one mile and a half from the town of Athenry.

A letter was read from the Messrs. Braby, of London, to the effect that they will lose no time in dispatching the iron hospital (which they expect to do next week) as they have extra hands at work in painting the hospital, &c. The guardians at their meeting this day passed a resolution requesting the interference of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (through the Local Government Board) to pass an Order in Council prohibiting the holding of the fair in Athenry on Wednesday the 5th proximo, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox there.

An order has been made to advertise for a new van and receive tenders for such at next meeting; and in the meantime three of the guardians, with the clerk, have been authorised to treat with some person in town for a covered vehicle to be used in the conveyance of sick and infirm persons to hospital.

The cause which has led to this proceeding (ordering a new van) appears to have been —On Monday last, about 11 o'clock a.m., the van was dispatched on requisition of relieving officer Lally, to take a small-pox patient from Athenry to Loughrea Workhouse Hospital; the fact having become known outside, a number of persons congregated on the outskirts of the town, and as the van was passing the West Bridge, on the way to Athenry, they commenced shouting and using threatening language to the driver, and taking hold of the horse cut some of the harness to prevent his proceeding further; the driver accordingly returned with the horse to the workhouse, and the van was taken over towards the lake by some of the rioters and left on the Fair Green. At this stage of the proceedings it appears the police took charge of the van, and two of their body remained on guard. A message was sent through the relieving officer, Beckham, from the constabulary to the workhouse master, requesting him to send down and take the van away, as they could not remain in charge of it; but the harness being injured, and the excitement at its highest, the master was unable to attend to the message. On his going down town soon afterwards to have the harness repaired, he met some of the guardians proceeding to the workhouse for the purpose of giving notice for an extraordinary meeting, and he returned back with them (at their suggestion) to learn the result; while the guardians where deliberating (at five o'clock) an account was brought in that the van was on fire. It is stated that a quantity of tow, or such other stuff, dipped in paraffin oil, was thrown into the inner part and fire then placed on it, so that in a short time all were in a blaze.

The van was not removed from the custody of the police, and it does not appear that any effort was made to extinguish the flames. The clerk went out in the evening at about eight o'clock, and took for safety into his own private yard the axle, springs, and some irons, being the only salvage that could be recovered.

At the meeting this day the Chairman and Major Daly expressed their disapprobation in strong terms of this lawless and outrageous act, but postponed any definite action pending a probable inquiry on the part of the authorities.

Small-pox not on the increase in Athenry; four or five cases under treatment, and an equal number convalescent.

To the Local Government Board, Dublin.

25 April 1875.

THE case of the "Queen *v.* P. Corcoran, for the wilful exposure of William Burke while suffering from small-pox, without proper precautions against spreading the disease," the hearing of which was postponed from Monday the 12th to Monday the 26th, will have to be further postponed, owing to the absence of Dr. Turner, a principal witness in the case.

Mr. P. O'Loughlin, sessional crown solicitor, has received directions from his Excellency to prosecute in the case.

No fresh case of small-pox during past week in the Tuam electoral division.

One case reported in the Abbey dispensary district.

No. 34.

(No. 9100—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
26 April 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in continuation of previous reports on the subject of the presence of small-pox in the town of Athenry, Loughrea Union.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

No. 35.

(No. 9100 –75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
26 April 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report of the 24th instant, relating to the presence of small-pox in Athenry, Loughrea Union; also your communication of the 25th instant, informing them of the further postponement of the case at Tuam, of the "Queen *v.* P. Corcoran."

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

No. 36.

(No. 9161—75.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 24th April 1875.

The Reports of the Master and other officers were read, and orders made thereon as follows:—

"That having received an order on last Monday from Relieving Officer Lally, he dispatched the van to take a small-pox case into hospital from Athenry; when the vehicle was passing over the West Bridge it was met by a large number of persons who threatened the driver, cut some of the harness, and took the horse from under it; the van was kept on the Fair Green, and about five o'clock that evening it was set on fire and consumed, the axle springs and some other irons only being saved."

Read letter from the Local Government Board, dated 23rd April 1875, adverting to the proceedings of the extraordinary meetings, and to the question of the destruction or disinfection of the van, stating that, as they learn, this vehicle has been attacked and destroyed in Loughrea, no time should be lost in finding a covered vehicle for the conveyance of the sick to hospital.

The Board directed that advertisements be issued for contract to be entered into at next meeting for supplying a new van; and also authorised three of the members, Messrs. Toole, Diamond, and Tarpey, with the clerk, to treat with some party in town for the immediate hire or purchase of a vehicle suitable for the conveyance of sick or infirm paupers to the workhouse hospital.

Letter from the town clerk, Loughrea, dated 23rd April 1875, transmitting copy of resolution passed at the Commissioners' meeting of Monday last, disapproving the course pursued by Dr. Leonard in sending small-pox cases from Athenry into the workhouse hospital, and stating that the attention of the Local Government Board has been also called to this matter.

The

The Board having taken into consideration the advisability of postponing the holding of the next fair at Athenry, fixed for Wednesday the 5th May next, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox there, and having requested the opinion of their consulting sanitary officer thereon, he stated that he considers it would be perilous to hold said fair under the present circumstances.

We therefore request the Local Government Board will represent the matter to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with a view to an Order in Council being issued authorising the postponement of said fair.

The clerk produced letters and telegrams received from Mr. Goodbody of Clare, relative to the site for the iron hospital on one of his farms near Athenry, the result being that he regrets he could not comply with the request of the Board, on the grounds that his people object to have small-pox patients in their neighbourhood.

It having been intimated that Mr. Blake would grant a site on Lord Clanricarde's property in the townland of Slieveroe, a mile and a half from Athenry, the clerk was directed to communicate with Mr. Blake accordingly.

No. 37.

(No. 9326—75.)

LETTER from the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Local Government Board.

(Immediate.)

Sir, Dublin Castle, 28 April 1875.

REFERRING to the resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, a copy of which was included in Dr. Brodie's report of the 24th instant, of which a copy accompanied your letter of the 26th instant, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Local Government Board, that his Grace has been advised that he has no power to prevent the holding of the fair in Athenry on the 5th proximo, on the ground of the prevalence of small-pox there.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, (signed) *J. H. Burke.*
Local Government Board, Custom House.

— No. 38. —

(No. 9161—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Board of Guardians.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 30 April 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, on the 24th instant, containing a resolution in which the guardians request the Local Government Board to represent to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant the danger of holding the fair at Athenry, on the 5th proximo, owing to the prevalence of small-pox there, with a view to an Order in Council being issued authorising the postponement of the fair.

In reply, the Board have to acquaint the guardians that they have received a communication from the Under Secretary for Ireland stating that his Grace has been advised that he has no power to prevent the holding of the fair at Athenry, on the 5th May, upon the grounds suggested.

By Order of the Board,

The Clerk, Loughrea Union. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 39. —

(No. 9463—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 30 April 1875.

Dr. LEONARD writes to me as follows:—

"Dear Sir, "Athenry Dispensary, 29 April 1875.

"THE persons named in the enclosed visiting tickets are dreadfully ill. Small-pox has appeared in one, the eldest daughter raving. The patient, Morris, a lodger in the same house, is exceedingly ill with gastric irritation.

"The mother, Connelly, who came for their medicine after my visit, crying, said she would carry her child to Loughrea, if she thought she could gain admittance to the union hospital for herself and her family.

"I have also to report the cases of Ellen and Mary Coen, in Chapel-lane, aged 16 and 18 years, suffering from small-pox since your visit to Athenry on Saturday."

I write by this post to Dr. Leonard requesting him to meet me in Athenry to-morrow, when on my way to attend the meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 40. —

(No. 9463—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 3 May 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your communication, of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of small-pox, at Athenry, in the Loughrea Union

By Order of the Board,

Dr. Brodie, Inspector. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 41. —

(No. 9551—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 2 April 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, held on yesterday, which I attended,—

In the chair, J. H. Blake, deputy vice chairman; other guardians, Major Daly, Captain Rogers, M. Tarpy, and T. Glynn. The principal business transacted had reference to the present small-pox outbreak in Athenry, and the means to be adopted to isolate and guard against its progress.

As regards the site for the iron hospital, which appears by telegram received from the Messrs. Braby is ready to be sent off, the clerk, and a member of the Board, proceeded on Friday, the 30th ultimo, to Slieveroe, a townland between Athenry and Craughwell, the site promised by Mr. J. H. Blake, agent to the Marquis Clanricarde, but the locality being under the serious disadvantage of a scarcity of good water during summer, they considered it useless to take any further steps. The erection of the hospital on this site was not viewed in a very favourable light by the Craughwell people, as a large number with the parish priest, Rev. Mr. Arthur, attended and manifested by their expressions and gestures their disapproval, and hinted their determination to oppose by force the proposed building being sent amongst them. However, I am happy to say that the offer of Dr. Leonard, made through me, to allow the hospital to be erected in a field of his, a short distance from the town, has released the guardians from the dilemma in which they had been placed for the want of a site for the hospital.

The

The guardians directed that 12 iron bedsteads be immediately purchased and kept in readiness to be transmitted to Athenry, with a sufficient supply of clothing and bedding, which it appears can be at present spared from the workhouse. Cooking utensils, and other requisites were also ordered to be procured, and three members of the Board were deputed to purchase a covered car from a person in town, to be sent to Athenry, for the conveyance of small-pox patients from their homes to the iron hospital.

The guardians have also appointed as assistants two of the nurses in the Cork-street Hospital, Dublin, who had been recommended to them as "experienced and skilled attendants on small-pox cases." They are to enter on discharge of their duties next Saturday, or, should their services be sooner required, it is promised by the resident physician of the hospital mentioned that they will be prepared to start any time they receive notice.

The disinfecting apparatus, ordered on the 17th ultimo, is expected in a day or two. On the whole the guardians are now endeavouring to meet the exigencies of their position in the best manner possible, and it is hoped that if no other cases of a severe type or form occur, those at present under treatment in Athenry and its neighbourhood will favourably progress, and that the past temporary want of the advantages of a properly organised and regulated hospital will not be felt by those poor people, who are undergoing the ordeal, and that the local authorities will be soon prepared to receive and treat any that may be hereafter attacked with this severe and dreaded disease.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

Enclosure in Foregoing.

Names of Small-pox Patients in the Athenry District, from 1st March to 30th April 1875.

Name.	Result.			Observations.
	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.	
Patt Burke - -	1	- -	- -	Sent from Tuam to Athenry per railway.
„ Burke, Sen. -	–	1	- -	Father to Patt Burke.
Rev. T. Walsh, R.C.C. -	1	- -	- -	Administered the last rites of the Church to Burke.
Four Coppingers -	–	2	2	Reside at Newcastle, four miles from Athenry.
Miss Kelly - -	–	1	- -	Sister-in-law to Dr. Leonard.
Two Dooleys - -	–	- -	2	
J. Boyle - - -	–	- -	1	A Galway militiaman.
Two Kennys - -	1	- -	1	Children of the waiter at Kinneen's Hotel.
T. Gallagher - -	–	1	—	
Two Conneellys -	–	- -	2	
Two Coens - -	–	- -	2	
P. Mahon - -	–	- -	1	
Rev. A Blake - -	–	- -	1	Resides at Esker, two miles from Athenry.
Total - - -	3	5	12	Of the 12 under treatment four are convalescing.

— No. 42. —

(No. 9551—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
3 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in continuation of previous reports on the existence of small-pox at Athenry, Loughrea Union.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 43. —

(No. 9551—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
4 May 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your report of the 2nd instant, in continuation of previous reports on the existence of small-pox in Athenry, Loughrea Union.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Ballinasloe.

— No. 44. —

(No. 9599—75.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on 1st May 1875.

THERE being no tenders for the supply of the van, the clerk was directed to again advertise for such, and three of the guardians present, Captain Rogers, Messrs. Tarpy and Glynn, were requested to treat with Mr. James Gunter for the purchase of his covered car, to be used for the conveyance of small-pox cases to the iron hospital when erected.

The Board having considered the applications for the office of temporary nurses appointed, upon the recommendation of Dr. Lynch, two of the assistants in the Cork-street Hospital, named Mary Kirwan and Mary Smyth, at the salary, and upon the terms fixed on at the meeting of the 17th ultimo, and directed that they enter upon discharge of their duties on Saturday next, or sooner if required.

Read letter from Dr. O'Donoghoe, Loughrea, dated 1st May 1875, stating that having in company with the sanitary sub-officer proceeded to Athenry, on the 20th ultimo, he was unable to procure a site for the iron hospital in the neighbourhood, and that Dr. Leonard refused to co-operate with him; also suggesting that in the appointment of nurses for attending on small-pox patients none from Loughrea be selected, lest they might by themselves or their friends bring the disease into this locality.

The clerk produced a telegram received from the contractors stating the hospital was ready, and that he this morning advised them (in the same manner) to forthwith dispatch it to Athenry; he further reported that he accompanied Mr. Toole on yesterday to Slieveroe regarding the site for the iron hospital, but the place, though suitable in other respects, laboured under the great drawback, want of water.

Dr. Brodie stated that he had that morning an interview with Dr. Leonard, who promised to give a site for the hospital in his own field in case the guardians are unable to procure a more suitable place, which offer was thankfully received by the Board; and relieving officer Lally was directed to superintend and take charge of the building on its arrival in Athenry.

An order was also made for the supply of 12 iron bedsteads and the required clothing, bedding, utensils, &c., to be sent over from the workhouse hospital, or purchased if such cannot be spared.

— No. 45. —

(No. 9579—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
5 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland return herewith the papers referred to them on the 1st instant, relating to the recent outbreak of small-pox in the town of Athenry in Loughrea Union; and the Board have the honour to forward, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of observations made by their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject, to whom the papers were referred for his information.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

Enclosures in Foregoing.

(1.)—Dr. *Brodie's* Observations.

THE Local Government Board have been kept by me in full possession of all the incidents of the outbreak of small-pox at Athenry, and of the action of the board of guardians (as the sanitary authority) with reference thereto.

There can be no question of the importance of providing a suitable place for the separate treatment of those attacked with the disease. The objections of the board of guardians in the first instance, and the lawless burning of the workhouse van afterwards, prevented the workhouse from being available for the reception of those cases.

The opinion generally prevails that the burning of the workhouse van at Loughrea to exclude small-pox patients from the hospital, operates encouragingly to prevent the procuring of a site for the hospital elsewhere, the parties being allowed to pass unpunished.

The guardians are not, however, open to the charge of not endeavouring to provide accommodation for the treatment of small-pox patients. Three weeks since they sent an order to Messrs. Braby & Co. of London to supply an iron hospital (supposed to be ready for immediate delivery). Some delay occurred, but the contractors now report the structure to be ready for delivery. The guardians have instructed their architect, Mr. Keller, to superintend its erection, have provided iron bedsteads, bedding, &c., and have secured the services of two experienced nurses from Cork-street Hospital, Dublin, &c. &c.

The Athenry Dispensary Committee met on yesterday, and a site for the erection of the hospital was unanimously agreed to. This day I received a protest signed* by the parish priest, his curate, and 37 of the inhabitants of the town, stating that they intend to resist by every possible means in their power, the erection of a temporary hospital on the site selected by the committee.

* Protest herewith.

Thus we find ourselves thwarted in every step we take. The Loughrea people will not allow us to avail ourselves of the workhouse. The parish priest of Craughwell and parishioners will not allow us to erect on the site given by Mr. J. Blake; and now the parish priest, his curate, and 37 of the inhabitants of Athenry, are up in arms against us.

I have directed a special meeting of the Athenry Dispensary Committee to be convened for Athenry, at which I hope to be present.

4 May 1875. *T. B.*

(2.)—PROTEST against Site selected for Iron Hospital.

Sir,

Athenry, 4 May 1875.

HAVING heard with surprise of the selection made to-day of a site for the iron hospital, we hasten to give you our views and determination. We do so thus hurriedly that there may be no delay in procuring another site, and erecting at once the hospital so much required.

We the people of Athenry, claim a right of commonage on the place selected to-day as a site for the hospital. We are in possession of that right and we will assert it. We feel and know the want of a local hospital accommodation: our sick are denied the medical relief the law provides for them; our streets are now deserted for some time on account of this sickness amongst us. We are suffering in many ways, and we feel that fixing this hospital almost in our midst, instead of lessening the evil, would be only continuing it. If there is any

benefit to be derived from this hospital, it is isolation. There is no quarter of the town more frequented than the common; it is convenient to our schools attended by about 150 of our children; it is a thoroughfare for laundry and other uses; it is near the old barrack, always a hot-bed of disease, and within a short distance of the post-office.

We want the hospital but we don't want to be as much mixed up with contagion as we are at present, and we would be in no better position than we are in now, if the hospital were fixed in the proposed site.

We will assert to the last our rights to the commonage, not from opposition to the hospital, but to remove the contagion from amongst us.

I totally disapprove of the appointed site for the hospital which ought to be, instead of the almost centre of the town, at least a quarter of a mile outside it.

(signed) *John O'Grady*, P.P., Athenry.
James Ronayne, C.C.
Robert Irvine.
Denis M. McDonagh.
Blackall McDonagh.
James Cloonan.
Patrick Dooly.
William Gill.
Michael Nolan.
James C. Swift.
Patrick Kinneen.
Matt. McDonagh.
Patt Barrett.
Joe Barrett.
James Gore.
John Stephen Dillon.
Morgan Fahy.
Thomas R. Kelly.
James Ryan.
Patrick Roche.
Laurence Lardner.
Martin Brodrick.
Patrick Mahon.
Michael Keane.
William Keane.
Anne Rushe, Post Mistress.
Pat. Dunleavy.
Richard Nolan.
Michael Kelly.
John Ryan.
John Coleman.
Mark Culkin.
James Pratt.
Michael McNamarra.
Thomas Gready.
James Lardner.
Edward O'Reilly.
James Downes.
Darby Fox, Post Office.

T. Brodie, Esq.,
Poor Law Inspector, Galway.

— No. 46. —

(No. 9580—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board Board, Dublin,
3 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland, forward to you herewith a file of papers which has been referred to them by the Under Secretary of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the prevalence of small-pox in the county of Galway, and the consequent postponement of the training of the Galway Regiment of Militia, in which the Board are requested to report should that disease abate, with a view to the training taking place in that event; and I am to request that you will be so good as to report to the Local Government Board immediately, should the disease abate, or any facts come to your knowledge tending to show that the necessity for suspending the training no longer exists.

You will be good enough to send back the enclosed papers when perused, in order that they may be returned to the Under Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

Dr. Brodie,
Local Government Inspector, Galway.

— No. 47. —

(No. 9751—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Galway, Wednesday Evening,
5 May 1875.

Gentlemen,

I REGRET to have to state that since date of my last report of 2nd instant, there have been nine fresh cases of small-pox in the town of Athenry, four members of one family, three of another, and one of each of two others.

The iron hospital not yet arrived; a special meeting of the dispensary committee called for 12 o'clock to-morrow. I hope to be present at it.

Doctor

Doctor Duggan, medical officer, Lackagh Dispensary in the Galway Union, reports to me as follows:—

"Dear Sir, "Lackagh Dispensary, 4 May 1875.

"I beg to report to you that on this day I visited Louisa Fleming residing in a very neat cottage at Carrnilen, on the road leading from Athenry to Turloughmore, and found her affected with small-pox, the first case that has occurred in my district; please inform me what is best to be done.

"Yours, &c.
"(signed *Josh. Duggan.*"

I write by this post to Dr. Duggan, suggesting that he should isolate the case by the removal to an out-house, &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board,
Dublin.

— No. 48. —

(No. 9751—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
7 May 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, informing them of the occurrence of nine fresh cases of small-pox in the town of Athenry, in the Loughrea Union, and of one case of the disease in the Turloughmore Dispensary District of the Galway Union.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Loughrea.

— No. 49. —

(No. 9830—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 6 May 1875.

ADVERTING to my former reports on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry, I have now to state for your information, that the Roman Catholic clergymen of Athenry and some of its inhabitants, having protested against the erection of the iron hospital on the site selected by the dispensary committee on Monday last, I deemed it advisable to cause a special meeting of the committee to be convened for 12 o'clock to-day; five members, including the chairman and honorary secretary, attended the meeting. I explained to them the object for which they were called together, and the site selected being the only one in the locality, affording a proper supply of good water.

It was unanimously resolved,—

"That we see no reason to make any change in the resolution passed last Monday, recommending the waste plot in the town of Athenry as the fittest place procurable for the iron hospital, and as there are threats held out against its being allowed to be put up, we suggest the necessity of having those employed in its erection protected, and that instructions be given to the authorities here to that effect as otherwise there is no chance of preventing the spread of this formidable disease."

In view of the present state of the feelings and opinions of certain parties in the Loughrea Union, who, instead of assisting the authorities in their endeavours to obtain a site for the iron hospital, throw every obstacle in the way of bringing matters to a satisfactory issue, something definite must be done, and proper steps taken by those who administer the law to prevent the threats held out by those parties being acted upon and show them that they cannot, with impunity, violate the law, and that if they proceed from threats to violence, they will find to their cost that the arm of the law will be powerful enough to protect both the guardians and those whom they employ; otherwise, we may expect a repetition of the lawless outrage which was perpetrated by the mob in Loughrea. The instigators and perpetrators of this outrage have not been made amenable to justice, which, in my opinion, has acted encouragingly to prevent the procuring of a site for the erection of the iron hospital.

I regret to have to report the occurrence since last report of two fresh cases of the disease in Athenry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

I hope to be present at the meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians on next aturday.

Galway Union.

Dr. Duggan, Medical Officer of Lackagh Dispensary District, informs me that the small-pox patient in his district is progressing favourably.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. *T. B.*

— No. 50. —

(No. 9830—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 7 May 1875.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Local Government Board for Ireland, to transmit to you, for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying extract from a report which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject of the outbreak of small-pox in the town of Athenry, Loughrea Union.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. Burke, Esq., (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 51. —

(No. 9830—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 7 May 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of yesterday's date, respecting the outbreak of small-pox at Athenry, and I am to inform you that this, as well as previous reports, have been communicated to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,
Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Loughrea. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 52. —

(No. 9921—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 7 May 1875.

SINCE date of my last report on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry, and the result of the proceedings of the special meeting of the Dispensary Committee on yesterday, I have to state for your information that the clerk of the union informed me that "shortly after the train for Galway had left, Father Ronayne, R.C.C., appeared on the scene, and having learned the final result of the meeting, stormed forth, and positively asserted that the hospital should not be built upon the commons of Athenry, let them go elsewhere; this gave courage to his auditors, who in a short time afterwards gave full vent to their feelings in angry expressions to the effect that the hospital should not be put up there, adding significantly, that they could do the same as the people of Loughrea did to the van."

I received a telegram at two o'clock to-day from Sub-Inspector Gardiner, Athenry, requesting to be informed "when the temporary hospital is expected to arrive, as he had received orders to protect it." I telegraphed in reply that the hospital was shipped in London on Wednesday last.

I leave in the morning for Loughrea to attend the Board's meeting.

I have, &c.
The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 53. —

(No. 9921—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 8 May 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a report which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in continuation of previous reports on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. Burke, Esq., (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 54. —

(No. 9921—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 8 May 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of yesterday's date in continuation of previous reports on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry, which has been communicated to the Under Secretary for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,
Dr. Brodie, Inspector, (signed) *B Banks*, Secretary.
Galway.

— No. 55. —

(No. 10,015—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 9 May 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that an influential meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians was held on yesterday. Lord Dunsandle in the chair.

The Board first took into consideration the principal business before them, namely, the iron hospital, and the site for its erection; and, having been furnished with copies of the minutes of the meetings held by the Athenry Dispensary Committee on the 3rd and 5th instant, the decisions arrived at on those occasions were fully discussed.

The place chosen by the committee for the site, namely, the waste plot of ground near the old barrack, and close to the river, was set aside when Major Lopdell mentioned that objections had been raised to erecting the hospital in that locality by the townspeople and others, their advisers, but that overtures had been made to him on the part of Mr. W. P. Lambert, and of Mr. Irvine, the occupying tenant, for setting a part of a field in the neighbourhood of the town as a site for the hospital, and having mentioned the conditions and rent, 20 *l.*, Mr. Keller, a skilled tradesman in Loughrea, was called before the Board, and his views requested thereon; the result of Mr. Keller's interview with the Board being that so many objectionable features in the way of stringent conditions on the part of the landlord, probable scarcity of skilled hands, cost of erection 75 *l.*, and, above all, the absolute necessity, under the present trying ordeal, of effecting some measures without delay, presented themselves, that the Board was at a loss how to act or provide for the immediate relief of the poor people affected with this terrible disease. Mr. Keller would not engage to have the iron hospital erected before the expiration of 12 or 14 days.

In this dilemma Mr. Burton Persse produced a letter received by him from Mr. Irvine, making an offer of the house in which he resides, which could be in one or two days made available for the reception of small-pox patients, and stating the terms upon which it would be given. Major Lopdell, chairman, Dispensary Committee, Mr. Hennelly, honorary secretary, and other members of the Board who knew the locality and the place indicated, pronounced it most suitable for the purpose, and urged upon the Board the advisability of at once accepting Mr. Irvine's proposal, and closing the bargain. The guardians did as they had been recommended, and authorised Mr. Persse, on their behalf, to enter into treaty with Mr. Irvine for the immediate possession of the house and converting it into a temporary hospital. Directions were given to send bed, bedding, clothing,

cooking utensils, &c. Arrangements are also ordered to be entered into with a respectable baker, butcher, and grocer in Athenry for the supply of the required provisions, stimulants, and other necessaries to the hospital, and the iron building intended for Athenry was directed to be taken into Loughrea, and set up as soon as convenient on the workhouse grounds, by which it is expected the guardians can dispense with the fever hospital therein, which some short time ago they had proposed should be constructed for the reception of fever and other infectious cases.

On my way home from Loughrea on yesterday, I visited Mr. Irvine's house; it is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, quite secluded, with a field attached to it, and is in every way suitable for the purpose.

The guardians passed a resolution in strong terms condemnatory of the lawless acts perpetrated in Loughrea in the burning of the van on the 19th ultimo, and calling upon the Government for a searching inquiry into the origin and cause of this uncalled-for occurrence, and with the view of making the chief actors therein amenable to justice.

Two fresh cases of small-pox in Athenry since date of last report; one death.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board,
Ireland.

— No. 56. —

(No. 10,015—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
10 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in continuation of previous reports, on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,* Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 57. —

(No. 10,015—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
11 May 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 9th instant, on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry.

This report has also been communicated to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,* Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Galway.

— No. 58. —

(No. 10,076—75.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on 8th May 1875.

THE Board having referred to the attack made upon the workhouse van in Loughrea on the 19th ultimo, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Persse, seconded by Major Lopdell, and carried:

"That we wish to express our condemnation of the great outrage committed by some parties in the town of Loughrea, in deliberately and wilfully setting fire to and burning the hospital van of the Union Workhouse; and we request that the occurrence may be made the subject of an official inquiry by the Government."

The Board proceeded to enter into particulars and make arrangements for the site of the iron hospital, which had been lately promised by Mr. Irvine, near Athenry town, but it appearing that obstacles would arise and difficulties ensue, as also delay in completing same—

Mr.

Mr. Persse produced a letter from Mr. Irvine consenting to let a house very suitable for an hospital, upon certain conditions, namely, at a rent of 150 *l.* for one year to 1st May 1876, or 100 *l.* to 1st November next, which offer was accepted, and Mr. Persse requested to treat with Mr. Irvine accordingly, and arrange that possession may be had thereof with the least possible delay, so that the patients be received therein immediately after. The workhouse officers to see that the required bedding, clothing, utensils, &c., shall be provided, and also that arrangements be made in Athenry for the supply of provisions, necessaries, &c., to the hospital.

— No. 59 —

(No. 10,116—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Tuam, 10 May 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that the case of the Queen *v.* P. Corcoran, for wilfully exposing William Burke, whilst "suffering from small-pox, without proper precaution against the spread of the disease," came on for hearing to-day before Captain Ball, R.M., and a full bench of magistrates.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. O'Loughlin, S.C.S., Mr. Henderson, solicitor, appeared for Corcoran. Dr. Turner proved to having visited William Burke on Monday the 1st March in Corcoran's house; Burke was in bed labouring under small-pox, the eruption was fully out on him; saw P. Corcoran, told him that Burke had small-pox, and advised his removal to hospital.

John Burke, railway porter, examined: saw Corcoran and Burke at the railway station on Monday the 1st March; saw Corcoran give Burke a railway ticket, and saw Burke get into the railway carriage.

John Hore, railway guard, and another of the railway assistants, gave similar evidence.

Doctor Leonard visited William Burke on the night of Monday the 1st March, he was then suffering from malignant small-pox. Mr. Henderson raised some frivolous points; Corcoran was fined 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, (signed) *T. Brodie.*
Dublin.

— No. 60. —

(No. 10,267—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 12 May 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd inst., No. 9580—75,* forwarding a file of papers from the Under Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the prevalence of small-pox in the county of Galway, having regard to the propriety of assembling the Galway militia for the annual training and drill, and requesting from me a further report on the subject. * No. 46.

In reply, I beg to state that the disease has not abated since the 2nd April, the date of my previous report. In the localities then mentioned as infected, new cases have since occurred showing it has not disappeared. It has not, however, made any serious progress, except at Athenry.

There have been altogether 40 cases in that town and neighbourhood, of whom eight died, nine recovered, and 23 remain under treatment. The position of Athenry, in its proximity to Loughrea, and as a centre to which a great number of the militiamen must converge, render those facts of serious consideration.

In Tuam there had been a lull in the disease, but last week there were two or three cases; some deaths occurred.

A case occurred in the person of a drover, who passed through Athenry to his home half-way to Mountbellew, and died.

Within a few weeks past, three cases occurred in Dunmore (Tuam Union), two at Abbey (Tuam Union), one in the Galway Union, not far from Athenry, and five or six at a place called Rusmuck, in the Oughterard Union.

Save at Athenry, the disease has assumed no formidable proportions in this county, and many of the principal towns lately visited by me, are still free from it; such as Galway, Gort, Loughrea, Portumna, Oughterard, Clifden, &c.

It cannot be overlooked that the disease is more or less prevalent over many parts of the county, and that there is danger in the assembling of such a miscellaneous collection as the Galway militia. I am bound to add, that small-pox appears to be increasing in virulence and fatal results.

It is worthy of consideration, that the hospital accommodation of the Loughrea barracks is very limited (not more than six or eight beds), that the Board of Guardians have not a detached hospital to be availed of, and that in case of an outbreak of small-pox amongst the men, there would be no proper place for treating them.

It is to my mind clear that further postponement of the assembling of the regiment is advisable, and there is, therefore, the contingency to be considered, whether it should not be abandoned for this year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie,*
Local Government Inspector.

The Local Government Board,
Dublin.

— No. 61. —

(No. 9580-75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
13 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland return herewith the file of papers referred to them on the 30th ultimo, relative to the prevalence of small-pox in the county of Galway, as bearing on the propriety of assembling the Galway militia regiment for the annual training and drill; and they desire at the same time to forward to you for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject, from which it appears that he considers the further postponement of the assembling of the regiment advisable, and that there is, therefore, the contingency to be considered whether it should not be abandoned for this year.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 62. —

(No. 10,267-75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
13 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, reporting on the prevalence of small-pox in the county of Galway, having regard to the propriety of assembling the Galway militia regiment for the annual training and drill.

The Board have communicated your report to the Under Secretary for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Secretary.

Dr. Brodie Inspector,
Galway.

— No. 63 —

(No. 10,611-75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen,

Galway, 17 May 1875.

I REGRET to have to report the occurrence of four fresh cases of small-pox and three deaths in the town of Athenry since date of my last report 12th instant.

Number of cases from 1st March to 17th May, 44,—

Died, 11; recovered, 13; still under treatment, 20.

I visited the hospital to-day; there are 18 beds fitted up, four are occupied, four others will be occupied before night; the only delay to the immediate transmission of the patients arises from the difficulty, nay, impossibility of getting any person to horse the covered car; I recommended Dr. Leonard to purchase a strong donkey or mule for the purpose; the doctor is indefatigable in his exertions, and has a vast deal to contend with; the panic is so great, that the butcher, the only one in the town, refuses to supply meat

to

to the hospital; I hope to be able to attend the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Saturday next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board,
Dublin.

— No. 64. —

(No. 10,611–75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board,
22 May 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report of the 17th instant, on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Galway.

— No. 65. —

(11,025—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

(Received, 24th May 1875.)

Gentlemen, Galway.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information, that I was present at the weekly meeting of the Loughrea Board of Guardians held on yesterday, the 22nd instant. Lord Dunsandle in the chair.

The important matter of small-pox in Athenry occupied a considerable portion of their time.

I informed the Board the result of my own personal experience there that morning, and the undoubted fact of a daily increase in the numbers affected with small-pox, and the virulent form it has assumed, that from the pressure of applicants requiring treatment the hospital is incapable of accommodating the present large number of patients, or allow any room for future cases that may arise, there being in the hospital 18 patients, and eight outside awaiting removal; I may here observe, with a view to show the necessity for removal to hospital, that of the above 18, nine are members of three families; namely, three Murphys, three O'Briens, and three Coppingers.

I advised the Board to have one of the offices attached to the hospital put in a proper state of repair for the reception of such patients as cannot be received into the permanen house, and explained to them that there was no time to be lost in adopting some effective measures.

The guardians adopted my suggestion, and asked me when passing through Athenry, on my way to Galway, to treat with some party there to have the additions and alterations required to the office in question effected, so that sufficient room be had for any number of cases likely to suffer from the disease. I have arranged with Dr. Leonard to meet me at the hospital to-morrow.

The guardians directed the workhouse officers to forthwith dispatch to Athenry a supply of shirts, chemises, &c., for use of the patients, and moreover drew their attention to the necessity of not losing any time, upon receipt of a requisition from Dr. Leonard, in using all means in their power to meet the wants of the patients there; at my suggestion a number of filled bed-ticks was also ordered to be got ready and forwarded, and before I left the workhouse they were sent in charge of one of the inmates.

I advised that the disinfecting apparatus lately procured be transmitted to Athenry, where it may be put to some use and advantage. An order in accordance therewith was made, and the master directed to have it sent there on Monday.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

The Local Government Board,
Custom House, Dublin.

Six fresh cases on yesterday; four deaths during week.

— No. 66. —

(No. 11,025—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
24 May 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland forward, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in continuation of former reports on the subject of the outbreak of small-pox at Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— No. 67. —

(No. 11,025—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
24 May 1875.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt this day of a report, in continuation of former reports by you, on the subject of the outbreak of small-pox at Athenry.

Your report has been communicated to the Under Secretary for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Dr. Brodie, Inspector,
Galway.

— No. 68. —

(No. 11,108—75.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on 22nd May 1875.

READ letter from Dr. Leonard, dated 19th May 1875, requesting to have forwarded some sheets and articles of underclothing, stating that being unable to procure a horse in Athenry for the covered car, he had to purchase a donkey and cart for the sum of 4 *l.* 5 *s.*, and to have the patients removed to hospital at night.

Dr. Brodie having stated the result of his personal knowledge of the increase of small-pox in Athenry, and the great pressure upon the hospital accommodation there, he was requested to have arrangements made, on his return, for fitting up one of the out-offices as an auxiliary to the hospital, and at his suggestion a further supply of bedding and clothing was forthwith dispatched to Athenry, and the workhouse officers directed to carefully attend for the future to any requisition of the like, which Dr. Leonard may make upon them.

Another assistant nurse was ordered to be employed, as also a messenger, and the disinfecting apparatus to be sent over on Monday next to Athenry and kept for use there.

As regards the expenditure to be incurred, the Board agreed to charge to the Athenry electoral division for each of the small-pox patients received into hospital, only the weekly average rate per head of the cost in this workhouse hospital, namely, about 7 *d.* per day, and that all other items, as rent, furniture, salaries, &c., should be charged to the union at large, and assessed in proportion to the net annual value of each electoral division.

Dr. Leonard was requested to keep an account of the articles received and consumed in hospital, according to the forms submitted by the clerk, and a return thereof to be laid before the Board at each meeting.

Upon the application of Major Lopdell, a cheque for 5 *l.* was drawn, compensation agreed to be paid to a washerwoman who has suffered in her calling, in consequence of the proximity of the small-pox hospital to her dwelling-house.

— No. 69. —

(No. 11,495—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 30 May 1875.

I WAS present at the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union on yesterday. Lord Dunsandle in the chair. The principal business transacted, as at previous meetings, had reference to the small-pox at Athenry.

I reported to the Board the spread of the disease, 75 cases from 1st March to the 29th May; 16 deaths, 20 recoveries, 24 in hospital, 15 under treatment outside. Of the 24 in hospital, 9 are convalescent, the remaining 15 progressing favourably.

A letter was read from Dr. Leonard calling attention to the want of sufficient hospital accommodation for the number of small-pox patients requiring treatment therein. I explained the difficulty we had to contend with as we were unable to induce any of the tradesmen of Athenry to venture on the hospital grounds for the purpose of getting one of the out-offices fitted up as an auxiliary. Failing in Athenry to procure skilled hands for this object, Mr. Keller of Loughrea offered his services to carry out the work, but at the last moment he also declined, alleging opposition on the part of his family, and dread of carrying the disease from Athenry to Loughrea. The Board directed the clerk to communicate with Mr. Irvine and offer liberal terms if he would consent to take this matter in hand, and put the office in question into proper order, and that the sum he would be entitled to could be left to Major Lopdell and Mr. Burton Persse, the two guardians who had before negotiated as to the terms upon which the guardians and himself would deal in regard to the present small-pox hospital, and that as this was a case of necessity, no time should be lost in commencing operations, and making the additional space available for the calls which would soon be made upon it.

I also adverted to the mode of conveying the patients to hospital by means of a donkey and cart, and expressed my objection to this course. The Board directed that Dr. Leonard be authorised to purchase a horse in Athenry and to use the covered car in future for such purposes. The Board promised every assistance in combating and endeavouring to guard against the effects of this dire disease, and ended by giving a somewhat practical proof of their appreciation of Dr. Leonard's services by an influential member handing in a notice of his intention to "move at the meeting of the 12th proximo, that the doctor's salary be increased as a recompense due to him for his extra duties."

I have, &c.

The Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 70. —

(No. 11,495—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 31 May 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland forward for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying extract from a report which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, relating to the outbreak of small-pox at Athenry in the Loughrea Union.

By Order of the Board,

T. H. Burke, Esq., (signed) *B. Banks,*

&c. &c. &c., Secretary.

Dublin Castle.

— No. 71. —

(No. 11,495—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,

Sir, 2 June 1875.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 30th ultimo, relating to the prevalence of small-pox at Athenry.

This report, as in previous cases, has been communicated to the Under Secretary for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

— No. 72. —

(No. 11,548—75.)

Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on 29th May 1875.

Read letter from Dr. Leonard, dated 28th May 1875, drawing attention to the over-crowded state of the small-pox hospital in Athenry.

The Board having taken this matter into consideration, Dr. Brodie recommended that Mr. Irvine be at once communicated with, and requested to take in hand the fitting up of the out-office as an auxiliary; he also stated the great objection to the present manner of conveying the patients to hospital in a donkey-cart, and suggested the advisability of procuring a horse for the covered car.

The Board approved of the foregoing.

The clerk to write to-night to Mr. Irvine, urging his acceptance of a contract for executing the necessary repairs to the out-office, and that the sum to be allowed him would be left to the decision of Major Lopdell and Mr. B. R. P. Persse.

Dr. Leonard, with the assistance of relieving officer Lally, to make inquiries in Athenry and its neighbourhood, and negociate the purchase of a horse for the covered car, and use same in future instead of the donkey and cart.

— No. 73. —

(No. 12,597—75.)

Report from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 13 June 1875.

There was a large attendance of guardians at the weekly meeting held on yesterday the 12th instant; Lord Dunsandle in the chair.

The cause of the meeting being better attended than ordinary was the notice given by Major Daly on the 29th ultimo, that he would move on the 12th of June that Dr. Leonard's salary be increased, and accordingly when the questions appeared on the "business paper" for consideration, he moved "that Dr. Leonard's salary be increased by 100 *l.* in consideration of the onerous and responsible duties he has to perform attending on the present small-pox hospital in Athenry, as well as the several cases that had occurred outside, the increase to be for one year from 1st March 1875 to 1st March 1876."

The motion was seconded by P. Blake, Esq., and passed without one dissentient voice.

In passing this resolution for an increase to Dr. Leonard's salary of 100 *l.* for one year from 1st March 1875 to 1st March 1876, the guardians appeared to have taken this course as an act of justice, and of making some recompense for the loss sustained by him in his private capacity as physician and surgeon, and his public position as medical officer of a dispensary district and attendant upon a small-pox hospital.

In the first instance, his private practice was altogether nought when it had become known that he was attending upon and in close proximity to patients labouring under this dreadful disease; the pecuniary loss thus suffered by Dr. Leonard must have been considerable, as his former patients had to request the attendance of a medical practitioner from Loughrea or Galway.

As a public officer, he had to devote many weary hours to the several and oft-repeated calls made upon him day and night, and more than one member of the Board referred to circumstances which had come under his own immediate notice, in which Dr. Leonard performed his onerous and responsible duties during this trying ordeal with care and attention to the sick poor under his charge, and a self-denial of comfort, or any sort of pleasure or relaxation on his own part, joined to the fact that Dr. Leonard, in his domestic affairs, had endured his own share of trouble and loss in the case of a member of his family who had been for weeks suffering from the disease contracted, as is supposed, through the agency of the doctor attending small-pox cases outside, and thus bringing the disease into his own household. All these circumstances were fully weighed by the Board, and they considered that only an act of justice was being done, in thus granting him a liberal addition to his salary for one year, and they accordingly requested the Local Government Board's sanction to their acts on this occasion.

Relieving officer Lally having had a number of cases entered upon his application and report

report book as provisional relief granted by him to able-bodied men and their families, I called the chairman's attention to the law of relief in those several instances, and to the proper parties whom the Poor Laws Relief Extension Act authorised to receive relief outside the workhouse, the Board, upon inquiry into the several cases appearing thereon, disallowed a large sum, being out-door relief given by the relieving officer to able-bodied applicants and their families. To this the attention of the auditor will have to be called.

The sewerage works recommended by Mr. Kempster in Athenry were referred to the Dispensary Committee, with a request that they be commenced without delay, so as to afford employment to the labouring classes, and at the same time improve the sanitary condition of the town. It has been ascertained that those portions of the town that were drained some few years since have escaped the disease, while the streets that were undrained have suffered severely from the outbreak. I go to Athenry on Tuesday to meet the Dispensary Committee.

The small-pox is on the decline in Athenry. No fresh case on the 8th, one case on the 9th, three admitted into hospital on yesterday from the rural districts. Thirty-three cases in hospital; of this number 28 are out of danger and convalescing. It is to be hoped that, with close attention to the whitewashing, cleansing, and disinfecting the houses, together with the supply of clothes, bedticks, and fresh straw, which are to be given to the patients leaving hospital through the benevolence of a few charitable ladies who have raised a fund for the purpose, the disease will soon be got under.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

To the Local Government Board,
Dublin.

No. 74.

(No. 12,597—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
15 June 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your Report of the 13th instant, relating to the proceedings of the guardians of the Loughrea Union, on the previous day, in connexion with the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry and other matters.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

No. 75.

(No. 12,681—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Galway, 14 June 1875.

Gentlemen,

SINCE penning my report of yesterday's date, my attention has been called to an editorial article, appearing in the issue of the "Irish Times," of Friday last, the 11th June, founded, as is stated, upon a recent visit made by their special correspondent to this part of the country, and his report upon the outbreak of small-pox in the unions of Tuam and Loughrea.

As the principal part thereof is devoted to matters affecting the latter union, it may be well to confine my observations at present solely to the state of affairs existing in the village of Athenry, which is situate in the union of Loughrea.

It is set forth by the editor in his comments that they are written with the object of moderating and allaying the feelings of panic and terror which the public outside and parties at a distance would be made believe possess all classes in the neighbourhood of Athenry, where it is described as being without trade, commerce, or industry, the well-to-do inhabitants fleeing out of it as if from a plague-stricken spot; and where they chance to take up their temporary abode, on the fact becoming known, the residents of those places driving them back again; moreover, that fear has established a cordon as effective as a blockade around the village.

If with such views the paragraph in question had been penned, it signally failed in its effects; for in the first instance it may be observed that at the worst and most trying period of the epidemic, Athenry was not in the hopeless condition which the statement in the "Irish Times" would lead one to believe existed at the period of the recent visit of its

special correspondent; and at present the disease has assumed a mild form, with a marked falling off in the number of cases.

I may here observe that the respectable members of the community who are aware of the entire circumstances, and have acquired from local knowledge and experience competency to express a decisive opinion, all fully agree that with the introduction of small-pox into the neighbourhood, nothing else has tended more to injure the prospects of the town of Athenry, or interfere with the business or calling of its inhabitants, than the sensational news which have been from time to time sent to the public papers in the form of letters from known and unknown correspondents, parties who are desirous of having their views appearing in print, and will not hesitate to exaggerate or distort facts to suit their own purposes, the result being to cause unnecessary alarm and terror in the minds of people at a distance, and prevent them resorting where their business might require their presence.

As the action of the local authorities is called to account in the article in the "Irish Times," I will briefly give a resumé of the introduction of small-pox into the union, and the steps taken by the Board of Guardians, upon whom the duty devolved, for making provisions for the proper reception and treatment of the sick, and adopting other measures to guard against and prevent the spread of the disease.

Small-pox, as is pretty well known, was introduced into this union early in March last by a young man named Burke who had been in the employment of a baker in the town of Tuam where he contracted the disease, and thence sent by his employer home to his father's house in Tyaquin, within five miles of Athenry, and in a short time after he died; unfortunately the clergyman who attended him was the Rev. Mr. Walshe, the Roman Catholic curate of Athenry, and he also caught the disease, and after a short illness succumbed, and became the second victim, and through him the disease was carried into the village of Athenry, where in a short time it spread rapidly.

Immediately upon an account of the outbreak becoming known to the central authority, the attention of the Board of Guardians was called to the necessity of adopting all due precautions, and forthwith making arrangements for the hospital accommodation of those small-pox patients requiring treatment therein. The suggestion was acted upon, and an iron hospital, ordered from the Messrs. Braby of London, at a cost, including carriage, &c., of near 300 *l.* Some delay having occurred in procuring a convenient site for the hospital in the neighbourhood of Athenry, negotiations were opened with Mr. R. Irvine for the renting of his house, the result being that the guardians agreed to pay the sum of 100 *l.* for the use and occupation of the house up to the 1st November, or 150 *l.* if required for six months longer. Possession thereof was immediately obtained, and in a few days the place was fully and completely fitted up and converted into an hospital, and patients removed in at once.

Lately the accommodation being found rather limited, and a convalescent room much required, one of the out-offices was fitted up and made to answer the purpose of an auxiliary. The hospital in question is situate in a pleasant airy position with a neat commodious lawn, and isolated from any other habitation. The guardians sent over from the parent house a large supply of bed, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, &c., and purchased articles of which they had not a stock; they moreover authorised and ordered their officers to forthwith attend to any requisition which the medical attendant, Dr. Leonard, made to them for any additional supplies he might require. The services of two skilled nurses were secured from the Cork Street Hospital at the first appearance of the disease, and they have been doing duty at the hospital since it was opened; they had had long experience attending small-pox patients at the period of the outbreak in Dublin some few years ago, and from all accounts are well fitted for their position; an assistant is also allowed to them for washing, cooking, &c.

The Board have also provided a covered car and horse for the removal of patients to hospital, and a driver is employed and paid 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a week, as also an assistant relieving officer for Athenry town at 15 *s.* a week.

The medical officer, Dr. Leonard, has given general satisfaction by his care and attention to the patients under his charge, and as a recognition of his services the Guardians, at their last meeting, voted him 100 *l.* as an increase to his salary for one year.

The hospital is supplied by parties in Athenry, and no restrictions placed upon the medical officer, who has full and ample powers to order in whatever he may require for his patients in the way of provisions and stimulants of the best quality, and in no hospital are the wants and desires of the occupants better attended to, or their wishes anticipated than the present abode of those poor afflicted creatures, and I have no doubt that it will be hereafter acknowledged that those upon whom the duty devolved were not backward or sparing of their time or money in providing for the care and comfort of the sick poor placed under their authority.

As regards the alleged distress amongst the labouring classes, and the threats of levying by main force from the rich, and making "sheep and cattle raids," it must be observed that this part of the statement in the "Irish Times" is without foundation. Farmers and others at a distance certainly object to hire labourers from Athenry, but in their own immediate neighbourhood employment is not restricted, and in a short time it is expected the Board of Guardians will commence the sewerage works in Athenry so as to afford additional means of livelihood. Moreover, the relieving officer has been instructed to fully and amply exercise his powers of issuing provisional relief in every case of sudden and urgent necessity; and at the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Saturday last 58 cases,

cases, representing 159 individuals, appeared on his books as having been relieved by him in Athenry during the week. A fund has been formed, and subscriptions collected by some charitably disposed ladies in the locality, and already over 100 *l.* has been received by them, so that under all the circumstances there is no ground for apprehending that the poor people will resort to the extreme measures hinted by the special correspondent.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe that small-pox in its mildest form is a disease to be feared and dreaded, and in this instance, coming on as it did suddenly and unexpectedly, and to a great extent unprepared for, the effects of its visitation, still, that no time was lost in taking measures to combat against its ravages and use all legitimate means to isolate the cases; and it is now hoped that the worst stages have passed, and that for the future more cheering and satisfactory reports can be made, of not alone the patients under treatment, but that it will be soon announced that the present, like other epidemics, will have disappeared altogether from Athenry and its neighbourhood, and that it will be found the mortality has not been greater on this occasion than it had been during the period of the epidemic in Dublin and elsewhere a few years ago.

I have, &c.
To the Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 76. —

(No. 12,681—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 15 June 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a communication which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, in reference to an editorial article which appeared in the "Irish Times" newspaper of the 11th instant on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. Burke, Esq., (signed) *B. Banks,*
&c. &c. Secretary.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 77. —

(No. 12,681—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 16 June 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date in reference to an editorial article which appeared in the "Irish Times" newspaper of the 11th instant on the subject of the prevalence of small-pox at Athenry; and the Board have to acquaint you that they have communicated your letter to the Under Secretary for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

By Order of the Board,
To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks,*
Secretary.

— No. 78. —

(No. 13,629—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Athenry, Monday, 28 June 1875.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting that there has been no fresh case of small-pox in the Athenry district during the past three days, and that a considerable number of the patients now in hospital are convalescing favourably.

I have, &c.
To the Local Government Board, (signed) *T. Brodie.*
Custom House, Dublin.

COPY of LETTER from Dr. *French* to Dr. *Brodie*, annexed to foregoing.

Abbey Dispensary District, Monivea,
Dear Sir, 25 June 1875.

I WAS premature in reporting this district free from small-pox; I discovered a case to-day from the unusual number that came to be vaccinated, they having stated a case of small-pox existed in the village, a very populous and poor one (Feigh). I went there, and found a boy named Murphy 11 days lying ill from the disease, which was not reported to me; in fact they had three labouring under the disease, from the dread of having them removed to the workhouse.

Yours, &c.
To Dr. Brodie, (signed) *Digby French.*
Local Government Inspector.

No. 79.

(No. 13,629—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 29 June 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, the accompanying copy of a communication which they have this day received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, on the subject of small-pox in the Loughrea and Tuam Unions.

By Order of the Board,
To T. H. Burke, Esq., (signed) *B. Banks.*
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

No. 80.

(No. 13,629—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 29 June 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have received your report of the 28th instant, on the subject of small-pox in the Loughrea and Tuam Union.

By Order of the Board,
To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

— No. 81. —

(No. 13,488—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway. 25 June 1875.

HAVING within the past few days made particular inquiry into the prevalence of small-pox in that portion of my district comprised in the county of Galway, I think it not inopportune to inform you of the result which is set forth in the appended statement. With the sole exception of Athenry, the state of the county of Galway, as regards that disease, is now satisfactory.

Loughrea Union.—Athenry District.

Number of cases from 1st March to 21st June - - -	141
Number of cases during past week - - - - -	12
Number at present in hospital - - - - - -	35

Save in Athenry, no case has occurred in the Loughrea Union.

Tuam Union.—Tuam District.

Total number of cases, say	70
Now in hospital, quite convalescent	6

No new cases for 10 days past.

Tuam Union.—Dunmore District.

Total number of cases	28
Under treatment, convalescent	1

No new case for 10 days past.

Tuam Union.—Abbey District.

Total number of cases	14

No fresh case since 1st April.

Mount Bellew Union.—Mount Bellew District.

One case only occurred so far back as 9th May last.

Oughterard Union.—Clonbur District.

Total number of cases	2

No new case since March last.

Ballinasloe Union—No case.
Gort Union.—No case.
Portumna Union.—No case.
Clifden Union.—No case.

Galway Union.—One case near Athenry during past month.

Were it not for the unfortunate outbreak at Athenry, the county could be said to be free from the disease.

I find that the Chairman of Quarter Sessions has postponed the holding of sessions at Tuam, which had been fixed for the 17th instant, in view of the danger from the supposed prevalence of small-pox.

I mention the fact not with the purpose of commenting upon it, but in reference to the approaching Galway assizes.

The town of Galway is and has been for years past exempt from any case of small-pox, and of course no danger can be apprehended by any person whose business may bring him from that source.

There is to be sure some chance, more or less, of its importation from the gathering of people from places where it may be present. The more proximate source of danger is from Athenry, for, practically speaking, the rest of the county is now free from the disease. Yet, looking at the unrestrained assemblage of people at county fairs, I cannot think that the holding of the summer assizes should be specially dangerous. Precaution is no doubt wholesome, but unnecessary alarm has serious disadvantage.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*
Half-past seven o'clock p.m.

Since penning the foregoing, Dr. Leonard has telegraphed to me as follows:—
"In Athenry, three new cases; rural district, three cases.
"The above six cases occurred on yesterday, 24th instant."

T. B.

— No. 82. —

(No. 13,488—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
26 June 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, the accompanying copy of a report, dated 25th

25th instant, which they have received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, stating the result of inquiries which he has made within the last few days into the prevalence of small-pox in that portion of his district comprised in the county of Galway.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

To T. H. Burke, Esq.,
&c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 83. —

(No. 13,488—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
26 June 1875.

Sir,

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report of yesterday's date, stating the result of inquiries which you have made within the last few days into the prevalence of small-pox in that portion of your district comprised in the county of Galway.

The Board have directed that your report be communicated to the Under Secretary, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Secretary.

To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway.

— No. 84. —

(No. 14,091—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Galway, 4 July 1875.

Gentlemen,

AT the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Loughrea Union, held on yesterday the 3rd instant, in the chair, Major B. Daly. Amongst the business before the Board was a further letter from Mr. R. Irvine, the party who had set the house in Athenry, now used as a small-pox hospital, stating that he considered himself entitled to the full sum claimed by him at last meeting, namely, 135 *l.* 10 *s.*, for fitting up the auxiliary, and hinting that unless paid on or before Monday the 5th July, he would take steps to enforce its recovery. The several members present deemed his demand altogether excessive, and directed that he be called on to furnish bill of particulars for materials and labour, and postponed the consideration of the matter until next meeting.

The Board having adverted to communications which have lately appeared in the columns of the public press setting forth the dreadful effects of the present epidemic in Athenry, and detailing the harrowing scenes alleged to have been witnessed in that village, particularly those referred to in a letter addressed to the "London Times" by a party signing himself "M. P.," and copied into the "Freeman's Journal" of Thursday last, I explained to them all the circumstances of the Boyles, whose names have been so prominently put before the public in the communication in question, and from the medical officer's statement to me of the facts of the case, corroborated by the relieving officer of the district, a great deal of the romance and fiction attendant on productions of this kind has been taken away from M.P's. sensational account of his visit of the 25th ultimo to Athenry, and to a great degree injured and interfered with his claim to be reckoned amongst the novelists of this day, taking "De Foe," whom he had quoted as his guide and director.

The Local Government Board, Custom House,
Dublin.

The true state of this affair is fully described in his communication to me of which the following is a copy:—

"Athenry Dispensary, 3 July 1875.

"Dear Sir,

"IN reply to your letter of inquiry respecting the family of the Boyles, and the circumstances attending the funeral of the youngest child, I beg to state that immediately on the death of this child I ordered a coffin myself, and sent assistant relieving officer Glynn to see to the grave being dug so that there would be no delay to the interment.

The

The neighbours attended and were waiting for the funeral when the mother whipped up the coffin and carried it a short distance, when it was taken from her by a man named Flynn, who carried it to the churchyard and deposited it in the grave previously prepared by the assistant relieving officer.

"As to the allegation that the sister, who is described as 16 years of age, but in reality only 12, she never left the door of her mistress's house, and therefore could not have carried the coffin containing the remains of her infant sister to the graveyard. Neither is it true, as alleged, that her remains were placed in the same grave with her sister within 48 hours afterwards. She was in hospital four or five days before she died, and was two days with Mrs. McTigue, her mistress, before admission to hospital; nor did she at all come to her mother's house until the morning of her removal to hospital. So much for those sensational letters."

(signed) "*H. Leonard.*"

"To Dr. Brodie, Local Government Inspector."

M. P. might have stated that although the relieving officer lives a distance of five or six miles from Athenry, an assistant was appointed upon the first outbreak of small-pox, delegated with the full powers of his principal, and whose sphere of duty was altogether confined to the village of Athenry, in order that any pressing case occurring therein should be at once attended to, and that this officer still exercises those functions exclusively there.

I brought under the notice of the Board the present arrangements for the medical attendance in Athenry and its district, and referred to the amount of labour one man has to go through, and the well-known objection of many parties in the locality in coming in close proximity or in contact with one who had probably a short time before left the bedside of a small-pox patient. The Board fully agreed with me, but before taking any definite step towards remedying or altering the present state of affairs, they directed the clerk of the Union to communicate with Dr. Leonard and ascertain for them against next meeting whether he still considers himself fully capable, and in a position to meet all the calls made upon him in his capacity as dispensary doctor and medical attendant at the small-pox hospital, and if he be still physically able to get through the onerous and pressing demands upon his time and skill, singly, and without the assistance of another practitioner. What steps the Board may take in this matter will in a great measure depend upon the reply Dr. Leonard will make to the queries addressed to him.

Doctor Leonard writes to me as follows:—

"Dear Sir, "Athenry Dispensary, 3 July 1875.

"My attention having been called to the exaggerated statements regarding the outbreak of small-pox in Athenry, I think it well to inform you, for the information of the Local Government Board, that from Monday the 28th ultimo, the day of your last visit to the hospital, there have been only two fresh cases in Athenry, and one in the neighbourhood, which have been removed to hospital. I have this night in hospital 35 patients, 23 of whom are able to be amusing themselves on the grounds, eight more are out of all danger, and four, though doubtful, are progressing favourably. This I think the best answer that can be given to the sensational letters which during the past week appeared in the public press.

(signed) "*H. Leonard.*"

"To Dr. Brodie, Local Government Inspector."

Monday, 5 July 1875.

I RECEIVED a telegram this morning from Dr. Leonard, requesting me to come out by next train to Athenry as he wanted me particularly.

I left by the half-past 11 o'clock train, and on my arrival Dr. Leonard informed me as follows:—

> "That he was called up this morning at 6.30 by the hospital porter, who informed him that a patient named Hession had escaped from the hospital about 5 o'clock; that he proceeded at once to the hospital, and there ascertained that this patient, who had been on Saturday last admitted, succeeded in effecting his escape through a window on the ground floor and made his way to the clothes store, dressed himself, and proceeded to his father's house in Athenry."

I visited the hospital and fully inquired into the matter; I cannot attach blame to any of the parties in charge. The windows should be secured.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

— No. 85. —

(No. 14,091—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 6 July 1875.

ADVERTING to previous correspondence on the subject, the Local Government Board for Ireland forward herewith, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, extracts from a report received from their inspector, Dr. Brodie, relating to the outbreak of small-pox in the town of Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
To T. H. Burke, Esq., &c. &c. (signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.
Dublin Castle.

— No. 86. —

(No. 14,091—75.)

LETTER from the Local Government Board to Dr. *Brodie*.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
Sir, 7 July 1875.

THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report dated the 4th instant, relating to the outbreak of small-pox in Athenry.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) *W. D. Wodsworth*,
To Dr. Brodie, Inspector, Galway. Assistant Secretary.

— No. 87. —

(No. 14,780—75.)

REPORT from Dr. *Brodie* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen, Galway, 14 July 1875.

ADVERTING to former reports on the subject of the outbreak of small-pox in Athenry, I beg to append copy of a communication received by me this afternoon from Dr. Leonard.

I have, &c.
To the Local Government Board, Dublin. (signed) *T. Brodie.*

Dear Sir, Athenry, 13 July 1875.

EVERY house in Athenry where small-pox appeared has on this day been thoroughly disinfected by sanitary sub-officer Glyn, under my immediate supervision. The disinfectants used were chloride of lime, carbolic acid, and Condy's fluid.

I discharged from hospital 13 patients. I visited the patients near Moyode, as also the girl on the Castle Lambert-road to-day, and I am happy to inform you that all are progressing favourably. I had the boy, M'Grath, that I visited with you on yesterday, removed to hospital last evening. There is no fresh case since your visit to hospital on Monday, where we have now only 16 patients, of whom 11 are convalescent; three out of danger; and two still doubtful; though progressing favourably. It is a salutary change, and leaves me to hope that small-pox has run its course in my afflicted district.

Yours, &c.
To Dr. Brodie, Local Government Inspector. (signed) *H. Leonard.*

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and its Inspector with regard to the present Epidemic of SMALL-POX at *Athenry*; and, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Local Government Board and any Poor Law Unions with regard to the same outbreak of SMALL-POX.

(*Captain Nolan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *August* 1875.

422.

Under 6 *oz.*